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APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF

NEW ZEALAND.

1905.

VOL. III.

D.—IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.
E.—EDUCATION.
F.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS.
G.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY
KING EDWARD VII.

BEING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON.
1905.

ARRANGEMENT OF PAPERS.

VOL. III.

D.—Immigration and Public Works.

E.—Education.

F.—Postal and Telegraphs.

G.—Native Affairs.

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CONTENTS.

D.—IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

D.—1. PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT, by the Hon. W. Hall-Jones, Minister for Public Works, 29th August, 1905.
D.—1A. NEW ZEALAND WATER-POWERS, ETC.—Reports on, by Mr. Allo, Electrical and Hydraulic Engineer.
D.—2. RAILWAYS STATEMENT, by the Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Minister for Railways (including Annual Report of the General Manager of Railways), 25th July, 1905.
D.—3. MEMBERS OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—List setting out in Order of Classification the Name, Status, and Pay of each Member, and the Number of Years he has been in the Service of the Department on the 1st April, 1905.
D.—4. APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.—Particulars relative to Rejections.
D.—5. GOVERMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND.—Report of the Board, and Balance-sheet.
D.—6. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS—Expenditure on, during last Five Years.
D.—7. EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, AND NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED, for Two Years ended 31st March, 1905.
D.—8. TIMBER CARRIED ON SOUTHLAND RAILWAYS during April, May, and June, 1904 and 1905.
D.—9. IMMIGRATION—Correspondence in regard to.

E.—EDUCATION.

E.—1. TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.
E.—1A. ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.
E.—1B. REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.
E.—1C. TRAINING OF TEACHERS.
E.—1D. PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS.
E.—1E. CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION BOARDS.
E.—2. NATIVE SCHOOLS.
E.—3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
E.—3A. THE COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.
E.—4. SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.
E.—5. MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.
E.—6. UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.
E.—7. UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO.
E.—8. CANTERBURY COLLEGE.
E.—9. AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
E.—10. VICTORIA COLLEGE.
E.—11. CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
E.—12. SECONDARY EDUCATION.
E.—12A. ——— Correspondence relating to a Proposal to amend the Regulations regarding Free Places in Secondary Schools by abolishing the Age-limit.
E.—13. SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Papers relating to the distribution of.
E.—14. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE during 1890–91, 1903–4, and 1904–5.
E.—15. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Letter to the Board of Governors of the Canterbury College from the Porfessor in Charge relative to
E.—16. SALE OF SOUTH BELT SCHOOL-SITE, CANTERBURY.—Copy of Minute by Inspector-General of Schools recommending Sale, and Approval by the Hon. the Minister of Education.

F.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS.

F.—1. POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—Report for 1904.
F.—2. POST OFFICE ACCOUNT—Balance-sheet of, to 31st December, 1904.
F.—4. POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS—Deposits received and paid, and Expenses in connection therewith.
F.—4A. SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND on 31st December, 1904.
F.—5. POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTAL LIST, 1905-6.
F.—6. OCEAN MAIL-SERVICES—Further Papers relating to.
F.—6A. — —— Further Papers relating to.
F.—8. TELEGRAPH CABLES—Further Papers relating to.

G.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

G.—1. "THE MAORI LAND CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT AND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1904"—Report of the Royal Commission appointed under Section 11 of.
G.—2. LANDLESS NATIVES IN THE MIDDLE ISLAND—Report relative to setting apart Land for.
G.—3. LANDS PURCHASED AND LEASED FROM NATIVES IN NORTH ISLAND.
G.—4. "THE NATIVE LAND COURT ACT, 1894"—Applications respecting Native Land since the Passing of.
G.—5. PORIRUA, OTAKI, WAIKATO, KAIKOKIRIKIRI, AND MOTUEKA SCHOOL TRUSTS—Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission on the.
G.—6. "THE NATIVE LAND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1895"—Applications for Orders in Council under.
G.—7. CLAIMS OF HENI TE RAU AND OTHERS—Report of Mr. Commissioner J. Mackay on the, on behalf of certain of the Ngatimutunga Hapu, to Section 6, Block VIII, Waitara Survey District, with Evidence, and also Maori Translation of Report.
G.—8. MAORI LAND COUNCILS—Particulars relative to.
G.—9. EAST COAST NATIVE TRUST LANDS BOARD—Report, Balance-sheet, and Statement of Accounts of the.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NEW ZEALAND.

PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT,

1905.

BY THE

HONOURABLE W. HALL-JONES,

MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

WELLINGTON.
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
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PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT.

BY THE HON. W. HALL-JONES, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS,
29TH AUGUST, 1905.

MR. SPEAKER,—

It is my pleasing duty to place before honourable members my tenth consecutive Public Works Statement, and to report that good progress has been made with the various works undertaken. The gross expenditure upon the North Island Main Trunk Railway (including the value of permanent-way materials issued to the line) during the year amounted to £154,436. The sum voted for all classes of roads was £410,975, against which authorities were issued amounting to £469,444. The exceptionally wet weather experienced in the early summer considerably retarded the progress of some of the works, particularly road-construction works, and consequently the expenditure up to the end of the financial year was not so large as I had anticipated. Since the period referred to good progress has been maintained.

In view of the New Zealand International Exhibition which is to be held next year, I desire to say, so that the information may be circulated for the benefit of likely visitors during the Exhibition season, that the Government anticipates that either prior to the opening of the Exhibition or during the season it will be practicable to take the through journey from Auckland to Wellington by the route of the North Island Main Trunk Railway, and also to travel by road and rail in one day from Greymouth or Hokitika to Christchurch.

The programme at present in course of execution and in contemplation for the North Island Main Trunk line provides for the rails at the north end reaching the Waimarino Plain, and probably up to the site of the Makatote Viaduct, by the date referred to. By the same date the rail-head at the southern end should be at Waiouru. From Waiouru to Raetihi a mail-coach road already exists, and the railway service-road between Raetihi and Makatote will be completed, so that a coach could travel from rail-head to rail-head.

As regards the Midland Railway, honourable members are aware that the contract for the Staircase Viaduct and Broken River Bridge is now being carried out. The contract time for completion expires on the 12th of October, but the work is not likely to be finished for some little time. I am, however, urging the contractors to use every expedition in finishing. The instructions issued to the departmental officers are that the rails must be laid across Staircase and up to and across the Broken River Bridge by the commencement of the Exhibition season, and a good service-road is in course of construction from Broken River to the Cass. It will therefore be possible to rail passengers from Christchurch to the west side of Broken River, leaving a coach journey of only forty miles from there to Otira, which, as already stated, will enable the through journey to be accomplished in one day.

In addition to the above, the Otago Central Railway should be completed to Clyde by the date mentioned, thus placing further facilities in the way of tourists visiting the beautiful cold lake scenery of the Middle Island.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure during last financial year was less than during the previous year. The following table shows, as regards each class of work, (*a*) the total expenditure from the inauguration of the public-works policy to the 31st December, 1890; (*b*) the similar expenditure between the 1st January, 1891, and the 31st March, 1905; (*c*) the gross total expenditure to the 31st March, 1905; and (*d*) the expenditure for the late financial year:—

Class of Work.	Expenditure.			
	A Total to 31st December, 1890.	B 1st January, 1891, to 31st March, 1905.	Total to 31st March, 1905.	D Year ended 31st March, 1905.
	£	£	£	£
Railways—				
New construction	11,975,098	3,867,814	15,842,912	464,413
Additions to open lines	2,092,002	2,869,261	4,961,263	275,802
Utilisation of water-power	...	468	468	468
Roads	3,575,804	3,263,248	6,839,052	228,962
Public buildings	1,776,003	1,410,221	3,186,224	117,328
Immigration	2,144,386	10,089	2,154,475	6,482
Purchase of Native lands	1,191,137	819,509	2,010,646	6,281
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and harbour defences	880,095	128,112	1,008,207	5,990
Tourist and health resorts	...	55,360	55,360	17,508
Telegraph-extension	600,849	532,141	1,132,990	79,298
Development of goldfields	561,101	187,327	748,428	6,258
Defence-works (general)	429,720	389,432	819,152	46,588
Departmental	349,789	170,150	519,939	12,814
Payment to Midland Railway bondholders	...	150,000	150,000	...
Minor works and services	300,689	18,168	318,857	3,423
Cost and discount, raising loans, &c. ...	1,021,472	227,595	1,249,067	10,763
Totals	26,898,145	14,098,895	40,997,040	1,282,378
Paeroa–Waihi Railway Account ...	...	66,138	66,138	39,676
Gross totals	26,898,145	14,165,033	41,063,178	1,322,054

WAYS AND MEANS.

At the 31st March, 1904, the available balance of ways and means for public-works purposes was £393,802; and further funds were received as under:—

	£
Balance of £1,000,000 raised under the Act of 1903	416,050
Amount raised under the Act of 1904	717,063
To provide for debentures falling due	755,200
Transferred from revenue	600,000
Miscellaneous receipts	11,633
Making a gross total of	£2,893,748

The ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to £1,219,838. In addition to this, £62,540 was transferred to the credit of the State Coal-mines Account in respect of the Point Elizabeth Railway; debentures to the amount of £365,600 were paid off, and others to the amount of £384,100 were renewed; thus bringing the total disbursements up to £2,032,078, and leaving a credit balance at the end of the year of £861,670.

For the current year it is proposed to provide additional funds as under:—

	£
Balance of 1904 loan	32,937
New loan of 1905	1,000,000
Transfer from the Consolidated Fund—	
For public works generally	500,000
For development of water-power	50,000
For irrigation water-supply	50,000

This will give a total available ways and means of £2,494,607. The estimated expenditure for public works for the current year (excluding separate accounts having their own ways and means) amounts to £2,286,719, thus leaving a balance of £207,888 to be carried forward to next year.

RAILWAYS.

As we are now in the last session of a Parliament, it would not be out of place to review what has been accomplished in the matter of railway-construction during the term of office of the Liberal Administration—namely, since the 24th January, 1891. During this period 461 miles 75 chains of railway, constructed by the Public Works Department, has been opened for public traffic, while a length of 105 miles 61 chains has been acquired from private owners and added to the Government railway system; the total increase in the mileage of the Government railways during the period being 567 miles 56 chains. The different sections are as under:—

Railway.	Section.	Mileage.	
		M. ch.	M. ch.
Kawakawa–Grahamtown	Kamo–Hukerenui	16 0	
Kaihu Valley	Opanake–Booms	0 55	
Helensville Northwards	Kanohi–Woodcock's	13 40	
Waikato–Thames	Te Aroha – Thames	32 3	
Thames Valley – Rotorua	Putaruru–Rotorua	31 56	
Gisborne–Rotorua	Gisborne–Karaka	18 15	
North Island Main Trunk	Mokau–Taumarunui	66 12	
"	Hunterville–Taihape		
Woodville – Palmerston North... ...	Woodville–Palmerston	17 21	
Wellington–Napier	Eketahuna–Woodville	27 69	
"	Te Aro Extension		
Stratford–Ongarue	Stratford–Oruru	11 18	
Midland	Jackson's–Otira	10 12	
Westport–Ngakawau Extension ...	Ngakawau–Mokihinui	7 12	
State Colliery line	Greymouth – Coal Creek	5 1	
Greymouth–Hokitika	Greymouth–Hokitika	24 37	
Blenheim–Waipara	Blenheim–Seddon	30 25	
"	Waipara–Scargill		
Inch Valley...	Inch Valley – Limekilns	2 29	
Catlin's River	Romahapa–Owaka	11 38	
Waipahi – Heriot Extension	Heriot–Edievale	6 20	
Seaward Bush	Mokotua–Waimahaka	13 34	
Catlin's–Waimahaka...	Owaka–Catlin's	3 38	
Otago Central	Hindon–Omakau	96 20	
Forest Hill	Winton–Hedgehope	12 40	
Orepuki–Waiau	Orepuki–Waihoaka	4 40	
	Total		461 75
	Private Lines acquired.		
Kaihu Valley	Dargaville–Opanake	16 46	
Westport–Mokihinui	Mokihinui Colliery line	3 69	
Fernhill Branch	Fernhill Colliery line	1 60	
Midland	Stillwater–Reefton	37 9	
	Brunner–Jackson's	32 15	
	Springfield–Otarama	4 58	
	Belgrove–Motupiko	9 44	
	Total		105 61
	Grand total	...	567 56

In addition to the above total of 567 miles 56 chains, we have 41 miles 21 chains upon which goods traffic is already being carried, and which will be available for passenger and other traffic in a few weeks.

I will now refer to the different lines of railway that have been in hand during the last year, and state the proposals of the Government with regard to each for the current year.

KAWAKAWA–GRAHAMTOWN.

Construction-work has recently been resumed at the northern end of this line on a section about four miles in length, and fair progress is being made. The distance between the completed formation at the Kawakawa end and the terminus of the open railway at the southern end is rather under eighteen miles. The

Government is being urged to resume construction at the southern end—namely, from Hukerenui towards Towai—and the appropriation proposed for the current year provides for a resumption of work at this end. On the section between Whangarei and Grahamtown the earthwork has been proceeded with throughout the year, and plans and specifications have been completed for the deep-water wharf at the latter township. When this wharf is completed it will be possible for vessels up to 2,500 tons to lie at the berthage at all stages of the tide. Tenders for building the wharf will be invited in due course. The total expenditure on this railway last year amounted to £8,610, and as considerably more work will be in hand during the current year a larger expenditure must be anticipated. The vote proposed is therefore £20,000.

Helensville Northwards.

The section between Ahuroa and Woodcock's was opened for public traffic on the 12th May last, and the formation of the next section—namely, to Kaipara Flats—is nearly finished, and the platelaying and ballasting is in progress. Formation is also well in hand on the section between Kaipara Flats and Tauhoa. This railway is fully surveyed as far as Hoteo, but as a considerable extension of the line was authorised last session it is proposed to put further survey-work in hand as soon as a staff location engineer is available. Some of the landowners along the route have offered to give the land required for the railway free, and as soon as the route has been definitely determined the necessary formal agreement to give effect to this arrangement will be submitted to them for signature. Last year's expenditure amounted to £9,320, and for the current year an appropriation of £30,000 is asked for.

Paeroa–Waihi.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the works on this line during the past year. Coal traffic is now being carried on as far as the Waihi Goldmining Company's battery at Waikino. The formation is finished to Waihi; rail-laying on the last section is well in hand, and the erection of the station buildings is in progress. As gravel is not available, all the ballast on this line has to be crushed, and the rate of progress is therefore slower than would otherwise obtain. The railway will be completed to Waihi and handed over to the Railway Department for regular traffic at an early date. The expenditure on this railway last year amounted to £39,676, all of which was charged to the special account established for this line. At the close of the financial year a balance of £8,861 remained at the credit of this account, but as some additional works are necessary that sum will not quite meet the cost of completing the line, and it is proposed to take a vote of £6,000 to close accounts in connection with it.

Gisborne–Rotorua.

The section between Kaiteratahi and Karaka was opened for public traffic on the 13th April last. The survey of the extension authorised last year has been proceeded with, and several miles of same are now located, so that it has been possible to make a start with the earthworks. The trial survey has been carried as far as the summit on the Gisborne side of the Motu Valley. This summit is 1,964 ft. above sea-level, and the distance from Gisborne is 43½ miles, and 25½ miles from Karaka. Before permanently locating any further portion of the line beyond the section, which has just been commenced, it is considered advisable to remove the survey party to the Opotiki side of the main range, as the question of the most advantageous point to enter and cross the Motu Valley is largely influenced by the question of the best point to leave that valley and to make a descent to the low lands in the Bay of Plenty. The expenditure last year amounted to £16,068. This was in excess of the vote, but under all the circumstances it was thought advisable to push on the works to completion so as to make the expenditure interest-bearing as soon as possible. For the current year a vote of £20,000 is proposed.

MAMAKU – TE PUKE.

A rough exploration of a projected railway route between the above points has been made. Mamaku is the summit station on the Rotorua line, and the projected railway, if constructed, would connect the fertile lands of the Bay of Plenty with the Auckland railway system. From the rough examination of the country that has been made it appears that a very favourable route for constructing a line at comparatively small cost can be obtained. It is proposed during the year to have a trial survey made, and I hope to be able to submit the result to the House next session.

STRATFORD–ONGARUE.

The section of this line between Toko and Oruru was opened for regular traffic on the 1st March last; and formation on the Huiroa Section has been begun. The extension of this line will be of material assistance in developing a good class of country, and will eventually form an important connection between Auckland and Taranaki. The expenditure last year was £6,217, and for the current year an appropriation of £20,000 is provided.

MOUNT EGMONT BRANCH.

This is one of the new lines authorised last session. The earthworks were commenced in January, and have now been completed for a distance of four miles, and the bush felled for a mile and a half further. A start has also been made with the platelaying, and machinery for stone-crushing has been ordered. Probably by about the end of the financial year the output of stone ballast from this railway will have commenced. The expenditure last year was comparatively small, having amounted to £1,986 only, but for the present year a vote of £15,000 is proposed. This will complete the line to the point where the first deposit of stone is met with, and will also cover the cost of the crushing plant.

NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK.

At the northern end the rail-head has been advanced to Owhango, 190 miles from Auckland. The formation is complete for four miles further, and is in hand as far as and a little beyond Pukerimu, 198 miles from Auckland. The works on this section are rather heavy, and include two tunnels—one nearly 5 chains and the other 19 chains in length. Beyond this point the service-road is in course of construction. The formation has already reached the edge of the Waimarino Plateau, and is being pushed forward to the site of the Makatote Viaduct so as to facilitate the work of erecting that structure. The contract for the Makatote Viaduct was let to Messrs. J. and A. Anderson, of Christchurch, in June last, for the sum of £53,369. Though both longer and higher than the Makohine Viaduct, the structure at Makatote will not be of so difficult or costly a character. The principal reasons for this are the shorter spans and the safer material on which to build the foundations. At the former the foundations were in papa, and necessitated the use of enormous concrete monoliths, while at the latter the material is much harder, and less work and expense is necessary. The longest spans at Makatote will be 100 ft., whereas at Makohine they were 247 ft. A drawing of the Makatote Viaduct is appended to this Statement.

At the southern end platelaying between Taihape and Mataroa is in hand, and ballasting has been begun. The "heading" through the Mataroa Tunnel has been finished for some time, and the work of enlarging and lining is being vigorously pushed on, the parties working night and day. As soon as the lining of this tunnel is finished the platelaying on the section to Turangarere will be put in hand, the formation of that section being now well advanced. Work is also in hand on both the Waiouru and Murimutu Sections, and preparations are being made for taking in hand a further section of the unfinished portion of this railway during the coming summer.

The number of men at present employed on the line exceeds thirteen hundred, and this number will be increased as soon as carting can be resumed.

The surveyed line of the railway in the neighbourhood of Raetihi is about seven miles distant from the Raetihi Township. The Department has been urged to deviate the line so as to pass through Raetihi; but, as it is desirable that the Main Trunk Railway between Auckland and Wellington should be constructed by the shortest and most direct route, I could not recommend the proposed deviation. A trial survey will, however, be made to ascertain the cost of connecting with Raetihi by means of a branch line, which branch line could ultimately be extended to Pipiriki if thought necessary.

The construction of the service-road to connect the works at the Auckland and Wellington ends will also be proceeded with during the ensuing summer.

The expenditure on the North Island Main Trunk Railway last year amounted to £154,436—namely, £136,372 out of the ordinary construction vote, and £18,064 out of the vote for permanent-way materials. A larger expenditure will be required this year, and a vote of £300,000 is therefore asked for.

Blenheim–Waipara.

Formation-works have been resumed at the north end of this line—namely, on the section between Seddon and Flaxbourne. The work having only recently been commenced, no great progress has yet been made.

At the southern end considerable work has been done, and but for the unusually wet weather experienced the line would ere this have been opened for traffic to Hurunui Station. I fear it will now be impossible to open it until about the 1st October. Work in the Hurunui Gorge is in hand.

Tenders for the station buildings at Westlands have been invited. This station will be upon the Cheviot main road, and I hope to be able to have the railway to that point opened for traffic at a reasonably early date.

Last year's expenditure totalled to £23,195, and for the current year (to meet the cost of works at both ends of the line) a vote of £45,000 is proposed.

Midland.

At the Nelson end the rail-head has been advanced to within half a mile of Tadmor, and the ballasting is in progress, so that we should be in a position to carry goods to Tadmor at an early date. A further section of this line, 10½ miles in length, was authorised in the Railways Authorisation Act of last session, and formation-work thereon has been started.

At the Reefton end considerable work has been done. A combined road and railway bridge has been built over the Waitahu River; and a similar bridge over the Inangahua, at the landing, has also been finished. Progress has been made with the earthworks, especially on the embankments approaching the Waitahu Bridge.

At the Otira end a contract has been let for the bridges over Goat Creek and the Rolleston River, and a start has been made with the earthworks. The surveys for the permanent location of the summit tunnel at Arthur's Pass are now well advanced. Honourable members will realise that a work of the magnitude of the Arthur's Pass tunnel demands much more accurate survey than is ordinarily required in railway undertakings. In view of the special nature of this tunnel and the plant that will be required to carry it out expeditiously, the Government has determined to invite tenders for its construction. While the surveys are going on, all necessary data is being obtained for the utilisation of a water-power plant to generate electricity for use in working the traffic on the tunnel section of the railway.

At the Springfield end good progress has been made. The line as far as Staircase Gully is regularly used for the conveyance of goods; the Staircase Gully Viaduct is in course of erection, and making good progress; the formation between Staircase and Broken River is well advanced; the piers for the Broken River Bridge have been begun; and the earthworks between that point and Sloven's Creek are in hand. A service-road is also in course of construction between Broken River and the Cass.

The total expenditure on the Midland Railway last year was £55,468. This year a larger vote will be necessary, and an appropriation of £100,000 is therefore proposed.

WESTPORT–INANGAHUA.

The first twelve miles of this railway was authorised last year. The survey of the whole line has been in hand for some time, and is nearing completion. It is proposed, as soon as the appropriations for the current year are passed, to commence formation-work at the Westport end, and a vote of £10,000 for the purpose appears on the estimates.

NGAHERE–BLACKBALL.

The approaches to the Ngahere Bridge sustained some damage during a heavy flood in the Grey River which took place a short time since, but the damage was speedily restored and protection-works constructed. The formation of the railway beyond the bridge is in hand.

Last year's expenditure amounted to £7,249, and for the current year a vote of £10,000 is proposed.

GREYMOUTH – POINT ELIZABETH.

This railway was completed and handed over to the Railway Department for regular working on 1st December last. Some supplementary works have since been and are still in hand, but will shortly be completed.

The expenditure last year amounted to £11,420, which was charged to the State Coal-mines Account, but transferred at the end of the year, together with the expenditure during previous years on this railway, to the debit of the Public Works Fund, as provided in the Appropriation Act of last session. An expenditure of about £2,500 will be necessary during the current year to complete the work, and a vote for this amount is provided accordingly.

HOKITIKA–ROSS.

The combined road and railway bridge over the Hokitika River was finished in October last. A contract for the bridges over the Mahinapua and Fisherman's Creeks has been let, and the latter bridge is now completed and the former well advanced. The formation-works are practically finished for eight miles and a half, and some rail-laying and ballasting have been done. The first section of the railway—viz., to Ogilvie's, abreast of Lake Mahinapua—will probably be available for traffic during the year.

Last year's expenditure amounted to £17,174, and for the current year a vote of £20,000 is asked for.

CULVERDEN–ROTHERHAM–HANMER.

This is another of the new lines, a section of which was authorised last session. A survey of the line between Culverden and Hanmer has recently been completed, and the plans are now being prepared, so that we shall be in a position to commence construction-works shortly. A vote of £10,000 is proposed accordingly.

CULVERDEN–WAIAU.

This projected line would be a branch from the Culverden–Hanmer Railway. Its construction has not yet been authorised, but, as proposals have been made to provide the whole of the funds required on terms similar to those approved by Parliament in the case of the Paeroa–Waihi Railway, it is proposed to introduce a Bill to authorise its construction accordingly.

OTAGO CENTRAL.

The earthworks on the section between Omakau and Chatto Creek have been completed, and the laying of the rails is in hand. Earthwork is also finished between Chatto Creek and the second bridge over the Manuherikia River. A contract for the erection of the bridge is let to Messrs. G. M. Fraser and Co., and the work is well in hand, but is not progressing as fast as I should like to see it. The contract time expires in November next, but at the present rate of procedure I am doubtful if it will be completed within the time. I am urging the contractors to use the utmost expedition with the work, as if it is not completed within the contract period it will have the effect of delaying the progress of the railway, as the formation between the bridge-site and the third crossing over the river near Alexandra is already well advanced. The contract for the third bridge over the Manuherikia has also recently been let to Messrs. Fraser and Co. The date for its completion is the 30th October, 1906. Formation-work has also been started on the Alexandra - Clyde Section, and as it is of an easy character it will not take very long. The completion of the whole railway to Clyde is therefore now well in sight.

Last year's expenditure amounted to £44,924, and for the current year a vote of £100,000 is asked for.

LAWRENCE–ROXBURGH.

This is one of the new railways authorised in last year's Act. It is proposed to commence formation-work at the Lawrence end shortly, and a vote of £10,000 is provided in the estimates for the purpose.

HERIOT EXTENSION.

This railway has now been completed, having been taken over by the Railway Department for regular traffic on 15th February. The expenditure last year amounted to £6,422. As some of the expenditure in connection with the completion of the undertaking did not come to charge before 31st March it will be necessary to take a vote of £3,000 in the current year's estimates to provide for same.

GORE–WAIKAKA.

This is another of the new lines authorised last session. In this case, as in the case of the Culverden–Waiau line, proposals have been made to the Government to provide the funds for the construction of the railway on similar terms to those authorised in regard to the Paeora–Waihi line, and a Bill to sanction the acceptance of these terms will be submitted to Parliament shortly.

CATLIN'S–WAIMAHAKA.

Work has recently been commenced on a new section at the Catlin's end of this railway. Bushfelling has been completed for about two miles, and earthwork is in hand.

After mature consideration, it has now been definitely decided to construct the extension at the Waimahaka end on the Tokonui route, and formation-work has just been begun.

Last year's expenditure on this railway amounted to £4,193, and for the current year an appropriation of £20,000 is proposed.

RIVERSDALE–SWITZERS.

The only work done on this line last year was the completion of the bridge over the Mataura River. The formation-work between Riversdale and the Mataura Bridge, which was executed several years ago, is now a good deal out of order. It is proposed to have this put into satisfactory condition, and to also undertake an extension of the line beyond the bridge so as to reach a point where a profitable traffic may be expected.

Last year's expenditure amounted to £1,302, and for the current year a vote of £5,000 is proposed.

OREPUKI–WAIAU.

Nothing has been done on this line since the completion of the section to Waihoaka, but it is now proposed to take a further length in hand, and a vote of £10,000 is accordingly proposed.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR RAILWAY-CONSTRUCTION.

Including the vote of £100,000 for permanent-way materials and the small votes for old land claims and surveys of new lines (£1,000 and £3,000 respectively), the total appropriations proposed for railway-construction purposes amount to £860,500. This is materially in excess of last year's vote, and is a consequence of the more vigorous programme adopted.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The particulars of the appropriations administered by the Department of Roads, and the expenditure thereunder, for the year 1904-5, are shown in the following table :—

Vote.	Number of Items on Appropriations.	Amount allocated by Parliament.	Amount voted by Parliament for Expenditure.	Amount of Authorities issued.	Gross Expenditure.	Recoveries to Credit of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Unexpended Balances of Authorities, 31st March, 1905.
Public Works Fund—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Departmental	13	18,605	18,605	..	18,789	275	18,514	..
Roads, &c.	1,625	297,485	266,244	273,855	152,799	2,508	150,291	121,056
Maintenance of Main Roads ..	10	28,458	28,458	28,194	21,704	375	21,329	6,490
Tourist Roads, &c.	88	18,858	18,858	18,333	10,218	2	10,216	8,114
Unauthorised Account	..	..	..	40	40	..	40	..
Total	1,736	363,406	332,165	320,422	203,550	3,160	200,390	135,660
Land for Settlements Account ..	32	6,910	6,910	35,753	24,688	..	24,688	11,066
Loans to Local Bodies Account ..	156	50,000	35,000	54,994	28,928	34	28,894	26,065
Gross totals	1,924	420,316	374,075	411,169	257,166	3,194	253,972	172,791

From the above, it will be seen that the total sum voted for roadworks under the control of the Roads Department was £374,075. The authorities issued exceeded that amount by £37,094. The gross expenditure by that Department during the year was £257,166, of which £3,194 was afterwards recovered, leaving a net expenditure of £253,972. At the end of the year there were outstanding liabilities amounting to £72,775, which, added to the £257,166 actually paid during the year, shows that the total value of work in hand during the year amounted to £329,941. This, for the reasons already mentioned, was less than was anticipated.

In addition to its own votes, the Department has supervised works for other Departments to the amount of £10,805, which amount, added to the expenditure above mentioned, gives a total of £267,971.

The outdoor work done during the year consisted of—

Engineering surveys	441 miles.
Dray roads constructed	385 „
Bridle roads constructed	211 „
Bridges (dray) over 30 ft. in length (92) totalling	7,814 feet.
Dray roads improved	712 miles.
Bridle roads improved	141 „
Dray roads maintained	2,295 „
Bridle roads maintained	1,315 „
Dray roads metalled	211½ „

The number of men employed on the various works from month to month was as under :—

April,	1904	1,544
May,	„	1,437
June,	„	1,493
July,	„	1,291
August,	„	1,060
September,	„	1,024
October,	„	1,031
November,	„	1,039
December,	„	1,091
January,	1905	1,390
February,	„	1,915
March,	„	2,115

The roads constructed during the year were nearly all in forest country, where the work is much more costly than in open land. The country also, as a rule, was broken and remote from supplies, which adds to the cost and arduousness of the work. During the year about fifteen hundred selections of country land took place, all involving more or less road-making to give the holders access.

The appropriations proposed for the current year are as under:—

Roads, Departmental	18,775
Roads generally	391,718
Maintenance of main roads	28,000
Tourist roads	25,476
Government Loans to Local Bodies Account	35,000
Total	£498,969

Roads on Goldfields (Mines Department).

The vote last year under this head amounted to £36,900. The expenditure was £26,112, with contingent liabilities at the end of the year of £32,163.

The sum proposed to be authorised for the current year is £78,512, on account of which a vote of £50,000 is proposed.

DEVELOPMENT OF GOLDFIEDS AND MINING.

The gold-mining industry maintains its position. Although the yield for the year 1904 shows a slight decrease compared with the preceding twelve months, which was the highest for thirty-three years, the falling-off was very slight.

For the year 1904 there was exported from the colony 520,320 oz. of gold, value £1,987,501, and for the previous year 533,314 oz., value £2,037,831.

For the first time in the history of the colony the export of silver, which is a by-product principally from the gold-mines in the Ohinemuri district, reached a total of upwards of a million ounces, whilst the excess in value was £21,378 compared with the value of the production for the preceding twelve months.

There is no reason to suppose that the mining industry, which is being vigorously prosecuted all over the colony, will not keep up to the standard attained during recent years.

The amount expended last financial year on works for the development of the goldfields was £6,258, while the liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £1,795. It is proposed to take a vote of £30,000 for the current year.

TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS.

The expenditure last year amounted to £17,108, the drainage-works at Rotorua absorbing £5,445. The works carried out at Hanmer included a new swimming-bath, erection of a tea-house, and additions to the spa, &c. The enlargement of Pukaki Accommodation-house was completed in time for the opening of last season. Oil-launches for Lakes Tarawera and Rotomahana were purchased, and have proved a means of successfully and profitably increasing traffic.

The estimates now submitted make provision for commencing the new bath-buildings at Rotorua, tenders for which have been invited, and an amount on account of a new water-supply at the same place. Items are also included for the acquisition of steamers and an accommodation-house at Lake Te Anau, increased hut accommodation on the Te Anau–Milford Track, and for additions to Glade House. Provision is also made for a water-supply at Hanmer and drainage-improvement at Te Aroha.

The gross authorization asked for is £28,153, on account of which a vote of £26,000 is proposed.

TELEGRAPH-EXTENSION.

The total amount expended during the year out of the vote for telegraph-extension was £79,298.

There were fifty-two new lines and extensions undertaken, on which were opened fifty-seven new offices.

Among the more important lines may be mentioned Kaitaia–Herekino, Gisborne–Manutuke, Hunterville–Koeke, Dannevirke–Umutaoroa, Ashburton–Longbeach, Owaka–Purekireki, and Invercargill–Winton.

As in past years, the principal expenditure has been on the telephone exchanges. There is an ever increasing demand not only for additional connections in the existing exchanges, but also for new exchanges. There were 1,318 new subscribers during the year, and four new exchanges were opened. There are now eighty-five exchanges with 13,423 connections. The installation of metallic circuits rendered necessary by the electric-tram systems at the four chief centres has caused, and will continue to cause during the current year, a heavy additional expenditure.

The number of outlying settlements desiring communication with the telegraphic system is still considerably beyond the limits of expansion set by the allocation for the purpose, but as the cost of construction per mile has been largely reduced good progress will be made during the year.

The amount asked for this year is £100,000, including £30,114 liabilities, leaving £69,886 for new lines, existing exchanges, and additional exchanges not previously authorised.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The total expenditure on public buildings out of votes under the control of the Minister for Public Works amounted last year to £142,946—namely, £26,268 under the Consolidated Fund and £116,678 under the Public Works Fund. This shows a considerable diminution on the figures of the previous year. For the current year votes totalling to £26,410 under the Consolidated Fund and £216,700 under the Public Works Fund are proposed. These figures are irrespective of the substantial votes for school buildings out of the Consolidated Fund proposed on the estimates under the control of the Minister of Education.

General.

Under this head the amount expended was £9,068, the principal items being the new offices and laboratory of the Mines Department, Wellington; the partial reconstruction of the Departmental Buildings at Napier; and additions and alterations at the Alexandra Depot. For the current year a vote of £7,000 is proposed. This provides for commencing the much-needed additions to the Departmental Buildings at Auckland; proceeding with the offices at Napier; additions to the Parliament Buildings, and offices and laboratory for the Geological Department, Wellington; and sundry minor works.

Judicial.

Courthouses.—The principal expenditure took place in connection with the new Law Courts in Dunedin, and some alterations at the Supreme Court, Wellington. Provision is made on the estimates, now submitted, for new Courthouses at Hamilton, Te Kuiti, Tauranga, Dannevirke, Eltham, Taihape, Masterton, Brightwater, Hawkesbury, Kaitangata, and Campbelltown; for important additions at Auckland, Stratford, Feilding, Palmerston North, Christchurch, and Alexandra, &c.

Gaols.—The expenditure under this head was not large. Work was carried on throughout the year at the new building in Auckland, and a new wing was provided at Wellington. Further provisions for the same works is made on the estimates, also for proposed new Gaols at Gisborne and Invercargill.

Police-stations.—The vote for Police-stations embraced a considerable number of items, but none of them were of any magnitude. The total expenditure on police buildings during the year amounted to £6,782. For the current year a somewhat larger vote is proposed, the principal items being new Police Barracks at Newton (Auckland), and Christchurch; new stations at Helensville, Avondale, Karangahake, Waiuku, Raglan, Taumarunui, Tologa Bay, Newtown (Wellington), Collingwood, Bingsland (Christchurch), Addington, Ngapara, and Gore; substantial additions at Wellington (Lambton Quay); and new quarters at Nelson.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

Under this class also the number of items was considerable, but the expenditure was not very large in connection with any of them, the largest being for the new Post-offices at Eltham, Otaki, and Kaiapoi. The appropriation proposed for the current year provides for new offices at Waipu, Newmarket, Parnell, Cambridge, Whakarewarewa, Tauranga, Whakatane, Waipiro, Tokomaru, Tuparoa, New Plymouth, Waitotara, Taihape, Bulls, Palmerston North, Manakau, Lower Hutt, Nelson, Collingwood, Millerton, Brunnerton, Greymouth, Mornington, Winton, Otautau, and Half-moon Bay (Stewart Island); extensive additions at Christchurch; additions at Auckland, Rotorua, Napier, Dannevirke, Pahiatua, Greytown, Wellington, Gore, and Bluff; new quarters at Havelock and Arrowtown; the purchase of a property at Linwood, and of additional land and providing a water-supply at Wakapuaka.

CUSTOMHOUSES.

The new Customhouse at Wellington has been completed and occupied. The expenditure in connection with the building during the year amounted to £13,018, and a further vote of £7,700 is necessary to clear off liabilities.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

The expenditure on buildings of this class amounted to £15,949, which was nearly the same as during the previous year. The principal expenditure took place in connection with the four large institutions at Auckland, Porirua, Sunnyside, and Seacliff. In the estimates now submitted, provision is made for fairly extensive additions at the same institutions, and also at Mount View, Wellington, as well as for minor works at Nelson, Hokitika and Waitati.

SCHOOLS.

Our expenditure on school buildings is now being brought more and more on to the Consolidated Fund. Last year's expenditure totalled to £110,727, of which £68,006 was debited to revenue and £42,721 to the Public Works Fund. For the current year still larger votes are proposed out of the Consolidated Fund, and £85,000 out of the Public Works Fund. Of the works carried out directly under the control of the Government, the principal structures in hand during the year were the Levin Industrial School, the School for Deaf-mutes at Sumner, and the Home for Defectives at Richmond.

The Native schools at Waitahanui, Okuanui, Te Rawhiti, Waimarama, and Mangaorongo have been completed, the teacher's residence at Puniho enlarged, and the disused buildings at Huria removed and added to the Paeroa School. Additions and alterations are now being made at Whangape.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Hospitals.—A small expenditure took place in connection with our general hospitals, in the shape of grants for additions at Whangarei, Coromandel, Wairoa, Wanganui, and Picton. A contract was let for a new wing at Greymouth, but very little expenditure came to book during the year.

The estimates for the current year provide for aid to new buildings or additions at Northern Wairoa, Rawene, Waihi, Stratford, Napier, Masterton, Blenheim, Westport, Reefton, Greymouth, Hokitika, &c.

Agricultural.—Last year's operations under this head were of a very limited character, and consisted chiefly of the erection of some small buildings at Wallaceville, and the purchase of land at Te Mata for a viticultural nursery.

The vote now proposed provides for buildings at Auckland, Arataki, Palmerston North, Wallaceville, Wellington, Hokitika, and Bluff.

Public Health.—The only expenditure under this class occurred in connection with the Cambridge Sanatorium and the Vaccine Laboratory at Wellington. During the current year it is proposed to erect suitable offices for the Health Department in Wellington; new wharves at the Quarantine-stations at Motuihi and Somes Island; hospital and water-supply at the latter station; and provision for these works is made on the estimates accordingly. Provision is also made for subsidies for Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Auckland, Waihi, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill; and for annexes for consumptives at New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Invercargill.

LIGHTHOUSES, HARBOUR-WORKS, AND HARBOUR DEFENCES.

The expenditure on lighthouse-works amounted to £2,168 only, and was incurred on works at Kahurangi Point, Jack's Point, and Cape Campbell. For the current year provision is made for completing the works at Cape Campbell, and also for connecting some of our lighthouses with the colonial telegraph system. Application has been made to the Government to provide a low-level light at Pencarrow Head. This, however, is, strictly speaking, a harbour light, and as such it is the duty of the Harbour Board to provide for same. In view, however, of any possible benefit to coastal shipping, the Government will favourably consider providing for the annual maintenance of the light if the Harbour Board will provide for its first cost.

The expenditure on harbour-works was again small, being even less than last year's. On the current year's estimates new votes are provided for wharves at Horeke, Deep Creek (Waitemata), Orua, Graham Beach, and Moeraki, and for protective works at the Western Spit, Napier. Several unexpended votes of last year are also renewed.

On harbour defences at the chief ports the sum of £2,515 was spent during the late financial year. A number of other works are still required, and a vote of £4,000 is asked for to provide for the same.

UTILISATION OF WATER-POWER.

Two reports on this subject were submitted to Parliament last session—one by Mr. Hancock, of San Francisco, and the other a Public Works Departmental report, giving more complete and detailed information than Mr. Hancock was able to supply. A further report by Mr. Allo has been submitted during the present session.

Surveys have been put in hand during the year to procure the necessary data for the design of works to utilise the power available at Huka Falls on the Waikato River and in the Tauherinikau, Clarence, Opihi, and Teviot Rivers; also further surveys will in a short time be started at the Hutt River, Lakes Rotoiti, Coleridge, and Hauroko. The places indicated appear to be the most suitable in the first instance to give supplies of power to the present industrial centres of the colony.

The Huka Falls and Rotoiti–Kaituna schemes would be alternative; whichever appears on an exhaustive examination to be the better would be first developed. The same remark holds for the Hutt and Tauherinikau Rivers. In Canterbury it is a question to be decided whether a central scheme at Lake Coleridge or two schemes, one at Hanmer using the Clarence River and another at Opihi, would be the more favourable. The two schemes combined would command the whole of Canterbury in a very efficient manner, and the conditions of the Clarence scheme at Jollies Pass are very favourable. If carried out an electric railway from Culverden to Hanmer would easily be possible, or even from Christchurch to Hanmer.

The survey of the Teviot River shows that a scheme of about 25,000-horse power should easily be practicable. A series of power schemes is obtainable on this river, as there is a fall of nearly 1,800 ft. between Lake Onslow and the flood-level of the Clutha just below Roxburgh. This is after deducting the fall in the conduits. There would be, say, four schemes, in series, along the Teviot River. The last of the series—that next the Clutha River—shows a fall of 870 ft., and would have a conduit two miles and a quarter in length, and about one mile and a quarter of pipes. The power available would be about 25,000 brake horse-power. All the four Teviot schemes together should yield over 50,000 brake horse-power. Lake Onslow is about fifteen miles from the Clutha. Its area is a little over two square miles. It is formed by a short masonry dam, 26 ft. high. By increasing the dam to 90 ft. in height the area of the lake would be ten square miles, probably more than will be required to store all the water in the watershed of the Teviot above the dam. This is probably the most favourable site for a reservoir in the colony. The Teviot scheme is the largest available near Dunedin, so far as is at present known. It is possible to get a large power scheme by diverting the waters of the Upper Taieri through the Rock and Pillar Range. It remains to be determined whether such a scheme would compare favourably with the Teviot one. It is likely to be relatively much more costly.

So far, the results to date of the surveys made show that the forecasts of power obtainable for the several schemes given in the Departmental report last year have been fully justified.

Full information is being obtained as to the possibilities of working the Arthur's Pass Tunnel by electric traction, utilising the water of the Otira—and of the Rolleston if necessary—to provide the necessary motive power.

Every attention is being given to the developments in electric traction on railways, so that full advantage may be taken of any power scheme that may be inaugurated. Developments of industries that require large supplies of power are also being studied, as the introduction of such into this colony would enable some of our more easily workable schemes to be profitably utilised.

The total amount of water-power readily available in New Zealand may now be put down at about 550,000-horse power in the North and 3,450,000-horse power in the South Island, or, in round figures, 4,000,000-horse power (estimated as brake horse-power on the turbine-shafts) for the whole colony; but these figures are not by any means exhaustive or final.

In developing water-power schemes in New Zealand for objects other than the local use of power, or local consumption of the products of industries using such power—such, for example, as the manufacture of products for sale in foreign markets—it will be necessary to study well the colony's position in the world as a possessor of water-power resources, so that no disaster may follow from attempting to compete against foreign schemes working possibly under more favourable conditions.

About a year ago, it was estimated that only about 2,000,000-horse power was in use in the whole world, in hydro-electric installations. This estimate was founded on statistics of a somewhat earlier date, which showed 1,500,000-horse power actually in use. Of this latter figure, less than one-third was in use in the United States, and only 12,000-horse power in Great Britain.

The amount of power being utilised in the world is, however, increasing very rapidly. At Niagara there will soon be over 500,000-horse power made use of.

The schemes proposed for immediate consideration, the amount of power expected to be derived from same, the probable total cost, and the amounts proposed to be voted for the current year are as under:—

Scheme.	Brake Horse-power.	Estimated Cost. £	Proposed Vote. £
Huka	38,000	1,000,000	10,000
Hutt	12,000	340,000	10,000
Clarence	25,000	600,000	10,000
Opihi	10,000	250,000	
Teviot	25,000	600,000	10,000
Hauroko (partial development) ...	40,000	850,000	10,000
General	...	...	3,000
Totals	150,000	3,610,000	53,000

Our water-power resources are a natural asset of immense value. The power used in the colony last year was about 400,000-horse power, of which the railways employed about one-half. By the judicious development of our great resources in this respect there can be no doubt that many industries which cannot at present be profitably carried on in this colony could be successfully established, and thus greatly add to the general prosperity and afford employment to a largely increased population.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding this Statement I wish to say a few words in reference to the career of a very old public servant who has been identified with the Public Works Department from its earliest days. On the 31st March next Mr. William Henry Hales, who now holds the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the colony, closes the active portion of his official career by retiring on the pension to which he is by law entitled. Mr. Hales entered the service of the late Provincial Government of Wellington on the 30th December, 1861; joined the General Government service in March, 1866; and entered the Public Works Department in March, 1872. He became Engineer-in-Chief on the 1st April, 1892, and at the date of his retirement—after forty-four years continuous service—will have held that high and responsible position for fourteen years, or twice as long as any other occupant of the post has held it. He will relinquish the performance of his duties on the 31st December next.

In allocating the amounts proposed for the various public works, very careful consideration has been devoted to the claims and necessities of the different parts of the colony.

The total amount proposed to be voted this year is £2,381,616. It is with feelings of pleasure, therefore, that I look forward to the year's work.

If New Zealand is to maintain its proud and prosperous position, facilities must be provided for the development of its natural resources, and this cannot be better accomplished than by a vigorous public-works policy.

PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT, 1905.

INDEX.

TABLES.

	Page
No. 1.—Total Expenditure:—Summary showing the Total Expenditure and Liabilities on Public Works and other Services out of the Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905	2
No. 2.—Yearly Expenditure out of the Public Works Fund up to 1904–1905	3
No. 3.—Railways:—Statement showing Expenditure and Liabilities on Railways, including Valuation of Provincial Lines, to 31st March, 1905	4
No. 4.—Roads:—Statement showing Expenditure on Roads to 31st March, 1905	5
Nos. 5 and 5a.—Development of Goldfields:—Statement showing Expenditure and Liabilities on Development of Goldfields to 31st March, 1905	28
No. 6.—Telegraphs:—Statement showing Expenditure and Liabilities on Telegraphs to 31st March, 1905	31
No. 7.—Public Buildings:—Statement showing Expenditure and Liabilities on Public Buildings to 31st March, 1905	33
No. 8.—Lighthouses and Harbour-works:—Statement showing Expenditure and Liabilities on Lighthouses and Harbour-works and Harbour Defences to 31st March, 1905	33

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Expenditure for the Year:—Audited Statement of Expenditure out of the Public Works Fund for the Year 1904–1905	35
„ B.—Total Liabilities:—Statement of all Liabilities of the Public Works Department outstanding on 31st March, 1905	37
„ C.—Railways and Public Buildings Contracts:—Schedule of Contracts current on 1st April, 1904, and further Contracts entered into by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905	38
„ D.—Sleeper Contracts:—Schedule of Sleeper Contracts current on 1st April, 1904, and further Contracts entered into by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905	43
„ E.—Annual Report on Public Works, by the Engineer-in-Chief	49

TABLE No. 1.

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS and OTHER SERVICES out of PUBLIC WORKS FUND to 31st March, 1905, and the LIABILITIES on that Date.

Number of Table containing Details.	Works.	Total Net Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.			Expenditure during 12 Months ended 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.			Liabilities on Authorities, Contracts, &c., 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure and Liabilities.			Works.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
3	Railways	20,090,422	11	3	779,890	11	5	20,870,313	2	8	211,572	0	9	*21,081,885	3	5	Railways.
4†	Roads	‡6,610,089	18	0	§228,961	15	2	6,839,051	13	2	98,326	1	7	6,937,377	14	9	Roads.
5 and 5A	Development of goldfields	692,169	15	3	6,257	19	11	698,427	15	2	1,794	16	3	700,222	11	5	Development of goldfields.
6	Telegraphs	1,053,692	9	6	79,297	15	1	1,132,990	4	7	30,114	0	0	1,163,104	4	7	Telegraphs.
7	Public buildings	3,068,896	5	0	‖117,327	14	10	3,186,223	19	10	38,887	18	5	3,225,111	18	3	Public buildings.
8	Lighthouses, harbour works, and harbour defences	1,002,216	4	5	5,990	8	7	1,008,206	13	0	316	5	5	1,008,522	18	5	Lighthouses, harbour works, and harbour defences.
...	Departmental	507,125	11	7	12,813	17	11	519,939	9	6	..			519,939	9	6	Departmental.
...	Utilisation of water-power	...			467	13	3	467	13	3	8	1	11	475	15	2	Utilisation of water-power.
18 of 1878	Coal-exploration and mine-development	10,835	8	0	...			10,835	8	0	...			10,835	8	0	Coal-exploration and mine-development.
11 of 1877	Aiding works on Thames goldfields ...	50,000	0	0	...			50,000	0	0	...			50,000	0	0	Aiding works on Thames goldfields.
...	Immigration	2,147,993	14	3	6,481	14	0	2,154,475	8	3	..			2,154,475	8	3	Immigration.
...	Purchase of Native lands	¶2,004,365	6	11	6,280	10	4	2,010,645	17	3	4,580	11	8	2,015,226	8	11	Purchase of Native lands.
...	Defence	772,563	4	7	46,588	7	1	819,151	11	8	38,151	0	0	857,302	11	8	Defence.
...	Charges and expenses of raising loans ...	1,238,304	4	3	10,763	6	7	1,249,067	10	10	..			1,249,067	10	10	Charges and expenses of raising loans.
...	Interest and sinking fund	218,500	0	0	...			218,500	0	0	...			218,500	0	0	Interest and sinking fund.
...	Rates on Native lands	65,934	2	6	631	4	9	66,565	7	3	300	0	0	66,865	7	3	Rates on Native lands.
...	Thermal springs	14,599	13	2	...			14,599	13	2	..			14,599	13	2	Thermal springs.
...	Tourist and health resorts	37,851	19	6	**17,507	15	6	55,359	15	0	2,285	6	3	57,645	1	3	Tourist and health resorts.
...	Lands improvement	6,109	1	4	2,248	4	5	8,357	5	9	381	0	5	8,738	6	2	Lands improvement.
...	Payment to Midland Railway bondholders	150,000	0	0	...			150,000	0	0	...			150,000	0	0	Payment to Midland Railway bondholders.
	Totals	39,741,669	9	6	1,321,508	18	10	41,063,178	8	4	426,717	2	8	41,489,895	11	0	Totals.

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* Includes Paeroa-Waihi Railway Account—Expenditure, £66,138 6s. 5d.; liabilities, £896 2s. 10d.; also amount transferred from State Coal-mines Account, being amount expended in acquiring and partially completing Greymouth-Point Elizabeth Railway, £62,540 11s. 10d.; liabilities, £18 19s. 1d. † Table 4 also contains details of expenditure under Government Loans to Local Bodies Account. ‡ Includes expenditure under Lands Improvement Account, £300,929 12s. 5d. and £30,000 transferred from Consolidated Fund, previously applied in reduction of "Roads" expenditure. § Includes £2,499 1s. 10d. charged to "Unauthorised." ‖ Includes £650 charged to "Unauthorised." ¶ Includes expenditure under Native Lands Purchase Account, £491,980 1s. 1d. ** Includes £400 charged to "Unauthorised."

	7.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1900–1.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	Total Net Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Immigration	301	70	105	385	214	139	142	Cr. 7	6,482	2,154,475
Public Works D	392	9,689	10,090	12,572	12,933	17,771	13,949	16,088	12,814	519,939
Utilisation of W		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	468	468
Railways ..	231 *334*	351,600	374,192	417,937	717,723	1,333,940	759,753	828,705	779,891	*20,870,313
Payment to Mid		..	..	..	..	..	..	150,000	..	150,000
Roads :—										
Roads North		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Main Roads	289	241,209	248,934	237,351	267,374	354,687	230,349	316,248	†202,850	
Miscellaneou	195									..
Roads to ope		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grants-in-Ai		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Settl		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Bodies	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roads on Go	578	49,569	46,550	48,039	48,417	47,573	51,690	45,594	26,112	..
Miscellaneou		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	365	*Cr. 365*	*Cr. 365*	*Cr. 347*						..
Development	023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roads to giv		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lands Impro	555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	482	290,413	295,119	285,043	315,791	402,260	282,039	361,842	228,962	6,839,052
Development of	508	33,117	17,355	21,815	15,907	15,326	24,213	16,278	6,258	748,428
Purchase of Na	37	61,503	53,182 *Cr. 225*	32,025	28,688	18,261	15,782	5,352	6,281	..
Native Lands P	000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	963	61,503	52,957	32,025	28,688	18,261	15,782	5,352	6,281	2,010,646
Telegraph Exten	791	29,384	28,551	26,771	50,101	31,729	68,578	47,227	79,298	1,132,990
Public Building										
General (incl	178	14,797	8,764	3,957	5,594	12,513	9,031	10,964	9,021	..
Parliamenta	9	466	20,636	9,883	3,039	4,424	1,503	602	697	..
Judicial	806	12,727	11,109	19,682	29,630	28,728	33,224	25,978	13,083	..
Post and Tel	504	5,888	5,168	13,483	20,954	40,361	74,686	53,918	16,008	..
Customs	16	385	..	107	875	2,066	6,630	8,719	13,018	..
Survey		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarantine S		..	..	..	2,607	424	..	..	..	..
Hospitals for	404	14,130	17,667	17,712	18,872	16,743	10,167	15,812	15,949	..

Thornbury to Wairio	262,660 19 4	..	..
Forest Hill	22,733 19 3	..	..
Expenses of Railway Commissions and other Expenditure not chargeable to Individual Lines	10,336 19 11	..	..
Surveys of New Lines—			
North Island	23,914 8 10	..	..
Middle Island	6,681 16 0	..	..
Permanent-way for Railway Department ..	25,000 0 0	..	..
Rolling-stock	3,273,148 18 10	..	..
Stock, Mar. 31, 1902, Permanent-way, £42,376 4 10	42,376 4 10		
	20,090,422 11 3		
Stock of Permanent-way decreased by 311 6 0	311 6 0		
£42,064 18 10	..	..	..
Total	†20,090,111 5 3	378,175 2 5	59,412 0 0

* Does not include amount expended out of Consolidated Fund, viz., £35 15

§ Also in

TABLE No. 2.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing Net Yearly Expenditure out of Public Works Fund, 1883–84 to 1904–05.

Description of Services.	Total Net Expenditure to 31st March, 1883.	Expenditure.																						Total Net Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.
		1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1900–1.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Immigration	1,929,754	107,041	57,148	11,675	12,454	15,598	8,791	867	1,823	817	242	343	101	Cr. 10	301	70	105	385	214	139	142	Cr. 7	6,482	2,154,475
Public Works Departmental	183,974	13,465	30,157	29,632	25,835	25,090	21,458	12,294	10,264	7,796	7,790	8,406	8,680	14,300	14,892	9,689	10,090	12,572	12,933	17,771	13,949	16,088	12,814	519,939
Utilisation of Water-power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	468	468
Railways	10,291,644	662,046	663,063	725,496	616,447	403,727	272,077	289,601 *Cr. 29*	180,021	154,417 *Cr. 681*	220,894	176,304	247,545	197,105	207,231 *Cr. 334*	351,600	374,192	417,937	717,723	1,333,940	759,753	828,705	779,891	*20,870,313
Payment to Midland Railway Bondholders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,000	..	150,000
Roads:—																								
Roads North of Auckland	109,965	17,566	34,574	33,163	30,738	3,138	264	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Main Roads	1,006,199	31,809	30,380	26,833	22,294	13,756	10,968	12,799	9,905	11,739	12,588	22,235	22,731	27,959	4,289	241,209	248,934	237,351	267,374	354,687	230,349	316,248	†202,850	..
Miscellaneous Roads and Bridges		61,635	37,165	37,615	39,748	25,989	26,748	19,998	12,489	6,843	10,443	58,042	9,972	17,075	11,195									..
Roads to open up Lands	213,977	84,631	49,314	61,794	57,157	61,488	21,954	28,160	24,285	27,993	21,989		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grants-in-Aid	225,000	106,399	149,982	138,045	81,264	57,632	26,913	2,172	1,586	10,757	7,144	8,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Settlements	..	..	..	..	1,891	12,053	10,770	7,345	4,884	3,829	4,412	2,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	470	..	390	..	227	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roads on Goldfields	9,439	26,602	15,631	31,622	32,625	25,053	7,015	13,290	12,687	9,795	19,490	20,387	17,577	21,513	32,578	49,569	46,550	48,039	48,417	47,573	51,690	45,594	26,112	..
Miscellaneous	319,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Development of Thermal Springs and Natural Scenery	..	..	..	..	..		*Cr. 91*	*Cr. 1,270*	*Cr. 26,519*	*Cr. 64,954*	*Cr. 1,613*	*Cr. 1,030*	*Cr. 7,050*	*Cr. 573*	*Cr. 365*	*Cr. 365*	*Cr. 365*	*Cr. 347*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roads to give access to North Island Trunk Railway	..	..	..	6,832	12,900	20,410	1,898	248	5,532	30,289	29,440	34,765	17,841	..	16,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lands Improvement Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,207	108,168	103,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Roads	1,883,825	328,642	317,043	335,904	278,617	219,519	106,439	83,009	45,164	36,761	103,893	146,638	150,278	174,369	167,482	290,413	295,119	285,043	315,791	402,260	282,039	361,842	228,962	6,839,052
Development of Goldfields	517,603	16,596	8,029	9,032	7,665	1,016	55	284	821	2,257	3,811	5,272	5,865	9,345	10,508	33,117	17,355	21,815	15,907	15,326	24,213	16,278	6,258	748,428
Purchase of Native Lands	897,212	24,480	70,572	34,545	88,836	25,643	9,072	28,194	17,925	52,397	57,187 *Cr. 10,438*	4,320 *Cr. 2,428*	349 *Cr. 12*	..	Cr. 37	61,503	53,182 *Cr. 225*	32,025	28,688	18,261	15,782	5,352	6,281	..
Native Lands Purchase Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,575	78,985	101,009	163,411	129,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Land Purchases	897,212	24,480	70,572	34,545	88,836	25,643	9,072	28,194	17,925	52,397	66,324	80,877	101,346	163,411	128,963	61,503	52,957	32,025	28,688	18,261	15,782	5,352	6,281	2,010,646
Telegraph Extension	438,686	19,532	25,799	36,010	18,952	22,984	12,047	16,346	16,292	27,773	29,245	16,127	19,229	35,538	36,791	29,384	28,551	26,771	50,101	31,729	68,578	47,227	79,298	1,132,990
Public Buildings:—																								
General (including Miscellaneous)	154,733	34	..	..	947	12,742	14,588	7,256	2,880	454	1,588	621	2,523	3,724	8,178	14,797	8,764	3,957	5,594	12,513	9,031	10,964	9,021	..
Parliamentary	5,331	8,416	183	..	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	209	6,822	..	9	466	20,636	9,883	3,039	4,424	1,503	602	697	..
Judicial	166,903	22,652	12,227	11,106	15,875	8,273	8,228	11,246	9,892	8,901	2,779	5,262	11,487	27,341	14,806	12,727	11,109	19,682	29,630	28,728	33,224	25,978	13,083	..
Post and Telegraph	99,971	22,616	8,955	4,880	2,772	2,227	82	1,376	709	1,009	6,843	3,154	3,542	6,194	7,504	5,888	5,168	13,483	20,954	10,361	74,686	53,918	16,008	..
Customs	2,162	1,659	830	99	..	..	..	18	409	13	5	666	12	647	16	385	..	107	875	2,066	6,630	8,719	13,018	..
Survey	20	34	..	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarantine Stations	1,967	848	313	123	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	306	..	..	..	..	..	2,607	424	..	..	..	..
Hospitals for Mental Diseases	143,003	58,047	24,992	4,007	13,694	23,107	10,242	15,717	8,930	16,914	11,887	18,957	13,633	10,935	16,404	14,130	17,667	17,712	18,872	16,743	10,167	15,812	15,949	..
Public Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,315	4,265	..
General Hospitals and Charitable Institutions	16,727	256	3,792	3,299	4,421	4,156	673	Cr. 140	..	..	7,999	..	..	6,561	700	..	..	899	5,141	1,200	3,540	4,291	1,204	..
School-buildings	548,361	49,814	66,069	62,884	51,607	40,000	779	..	..	7,500	..	15,000	15,000	20,000	22,143	23,864	43,403	49,256	33,681	38,606	57,790	87,089	42,721	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	837	1,127	819	1,328	520	447	971	535	883	2,504	1,362	..
Total, Public Buildings	1,139,178	164,376	117,361	86,859	89,598	90,529	34,592	35,473	22,820	34,791	31,101	44,032	54,190	76,529	70,579	73,585	107,267	115,426	121,364	145,600	197,454	216,192	‡117,328	3,186,224
Lighthouses, Harbour Works, and Harbour Defences:—																								
Lighthouses	94,960	6,730	7,383	300	3,272	2,866	2,504	1,551	..	..	6,642	2,612	..	234	6,067	2,180	3,727	3,333	1,017	2,060	6,082	6,206	2,167	..
Harbour Works	254,676	29,591	17,050	6,508	6,004	500	*Cr. 5,000*	589	189	..	..	..	650	3,861	866	568	1,777	365	1,540	3,421	1,373	1,773	1,308	..
Harbour Defences	35,418	7,213	9,601	127,167	139,429	73,459	50,089	7,293	2,477	7,347	4,563	3,976	2,495	3,314	4,667	2,547	10,158	5,328	3,960	6,678	6,126	2,885	2,515	..
Total, Lighthouses, &c.	385,054	43,534	34,034	133,975	148,705	76,825	47,593	9,433	2,666	7,347	11,205	6,588	3,145	7,409	11,600	5,295	15,662	9,026	6,517	12,159	13,581	10,864	5,990	1,008,207
Rates on Native Lands	..	..	..	..	25,139	8,446	10,304	5,874	8,250	2,038	615 *Cr. 8*	415	561	340	332	156	347	744	673	571	471	666	631	66,565
Contingent Defence	392,219	..	..	25,000	12,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	10,554	10,360	13,867	42,810	37,650	146,875	37,005	38,724	46,588	819,152
Tourist and Health Resorts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,260	10,949	15,643	§17,508	55,360
Lands Improvement ‖	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,741	2,349	2,019	2,248	8,357
Charges and Expenses of raising Loans	765,535	29,877	13,521	17,258	922	59,448	104,911	3,084 *Cr. 3,084*	..	..	5,356	..	..	..	943 *Cr. 6*	5 *Cr. 5*	224	28,322	1,460	5,620 *Cr. 516*	88,180	87,249	10,763	1,249,067
Interest and Sinking Funds	218,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218,500
Coal Exploration and Mine Development	10,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,835
Thermal Springs	..	..	..	..	7,814	2,999	936	..	2,587	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,600
Advance to Westport Harbour, repayable	..	..	..	..	..	14,336	*Cr. 14,336*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Ways and Means Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	*19,427*	*4,383*	*26,519*	*65,635*	*12,059*	*3,458*	*7,062*	*573*	*705*	*370*	*590*	*347*	..	*516*	..	..		
Grand Total—Net Expenditure	19,054,019	1,409,589	1,336,727	1,475,386	1,333,484	966,160	613,939	481,346	308,633	325,977	480,468	485,002	590,940	683,336	659,836	865,172	915,736	992,876	1,309,021	2,142,736	1,514,445	1,796,840	1,321,509	41,063,178

N.B.—The figures in italics, prefixed by "*Cr.*," are either recoveries on account of services of previous years or receipts-in-aid applied in reduction of expenditure. The totals from 1892–93 to 1896–97, inclusive, include expenditure under Native Lands Purchase Account, and from 1894–95 to 1896–97, inclusive, expenditure under Lands Improvement Account.

* Includes expenditure out of Paeroa–Waihi Railway Account, £66,138; and cost of acquiring and partially completing Greymouth–Point Elizabeth Railway, £62,541. † Includes "Unauthorised," £2,499. ‡ Includes "Unauthorised," £650. § Includes "Unauthorised," £400. ‖ For previous expenditure see Roads Class.

TABLE No. 3.

EXPENDITURE on RAILWAYS to 31st March, 1905, and LIABILITIES on that D[illegible]

Lines of Railway.	Total Expenditure by General Government to 31st March, 1904.	Expenditure during Year 1904–5 (including £311 6s. distributed from Stock of Permanent-way).							Greymouth–Point Elizabeth Railway.	Total Expenditure by General Government to 31st March, 1905.	Liabilities.	Total Expenditure by General Government, and Liabilities, 31st March, 1905.	Valuation of Works constructed by Provinces and Midland Railway Company.§	Total Expenditure and Liabilities, 31st March, 1905.	Lines of Railway.
		New Works.			Works on Open Lines.	Land-claims and other Old Liabilities.	Surveys.	Rolling-stock.							
		Construction.	Permanent-way.	Total New Works.											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kaihu Valley ..	55,044 17 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,044 17 1	..	55,044 17 1	..	55,044 17 1	Kaihu Valley.
Kawakawa ..	119,751 8 7	1,073 9 0	138 0 0	1,211 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	120,962 17 7	..	120,962 17 7	..	120,962 17 7	Kawakawa.
Whangarei to Kamo Extension ..	157,424 6 7	7,536 11 3	117 0 0	7,653 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	165,077 17 10	152 15 8	165,230 13 6	..	165,230 13 6	Whangarei to Kamo Extension.
Helensville Northwards	157,097 5 1	9,320 8 3	1,232 0 0	10,552 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	167,649 13 4	242 13 5	167,892 6 9	..	167,892 6 9	Helensville Northwards.
Kaipara to Waikato ..	1,213,126 10 1	..	..	..	15,115 5 0	..	..	..	..	1,228,241 15 1	..	1,228,241 15 1	..	1,228,241 15 1	Kaipara to Waikato.
Cambridge Branch ..	51,110 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,110 9 9	..	51,110 9 9	..	51,110 9 9	Cambridge Branch.
Waikato to Thames—															Waikato to Thames—
Hamilton to Te Aroha	139,835 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139,835 0 5	..	139,835 0 5	..	139,835 0 5	Hamilton to Te Aroha.
Te Aroha to Thames ..	184,973 13 11	..	..	..	..	41 7 5	..	..	..	185,015 1 4	..	185,015 1 4	..	185,015 1 4	Te Aroha to Thames.
Paeroa to Waihi ..	78,811 1 3	39,675 11 3	4,236 0 0	43,911 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	122,722 12 6	896 2 10	123,618 15 4	..	123,618 15 4	Paeroa to Waihi.
Thames Valley to Rotorua—															Thames Valley to Rotorua—
Morrinsville to Lichfield	161,552 5 2	..	..	..	140 15 8	..	..	..	..	161,693 0 10	..	161,693 0 10	..	161,693 0 10	Morrinsville to Lichfield.
Putaruru to Rotorua ..	193,265 1 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,265 1 9	..	193,265 1 9	..	193,265 1 9	Putaruru to Rotorua.
Marton to Te Awamutu—															Marton to Te Awamutu—
North End ..	648,532 17 4	65,459 5 9	9,416 0 0	74,875 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	723,408 3 1	2,352 17 7	725,761 0 8	..	725,761 0 8	North End.
South End ..	675,817 0 1	70,912 6 4	8,648 0 0	79,560 6 4	..	..	..	..	..	755,377 6 5	2,475 12 8	757,852 19 1	..	757,852 19 1	South End.
Gisborne to Ormond Tramway ..	4,975 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,975 1 7	..	4,975 1 7	..	4,975 1 7	Gisborne to Ormond Tramway.
Gisborne to Karaka ..	88,764 18 8	16,068 1 3	4,593 0 0	20,661 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	109,425 19 11	2,150 0 0	111,575 19 11	..	111,575 19 11	Gisborne to Karaka.
Wellington to Napier—															Wellington to Napier—
Napier to Woodville and Palmerston North ..	837,433 1 11	..	..	..	2,786 7 1	24 2 6	..	..	..	840,243 11 6	..	840,243 11 6	..	840,243 11 6	Napier to Woodville and Palmerston North.
Wellington to Woodville, including Te Aro Extension	1,253,280 10 10	..	..	..	5,499 1 10	..	..	..	..	1,258,779 12 8	..	1,258,779 12 8	..	1,258,779 12 8	Wellington to Woodville, including Te Aro Extension.
Wellington to Foxton ..	42,116 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,116 3 4	..	42,116 3 4	..	42,116 3 4	Wellington to Foxton.
Foxton to Waitara ..	1,411,883 11 3	..	..	..	12,362 19 1	..	..	..	..	1,424,246 10 4	..	1,424,246 10 4	..	1,424,246 10 4	Foxton to Waitara.
Mount Egmont Branch	850 4 5	1,985 12 8	..	1,985 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	2,835 17 1	53 17 6	2,889 14 7	..	2,889 14 7	Mount Egmont Branch.
Stratford to Kawakawa ..	41,625 13 7	6,217 8 1	5,121 0 0	11,338 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	52,964 1 8	32 14 0	52,996 15 8	..	52,996 15 8	Stratford to Kawakawa
Nelson to Roundell ..	165,670 11 0	..	..	..	..	*Cr.* 1 0 0	..	..	..	165,669 11 0	21 10 6	165,691 1 6	..	165,691 1 6	Nelson to Roundell.
Midland Railway—															Midland Railway—
Nelson End ..	46,539 0 6	7,786 9 2	3,055 0 0	10,841 9 2	..	96 1 0	..	..	..	57,476 10 8	35 19 11	57,512 10 7	78,306 19 9	135,819 10 4	Nelson End.
Stillwater to Inangahua	14,854 11 0	15,048 6 9	292 0 0	15,340 6 9	469 0 5	104 11 3	..	..	..	30,768 9 5	2,283 5 10	33,051 15 3	543,573 17 9	711,781 17 9	Stillwater to Inangahua.
Brunnerton to Otira ..	‡133,149 13 2	1,519 3 8	..	1,519 3 8	469 0 5	17 1 3	..	..	..	‡135,154 18 6	1 6 3	135,156 4 9			Brunnerton to Otira.
Springfield End ..	207,388 9 8	31,114 11 10	170 0 0	31,284 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	238,673 1 6	28,148 12 6	266,821 14 0	61,579 5 7	328,400 19 7	Springfield End.
Greymouth to Point Elizabeth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,540 11 10	62,540 11 10	18 19 1	62,559 10 11	..	62,559 10 11	Greymouth to Point Elizabeth.
Greymouth to Brunnerton ..	‡150,512 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		‡150,512 11 11	..	150,512 11 11	..	150,512 11 11	Greymouth to Brunnerton.
Greymouth to Hokitika and Ross	226,843 8 9	17,173 18 4	..	17,173 18 4	489 8 11	..	..	..		244,506 16 0	1,883 7 11	246,390 3 11	..	246,390 3 11	Greymouth to Hokitika and Ross
Westport to Ngakawau ..	188,008 17 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		188,008 17 3	..	188,008 17 3	..	188,008 17 3	Westport to Ngakawau.
Ngahere to Blackball ..	20,630 11 4	7,248 16 8	..	7,248 16 8	..	..	..	..		27,879 8 0	5 14 4	27,885 2 4	..	27,885 2 4	Ngahere to Blackball.
Picton to Waipara—															Picton to Waipara—
Picton to Cheviot ..	327,929 17 5	9 2 0	..	9 2 0	50 6 4	229 6 10	..	..		328,218 12 7	..	328,218 12 7	..	328,218 12 7	Picton to Cheviot.
Waipara to Cheviot ..	121,466 8 8	23,185 14 10	9,058 0 0	32,243 14 10	..	..	..	..		153,710 3 6	1,632 8 5	155,342 11 11	..	155,342 11 11	Waipara to Cheviot.
Hurunui to Waitaki—															Hurunui to Waitaki—
Main Line ..	1,561,464 10 5	..	..	..	12,626 11 4	..	..	..		1,574,091 1 9	..	1,574,091 1 9	316,135 0 0	1,890,226 1 9	Main Line.
Oxford Branch ..	51,467 7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		51,467 7 11	..	51,467 7 11	..	51,467 7 11	Oxford Branch.
Eyreton Branch ..	44,276 12 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		44,276 12 10	..	44,276 12 10	..	44,276 12 10	Eyreton Branch.
Lyttelton Branch ..	76,868 8 4	..	..	..	1,400 0 0	..	..	..		78,268 8 4	..	78,268 8 4	340,500 0 0	418,768 8 4	Lyttelton Branch.
Southbridge Branch ..	87,989 18 5	..	..	..	700 0 0	..	..	..		88,689 18 5	..	88,689 18 5	..	88,689 18 5	Southbridge Branch.
Springfield and Whitecliffs Branches ..	94,796 13 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		94,796 13 8	..	94,796 13 8	..	94,796 13 8	Springfield & Whitecliffs Branches
Fairlie Creek Branch ..	66,872 12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		66,872 12 5	..	66,872 12 5	75,124 0 0	141,996 12 5	Fairlie Creek Branch.
Waimate Branch ..	47,953 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		47,953 11 8	..	47,953 11 8	..	47,953 11 8	Waimate Branch.
Ashburton Forks Branch ..	*74,214 6 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		*74,214 6 2	..	74,214 6 2	..	74,214 6 2	Ashburton Forks Branch.
Upper Ashburton Branch ..	61,582 16 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		61,582 16 9	..	61,582 16 9	..	61,582 16 9	Upper Ashburton Branch.
Little River Branch ..	107,523 16 0	..	..	..	102 2 2	..	..	..		107,625 18 2	..	107,625 18 2	..	107,625 18 2	Little River Branch.
Canterbury Interior Main Line—															Canterbury Interior Main Line—
Oxford to Malvern ..	53,649 0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		53,649 0 4	..	53,649 0 4	..	53,649 0 4	Oxford to Malvern.
Whitecliffs to Rakaia ..	542 6 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		542 6 2	..	542 6 2	..	542 6 2	Whitecliffs to Rakaia.
Temuka to Rangitata ..	5,152 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,152 2 8	..	5,152 2 8	..	5,152 2 8	Temuka to Rangitata.
Waitaki to Bluff—															Waitaki to Bluff—
Main Line, including Port Chalmers Branch ..	2,584,400 17 6	..	..	..	31,234 2 7	3 3 0	..	..		2,615,638 3 1	..	2,615,638 3 1	82,258 17 3	2,697,897 0 4	Main Line, including Port Chalmers Branch.
Duntroon Branch ..	96,531 16 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		96,531 16 11	..	96,531 16 11	37,500 0 0	134,031 16 11	Duntroon Branch.
Ngapara Branch ..	25,891 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		25,891 11 9	..	25,891 11 9	58,009 0 0	83,900 11 9	Ngapara Branch.
Fernhill Railway Purchase ..	1,400 8 10	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..		1,415 8 10	..	1,415 8 10	..	1,415 8 10	Fernhill Railway Purchase.
Brighton Road Branch ..	6,473 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6,473 14 9	..	6,473 14 9	12,829 0 0	19,302 14 9	Brighton Road Branch.
Outram Branch ..	11,951 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11,951 7 6	..	11,951 7 6	29,691 0 0	41,642 7 6	Outram Branch.
Lawrence Branch ..	161,885 7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		161,885 7 2	..	161,885 7 2	..	161,885 7 2	Lawrence Branch.
Livingstone Branch ..	82,784 18 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		82,784 18 10	..	82,784 18 10	..	82,784 18 10	Livingstone Branch.
Waihemo Branch ..	33,190 18 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		33,190 18 8	..	33,190 18 8	..	33,190 18 8	Waihemo Branch.
Catlin's River Branch ..	148,484 1 9	4,192 15 11	93 0 0	4,285 15 11	..	..	..	..		152,769 17 8	4 11 2	152,774 8 10	..	152,774 8 10	Catlin's River Branch.
Heriotburn Branch ..	106,615 13 7	6,421 10 3	7,522 0 0	13,943 10 3	..	..	..	..		120,559 3 10	576 16 7	121,136 0 5	..	121,136 0 5	Heriotburn Branch.
Waimea Plains Branch ..	110,820 4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		110,820 4 5	..	110,820 4 5	..	110,820 4 5	Waimea Plains Branch.
Toitois Branch ..	52,307 4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		52,307 4 8	..	52,307 4 8	..	52,307 4 8	Toitois Branch.
Riversdale to Switzer's ..	11,358 8 5	1,302 5 6	..	1,302 5 6	..	..	..	..		12,660 13 11	..	12,660 13 11	..	12,660 13 11	Riversdale to Switzer's.
Kelso to Gore ..	602 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		602 2 5	..	602 2 5	..	602 2 5	Kelso to Gore.
Seaward Bush to Catlin's ..	112,365 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		112,365 0 5	..	112,365 0 5	..	112,365 0 5	Seaward Bush to Catlin's.
Otago Central ..	1,090,564 0 8	44,923 13 8	5,721 0 0	50,644 13 8	..	..	..	..		1,141,208 14 4	3,997 5 2	1,145,205 19 6	..	1,145,205 19 6	Otago Central.
Invercargill to Kingston—															Invercargill to Kingston—
Main Line ..	304,105 0 4	..	..	..	1,228 15 4	..	..	..		305,333 15 8	..	305,333 15 8	91,937 5 2	397,271 0 10	Main Line.
Mararoa Branch ..	27,216 18 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		27,216 18 7	..	27,216 18 7	..	27,216 18 7	Mararoa Branch.
Makarewa to Orepuki and Waiau Thornbury to Wairio ..	262,660 19 4	..	..	..	49 9 3	123 0 7	..	..		262,833 9 2	..	262,833 9 2	60,297 0 0	323,130 9 2	Makarewa to Orepuki and Waiau. Thornbury to Wairio.
Forest Hill ..	22,733 19 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		22,733 19 3	..	22,733 19 3	..	22,733 19 3	Forest Hill.
Expenses of Railway Commissions and other Expenditure not chargeable to Individual Lines	10,336 19 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		10,336 19 11	..	10,336 19 11	..	10,336 19 11	Expenses of Railway Commissions, &c., not chargeable to Individual Lines.
Surveys of New Lines—															Surveys of New Lines—
North Island ..	23,914 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	703 3 5	..		24,617 12 3	..	24,617 12 3	..	24,617 12 3	North Island.
Middle Island ..	6,681 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	2,916 5 9	..		9,598 1 9	..	9,598 1 9	..	9,593 1 9	Middle Island.
Permanent-way for Railway Department ..	25,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		25,000 0 0	..	25,000 0 0	..	25,000 0 0	Permanent-way for Railway Department.
Rolling-stock ..	3,273,148 18 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,078 14 9		3,464,227 13 7	164,491 0 9	3,628,718 14 4	..	3,628,718 14 4	Rolling-stock.
Stock, Mar. 31, 1902, Permanent-way, £42,376 4 10	42,376 4 10														
	20,090,422 11 3														
Stock of Permanent-way decreased by 311 6 0	311 6 0														
£42,064 18 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,064 18 10	114 8 8	42,179 7 6	..	42,179 7 6	Stock of Permanent-way.
Total ..	†20,090,111 5 3	378,175 2 5	59,412 0 0	437,587 2 5	84,723 5 5	652 13 10	3,619 9 2	191,078 14 9	62,540 11 10	20,870,313 2 8†	211,572 0 9	21,081,885 3 5	1,787,741 5 6	22,869,626 8 11	.. .. Total.

This line being now included in the railway system of the colony, the amount paid out of the State Coal-mines Account by way of purchase-money, and in the completing and equipping of the line, is now charged to the Public Works Fund, and included in this Table. (*See* "APPROPRIATION ACT, 1904.")

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* Does not include amount expended out of Consolidated Fund, viz., £35 15s. 7d. † Includes amount expended on purchase of district railways, £477,487 7s. 11d. ‡ £15,959 expended between Brunnerton – Nelson Creek, transferred to Brunnerton–Otira item, 1904.

§ Also includes value for £150,000 paid to debenture-holders under "The Midland Railway Petitions Settlement Act Amendment Act, 1903."

y ↄ)5.	Liabilities.			Total Expenditure by General Government, and Liabilities, 31st March, 1905.			Valuation of Works constructed by Provinces and Midland Railway Company.§			Total Expenditure and Liabilities, 31st March, 1905.			LINES OF RAILWAY.
d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	..			55,044	17	1	..			55,044	17	1	Kaihu Valley.
7	..			120,962	17	7	..			120,962	17	7	Kawakawa.
0	152	15	8	165,230	13	6	.			165,230	13	6	Whangarei to Kamo Extension.
4	242	13	5	167,892	6	9	..			167,892	6	9	Helensville Northwards.
1	..			1,228,241	15	1	..			1,228,241	15	1	Kaipara to Waikato.
9	..			51,110	9	9	..			51,110	9	9	Cambridge Branch.
													Waikato to Thames—
5	..			139,835	0	5	..			139,835	0	5	Hamilton to Te Aroha.
4	..			185,015	1	4	..			185,015	1	4	Te Aroha to Thames.
6	896	2	10	123,618	15	4	..			123,618	15	4	Paeroa to Waihi.
													Thames Valley to Rotorua—
0	..			161,693	0	10	..			161,693	0	10	Morrinsville to Lichfield.
9	..			193,265	1	9	..			193,265	1	9	Putaruru to Rotorua.
													Marton to Te Awamutu—
1	2,352	17	7	725,761	0	8	..			725,761	0	8	North End.
5	2,475	12	8	757,852	19	1	..			757,852	19	1	South End.
7	..			4,975	1	7	..			4,975	1	7	Gisborne to Ormond Tramway.
1	2,150	0	0	111,575	19	11	..			111,575	19	11	Gisborne to Karaka.
													Wellington to Napier—
6	..			840,243	11	6	..			840,243	11	6	Napier to Woodville and Palmerston North.
8	..			1,258,779	12	8	..			1,258,779	12	8	Wellington to Woodville, including Te Aro Extension.
4	..			42,116	3	4	..			42,116	3	4	Wellington to Foxton.
4	..			1,424,246	10	4	..			1,424,246	10	4	Foxton to Waitara.
1	53	17	6	2,889	14	7	..			2,889	14	7	Mount Egmont Branch.
8	32	14	0	52,996	15	8	..			52,996	15	8	Stratford to Kawakawa
0	21	10	6	165,691	1	6	..			165,691	1	6	Nelson to Roundell.
													Midland Railway—
8	35	19	11	57,512	10	7	78,306	19	9	135,819	10	4	Nelson End.
5	2,283	5	10	33,051	15	3	543,573	17	9	711,781	17	9	Stillwater to Inangahua.
6	1	6	3	135,156	4	9							Brunnerton to Otira.
6	28,148	12	6	266,821	14	0	61,579	5	7	328,400	19	7	Springfield End.
0	18	19	1	62,559	10	11	..			62,559	10	11	Greymouth to Point Elizabeth.
1	..			150,512	11	11	..			150,512	11	11	Greymouth to Brunnerton.
0	1,883	7	11	246,390	3	11	..			246,390	3	11	Greymouth to Hokitika and Ross
3	..			188,008	17	3	..			188,008	17	3	Westport to Ngakawau.
0	5	14	4	27,885	2	4	..			27,885	2	4	Ngahere to Blackball.
													Picton to Waipara—
7	..			328,218	12	7	..			328,218	12	7	Picton to Cheviot.
6	1,632	8	5	155,342	11	11	..			155,342	11	11	Waipara to Cheviot.
													Hurunui to Waitaki—
9	..			1,574,091	1	9	316,135	0	0	1,890,226	1	9	Main Line.
1	..			51,467	7	11	..			51,467	7	11	Oxford Branch.
0	..			44,276	12	10	..			44,276	12	10	Eyreton Branch.
4	..			78,268	8	4	340,500	0	0	418,768	8	4	Lyttelton Branch.
5	..			88,689	18	5	..			88,689	18	5	Southbridge Branch.
8	..			94,796	13	8	..			94,796	13	8	Springfield & Whitecliffs Branches
5	..			66,872	12	5	75,124	0	0	141,996	12	5	Fairlie Creek Branch.
8	..			47,953	11	8	..			47,953	11	8	Waimate Branch.
2	..			74,214	6	2	..			74,214	6	2	Ashburton Forks Branch.
9	..			61,582	16	9	..			61,582	16	9	Upper Ashburton Branch.
2	..			107,625	18	2	..			107,625	18	2	Little River Branch.
													Canterbury Interior Main Line—
4	..			53,649	0	4	..			53,649	0	4	Oxford to Malvern.
2	..			542	6	2	..			542	6	2	Whitecliffs to Rakaia.
8	..			5,152	2	8	..			5,152	2	8	Temuka to Rangitata.
													Waitaki to Bluff—
1	..			2,615,638	3	1	82,258	17	3	2,697,897	0	4	Main Line, including Port Chalmers Branch.
1	..			96,531	16	11	37,500	0	0	134,031	16	11	Duntroon Branch.
9	..			25,891	11	9	58,009	0	0	83,900	11	9	Ngapara Branch.
0	..			1,415	8	10	..			1,415	8	10	Fernhill Railway Purchase.
9	..			6,473	14	9	12,829	0	0	19,302	14	9	Brighton Road Branch.
6	..			11,951	7	6	29,691	0	0	41,642	7	6	Outram Branch.
2	..			161,885	7	2	..			161,885	7	2	Lawrence Branch.
0	..			82,784	18	10	..			82,784	18	10	Livingstone Branch.
8	..			33,190	18	8	..			33,190	18	8	Waihemo Branch.
8	4	11	2	152,774	8	10	..			152,774	8	10	Catlin's River Branch.
0	576	16	7	121,136	0	5	..			121,136	0	5	Heriotburn Branch.
5	..			110,820	4	5	..			110,820	4	5	Waimea Plains Branch.
8	..			52,307	4	8	..			52,307	4	8	Toitois Branch.
1	..			12,660	13	11	..			12,660	13	11	Riversdale to Switzer's.
5	..			602	2	5	..			602	2	5	Kelso to Gore.
5	..			112,365	0	5	..			112,365	0	5	Seaward Bush to Catlin's.
4	3,997	5	2	1,145,205	19	6	..			1,145,205	19	6	Otago Central.
													Invercargill to Kingston—
8	..			305,333	15	8	91,937	5	2	397,271	0	10	Main Line.
7	..			27,216	18	7	..			27,216	18	7	Mararoa Branch.
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			Makarewa to Orepuki and Waiau.

TABLE No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., out of the Public Works Fund and Government Loans to Local Bodies' Account, for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.					
		AUCKLAND ROAD DISTRICT—			£	s.	d.
104	1	Ahipara Bridge	Mangonui	Bay of Islands	11	3	4
	2	Ahipara to Herekino	"	"	177	12	4
	3	Auckland Special Settlement to Mangakahia	Hokianga	"	99	14	6
	4	Awanui to Mangonui, *via* Taipa	Mangonui	"	13	15	5
	7	Broadwood to Herekino	Hokianga	"	110	19	4
	8	Duncan's Road	Mangonui	"	150	2	9
	9	Fairburn's Road (Victoria Valley Road to Peria)	"	"	180	0	0
	10	Herd's Point to Takahue	Hokianga	"	153	14	11
	11	Herekino to Kaitaia	Mangonui and Hokianga	"	112	13	0
	12	Herekino to Whangape	Hokianga	"	57	11	0
	14	Horeke to Taheke	"	"	336	5	3
	15	Kaeo to Matauri	Whangaroa	"	30	0	0
	16	Kaeo to Whangaroa	"	"	75	0	0
	17	Kaikohe to Dargaville, *via* Mangakahia	Bay of Islands, Hobson, and Hokianga	"	15	13	0
	19	Kaikohe to Kawakawa, *via* Ngapipito	Bay of Islands	"	145	12	0
	20	Kaikohe to Rawene	Hokianga and Bay of Islands	"	101	4	2
	21	Kaimamaku	Whangarei	"	50	0	0
	23	Kaitaia to Awanui	Mangonui	"	100	0	0
	24	Kaitaia to Victoria Valley Road (Kaitaia Creamery metalling)	"	"	175	0	0
	25	Kapiro Bridge	Bay of Islands	"	103	14	1
	26	Ketetangariki Block to Mangakahia - Dargaville Road	Hokianga	"	2	3	0
	27	Kohukohu to Motukaraka, *via* Rimu Valley	"	"	149	17	3
	28	Kohukohu to Otane	"	"	50	12	3
	29	Kohukohu to Rakautapu	"	"	21	1	0
	30	Kohukohu Township roads (£1 for £1)	"	"	25	0	0
	32	Mangamuka Ferry	"	"	115	3	6
	33	Mangamuka to Oruru	Hokianga and Mangonui	"	89	15	0
	34	Mangatoetoe	Mangonui	"	100	0	0
	37	Matawherohia to Kaeo	Whangaroa	"	7	0	0
	39	Ohaeawai to Kaikohe	Bay of Islands	"	50	0	0
	40	Okaihau to Horeke	Hokianga and Bay of Islands	"	282	10	3
	41	Okaihau to Kaikohe	Bay of Islands	"	37	8	0
	42	Okaihau to Waihou	"	"	100	0	0
	43	Omanaia to Hokianga Heads	Hokianga	"	105	4	6
	44	Omapere Survey District, Blocks IX. and X.	"	"	50	6	6
	45	Omapere to Waimamaku	"	"	57	12	0
	46	Opanaki to Hokianga	Hokianga and Hobson	"	76	9	0
	47	Opouteke to Mangakahia	Hokianga	"	7	4	0
	48	Opua to Waimate	Bay of Islands	"	23	0	0
	49	Opuawhanga No. 1	Whangarei	"	78	13	8
	51	Oruru to Hikurangi	Mangonui	"	28	4	6
	54	Pakaru Settlement	Bay of Islands	"	19	12	0
	55	Pakia to Kawerua, *via* Waimamaku	Hokianga	"	37	0	0
	57	Peria to Maungataniwha	Mangonui	"	0	16	0
	58	Peria to Victoria Valley Post-office	"	"	133	10	8
	59	Punakitere Settlement	Hokianga	"	101	5	5
	60	Pupuke to Kaeo	Whangaroa	"	180	18	6
	61	Purohata Valley	Hokianga	"	51	11	6
	63	Ramarama Valley (Lower)	Bay of Islands	"	25	0	0
	64	Rangatira Improved-farm Settlement	Hokianga	"	6	5	3
	65	Rangiahua to Umawhero	"	"	204	18	11
	66	Ruapekapeka (Hayter's Road)	Bay of Islands	"	100	0	0
	68	Russell to Whangaruru	"	"	22	2	0
	69	Takahue to Herekino	Mangonui	"	65	8	0
	70	Takahue Village to Victoria Valley Road	"	"	127	15	6
	71	Te Huehue Block to Punakitere Settlement Road	Hokianga	"	98	7	0
	74	Umawhero to Mangamuka	"	"	76	6	9
	75	Umawhero to Victoria Valley	Hokianga, Mangonui, and Bay of Islands	"	27	0	0
	76	Uwhiroa Valley Road	Hokianga	"	76	7	8
	77	Victoria Valley Post-office to Fairburn's Road (west end)	Mangonui	"	100	0	0
	79	Waimamaku Settlement, Hokianga	Hokianga	"	2	2	0
	80	Waimamaku to Opanaki–Hokianga Road	"	"	104	16	9
	81	Waimamaku to Pakanae	"	"	18	7	0
	82	Waimatanui	"	"	149	18	3

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
					£	s.	d.
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		AUCKLAND ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*					
104	83	Waiotemarama	Hokianga	Bay of Islands	62	2	0
	84	Waiotu to Hukerenui (Galbraith's)	Bay of Islands	"	50	0	0
	85	Waitangi Bridge	"	"	193	3	6
	87	Wekaweka Settlement (Waimamaku)	Hokianga	"	73	12	0
	88	Whangae to Opua	Bay of Islands	"	12	0	0
	89	Whangape, Section 55, Block VII.	Hokianga	"	31	1	0
	90	Whangaroa County roads	Whangaroa	"	140	0	0
	91	Whangaroa Harbour to Kaeo Road	"	"	75	0	0
	92	Dibble's Bridge to Whangaripo Creamery	Rodney	Marsden	134	9	2
	97	Mangakahia Bridge to Mangakahia Church	Whangarei	"	100	10	8
	101	Mareretu	Otamatea	"	99	19	10
	102	Mareretu Central	"	"	99	19	11
	103	Matakana Ranges to Te Arai	Rodney	"	39	6	8
	105	Matakana to Whangaripo	"	"	80	5	0
	106	Maungatapere to Tangiteroria	Whangarei	"	144	12	0
	107	Maungatapere (through Sections 54 and 55)	"	"	150	0	0
	109	Maungaturoto to Waikiekie	Otamatea	"	7	11	6
	111	Maunu to Maungakahia, *via* Maungatapere	Whangarei	"	200	0	0
	112	Paparoa to Waikiekie	Otamatea	"	80	17	0
	113	Poroti to Waiotama Bridge	Whangarei	"	100	0	0
	114	Tangihua	Hobson & Whangarei	"	65	14	7
	115	Te Arai to Mangawai	Rodney	"	2	16	8
	116	Tindall's Track (Matakana)	"	"	50	0	0
	117	Waikiekie to Mareretu	Otamatea	"	8	2	0
	118	Waipu to Mangawai (£1 for £1)	Whangarei and Otamatea	"	70	0	0
	119	Waipu to Mareretu	Otamatea	"	164	16	0
	121	Waiwhiu Stream Bridge	Rodney	"	1	0	0
	123	Waiwhiu to Whangaripo Range Road	"	"	21	13	6
	127	Wayby Creamery to Dibble's Bridge	"	"	176	7	8
	130	Awakino to Kaikohe	Hobson	Kaipara	250	0	0
	132	Batley Wharf	Otamatea	"	549	3	1
	134	Dargaville to Kaihu (£1 for £1)	Hobson	"	200	0	0
	135	Dargaville to Tangiteroria	"	"	80	0	0
	137	Doonan's Hill (Matakohe)	Otamatea	"	8	2	0
	138	Dreadon's Road	Hobson	"	100	0	0
	139	Helensville to Port Albert	Rodney and Waitemata	"	1	9	5
	140	Kaipara (east of) to Crown tenants in Blocks XI. and XII.	Rodney	"	21	14	6
	142	Kirikopini to Mangakahia	Hobson	"	217	15	9
	143	Kohekohe to Maungakaramea (£1 for £1)	"	"	100	0	0
	144	Kopuru Ferry	"	"	50	0	0
	145	Le Noel's Road	Otamatea	"	75	2	0
	148	Makarau Railway-station to Kaukapakapa	Waitemata	"	8	18	4
	149	Makarau Railway-station to West Coast Road	Rodney & Waitemata	"	47	5	2
	150	Mangatu to Katui	Hokianga	"	30	10	0
	153	Matakohe to Hukatere	Otamatea	"	54	2	6
	154	Matakohe to Tokatoka	"	"	100	0	0
	155	Maungaru Settlement	Hobson	"	102	9	9
	156	North Road	"	"	15	0	0
	157	Okahu	"	"	50	0	0
	158	Pahi to Paparoa	Otamatea	"	101	12	6
	159	Paparoa to Maungaturoto	"	"	75	18	4
	160	Paparoa Village Road	"	"	69	0	0
	162	Port Albert Wharf	Rodney	"	99	19	0
	163	Puhoi to Makarau	"	"	31	0	0
	164	Raupo to Creamery Road	Otamatea	"	9	2	3
	166	Tangiteroria Bridge (£1 for £1)	Hobson	"	250	0	0
	167	Tangiteroria to Mariekura (£1 for £1)	"	"	50	0	0
	168	Tangiteroria to Whangarei County Boundary (£1 for £1)	"	"	100	0	0
	169	Tangowahine to Avoca	"	"	150	0	0
	170	Te Pahi to Hoteo Bridge	Rodney	"	50	0	0
	171	Tikinui to Pouto	Hobson	"	100	0	0
	172	Tokatoka to Mangapai	Whangarei, Hobson, and Otamatea	"	148	3	5
	173	Tokatoka Swamp	Otamatea	"	207	8	7
	174	Tokatoka Swamp to Main Road	"	"	292	8	11
	177	Wairere to Paparoa	"	"	74	5	4
	178	West Road	Hobson	"	15	0	0
	179	Whakahara	"	"	100	0	0
	180	Whakapirau	Otamatea	"	7	4	0
	181	Woodhill Creamery and Station Road	Waitemata	"	50	0	0
	182	Woodhill Creamery, through back blocks	"	"	35	0	0
	186	Puhoi District to Tahekeroa Railway-station	Rodney & Waitemata	Waitemata	66	4	3
	187	Puhoi to Upper Waiwera	Rodney	"	150	0	0
	188	Purden's Hill to Wade, *via* Orewa	Waitemata	"	275	0	0
	190	Wainui to Kaukapakapa Railway-station	"	"	75	0	0

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		AUCKLAND ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	191	Waiwera to Wainui	Waitemata & Rodney	Waitemata	71	11	1
	193	Coromandel to Thames	Coromandel and Thames	Thames	200	0	0
	195	Kihowhakarere to Cabbage Bay Road, *via* Waitete	Coromandel	"	100	0	0
	196	Newmarket Railway-bridge (£1 for £1)	Eden	Parnell	125	0	0
	197	Orakei Block to St. Heliers	"	"	68	18	1
	198	Orakei to Kohemarama (£1 for £1)	"	"	100	0	0
	201	Panmure Wharf (repairs)	"	"	22	13	1
	205	Waikumete to West Coast	Waitemata	Eden	100	0	0
	206	Brookby Creamery Road	Manukau	Manukau	68	16	0
	207	Clevedon to Orere	"	"	3	6	8
	208	Great South Road to Otau, *via* Ararimu (£2 for £1)	"	"	43	6	8
	209	Great South Road to Whitford	"	"	100	0	0
	211	Howick Beach to Cockle Bay (£1 for £1)	"	"	25	17	10
	213	Hunua to Railway-station	"	"	2	18	0
	214	Hunua Road District	"	"	60	0	0
	215	Hunua to Whisky Creek (No. 2 School to south-east corner of Section 206)	"	"	99	17	4
	216	Miranda Wharf	"	"	77	4	3
	217	Otahuhu to Mercer (Great South Road)	"	"	69	0	4
	218	Otahuhu to Railway-station	"	"	77	7	0
	219	Otau	"	"	37	0	3
	220	Otau to Hunua	"	"	18	4	0
	221	Papakura Bridge	"	"	115	16	7
	222	Paparoa District Stone Bridge	"	"	20	0	0
	223	Tamaki Bridge (Panmure)	Eden	"	25	5	7
	226	Turanga Creek bridge (approaches)	Manukau	"	180	0	0
	227	Turanga to Maraetai	"	"	289	18	2
	228	Akaaka Swamp Road	"	Franklin	35	0	9
	235	Bregmen's Landing to Mercer	Raglan	"	10	12	8
	236	Drury to Waiuku, *via* Karaka	Manukau	"	39	1	5
	237	French's Gully bridges and approaches	"	"	9	11	0
	238	Hetherington's Road	Raglan	"	48	7	6
	239	Huntly to Kahuruhuru	"	"	0	5	0
	240	Huntly University Endowment (Rayner's Road)	Waikato	"	33	12	0
	241	Kelvin's Bridge	Manukau	"	49	14	8
	244	Matahura Road (extension to Sections 2 and 3, Block XVI., Piako Survey District)	Piako & Ohinemuri	"	4	17	0
	245	Waiuku to Pukekohe (£1 for £2)	Manukau	"	10	18	10
	248	Mercer to Miranda (from Station to Section 124)	"	"	50	0	0
	249	Mercer to Rangiriri	Waikato and Manukau	"	73	12	1
	250	Ngaruawahia to Huntly West	Raglan	"	40	11	7
	251	Ohinewai Railway-station to Matahuru	Waikato	"	100	0	0
	252	Opuatia No. 3	Raglan	"	100	0	0
	253	Otorohaea Trig. Road	"	"	44	3	0
	254	Patumahoe to Drury	Manukau	"	50	0	0
	256	Pokeno to Paparata (Prendergast's)	"	"	75	0	0
	257	Ponganui Road	Raglan	"	8	13	4
	258	Pukekohe East to Drury (£1 for £2)	Manukau	"	150	0	0
	259	Pukekohe Station to Bombay (£1 for £2)	"	"	100	0	0
	261	Tuakau Bridge (eastern approach)	"	"	57	9	2
	262	Tuakau Bridge to Pukekawa	Raglan	"	0	17	1
	264	Tuakau to Turner's Junction (£1 for £1)	"	"	100	0	0
	265	Turner's Junction to West Coast (through Block VI., Awaroa)	"	"	79	4	9
	266	Union Road	Manukau	"	50	0	0
	267	Wairangi Railway-station, towards Rangiriri	Waikato	"	36	3	3
	269	Waiuku to Awhitu	Manukau	"	220	18	7
	270	Whangarata Road (£1 for £2)	"	"	100	0	0
	275	Netherton to Turua	Ohinemuri & Thames	Ohinemuri	73	15	0
	277	Te Aroha and Waitoa (drains) (£1 for £1)	Piako	"	13	0	0
	279	Road to Section 132 (through Sections 71A and 72, Block XI., Parish of Waipa)	Raglan	Waikato	19	5	0
	280	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	34	4	5
	281	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	*Cr.* 44	2	0
		Total—Auckland	..	..	£15,842	5	5
		TE KUITI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	284	Aotea to Raglan	Raglan	Waikato	173	3	3
	285	Awaroa to Mahoe	Kawhia	"	31	7	2
	287	Caves Road	Awakino	"	58	14	3
	288	French Pass to Taotaoroa	Piako	"	99	19	10
	291	Hauturu	Kawhia & Awakino	"	98	9	3
	292	Hauturu to Otorohanga	Kawhia	"	47	18	2
	293	Homestead Road (Waikato Experimental Farm)	Waikato	"	41	0	0
	294	Hutewai	Kawhia & Awakino	"	136	16	7
	295	Kaimango	Kawhia	"	161	1	9
	299	Kauri to Harepepe	Raglan	"	97	17	11
	300	Kauroa to Pakoka	Raglan and Kawhia		71	16	4
	302	Kawhia to Aotea	Kawhia	"	25	0	0

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		TE KUITI ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	303	Kihi	Kawhia	Waikato	89	13	7
	304	Kihikihi to Otorohanga	〃	〃	10	14	6
	306	Mahoe	〃	〃	353	3	2
	307	Mahoenui to Kawhia South	〃	Waikato and Egmont	98	12	9
	308	Mairoa to Te Kumi	〃	Waikato	100	0	0
	313	Mangapohue	〃	〃	45	15	2
	316	Marokopa Valley	Kawhia and Awakino	〃	96	14	4
	318	Oamaru	Kawhia	〃	123	10	6
	319	Okupata	〃	〃	14	19	4
	322	Otorohanga to Ouruwhero	〃	〃	0	2	8
	323	Pakihi to Okete	Kawhia and Raglan	〃	7	13	0
	324	Pakoka River clearing	Kawhia	〃	*Cr.* 8	2	0
	325	Pehehau	Raglan	〃	36	10	2
	326	Pirongia to Kawhia	Kawhia	〃	441	11	8
	328	Pirongia West	〃	〃	205	4	4
	331	Raglan to Waipa	Raglan	〃	200	0	0
	332	Ruapuke to Aotea	〃	〃	0	7	0
	333	Ruapuke (Mountain Road)	〃	〃	188	4	10
	335	Tapuae	Kawhia and Awakino	〃	60	15	10
	336	Taumatatotara	Kawhia	〃	69	16	9
	337	Tawarau	〃	〃	36	18	8
	338	Te Kuiti to Otorohanga	Kawhia and Awakino	Waikato and Egmont	3	4	0
	342	Tumutumu to Waitomo	Kawhia	Waikato	47	1	0
	343	Waimaori Hill (and Bridge)	Raglan	〃	94	14	5
	344	Waingaro to Te Uku	〃	〃	11	2	0
	347	Waitetuna to Aotea	Kawhia and Raglan	〃	49	7	10
	348	Waitetuna Bridge	Ditto	〃	100	0	0
	349	Waitetuna to Kauri	Raglan	〃	27	4	5
	350	Waitetuna Valley	Kawhia	〃	61	12	3
	352	Waitomo Valley	〃	〃	101	13	7
	354	Waotu to Putaruru	Piako & West Taupo	〃	99	18	0
	355	Whaanga	Raglan	〃	19	1	0
	356	Wharauroa	Kawhia	〃	24	18	4
	357	Whatawhata Swamp Road	Waipa	〃	60	0	0
	359	Awakino Bridge	Awakino	Egmont	64	5	9
	365	Kopuha	Clifton	〃	9	10	0
	368	Mairoa	Awakino	〃	158	7	0
	369	Manganui	〃	〃	40	17	9
	373	Mangaotaki Valley	〃	〃	82	19	6
	374	Mangaparare	Clifton	〃	29	4	1
	375	Mangaroa	〃	〃	24	0	10
	379	Mokau to Awakino Heads	Awakino	〃	100	0	0
	381	Ngapaenga	〃	〃	55	19	0
	382	Ohura Bridge	Clifton	〃	88	9	10
	383	Ohura (north of Paorae Stream)	〃		403	11	7
	385	Paemako to Ohura	Awakino and Clifton	〃	149	4	3
	387	Pungarehu	Awakino	〃	44	4	8
	388	Rimu	Clifton	〃	15	0	0
	389	Rohe-Potae tracks	Awakino, Kawhia, Clifton, and West Taupo	Egmont, Waikato, and Bay of Plenty	19	19	1
	390	Te Kuiti to Te Poro-o-tarao	Awakino and Clifton	Egmont	47	19	10
	392	Tunnel to Taumarunui	Clifton	〃	1	2	0
	393	Turipoto	Awakino	〃	92	8	6
	394	Turoto	Clifton	〃	125	0	4
	395	Upper Awakino Valley	Awakino	〃	18	16	0
	396	Waikaka	Clifton	〃	33	15	2
	401	Contingencies and engineering			100	19	7
		Total—Te Kuiti			£5,621	2	4
		ROTORUA ROAD DISTRICT—					
	402	Appleton's Road	Opotiki	Bay of Plenty	130	9	3
	403	Arahiwi to Mamaku Railway-station	Rotorua and Piako	〃	59	15	9
	404	Bowen Town Wharf (£1 for £1)	Tauranga	〃	42	0	0
	406	East Road	Rotorua	〃	37	7	4
	407	Galatea to Te Teko	Whakatane	〃	55	0	0
	408	Galatea to Te Whaite	Whakatane and East Taupo	〃	79	19	6
	409	Galatea to Waimana Valley, *via* Waiohau	Whakatane	〃	72	14	0
	410	Hairini Bridge and approaches, Te Puke	Tauranga	〃	76	0	0
	411	Harrowell Road	Piako	〃	4	10	0
	412	Hewitt's Road	Whakatane	〃	244	11	1
	413	Jackson Road	Rotorua	〃	4	10	0
	414	Kaikokupu to Taheke	〃	〃	13	7	3
	415	Kaimai	Tauranga and Piako	〃	5	9	5
	417	Lichfield to Atiamuri	Piako, West Taupo, and East Taupo	〃	131	6	8
	418	Maketu to Te Ngae	Rotorua	〃	228	5	7
	420	Mamaku to Maraeroa—Oturoa Block	Rotorua and Piako	〃	113	13	10
	421	Mamaku Village	Rotorua	〃	96	13	2
	422	Ngawaro to Te Puke	Rotorua & Tauranga	〃	1	4	0
	423	Omarumutu to Te Whaite	Opotiki	〃	53	14	10
	424	Opotiki to Gisborne (Rotorua District section)	〃	〃	192	6	11

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905. £	s.	d.
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		ROTORUA ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	425	Otanewainuku Road to Sections 543 and 548A	Tauranga	Bay of Plenty	89	10	8
	426	Otara River to Papamoa	Opotiki	"	72	17	3
	427	Papamoa No. 2	Tauranga	"	92	4	3
	428	Pongakawa to Lake Rotoehu	Rotorua	"	67	7	0
	430	Rodger's Road	"	"	73	18	5
	431	Rotorua to Lake Rotoma	"	"	372	13	11
	432	Rotorua Survey District, Blocks III., IV., VIII.; Rotoiti Survey District, Blocks I., V.	"	"	96	13	0
	433	Rotorua to Taupo, *via* Atiamuri	Rotorua and East Taupo	"	359	3	8
	434	Rotorua to Taupo (*via* Waiotapu)*	Ditto	"	98	7	0
	435	South Road	Rotorua	"	4	10	0
	436	Stanley's Track	Whakatane	"	98	8	0
	439	Taumata Block East	Rotorua	"	96	1	6
	440	Taumata Block West	"	"	98	7	0
	442	Te Puna Bridge (Tauranga to Waihi)	Tauranga	"	100	0	0
	444	Thompson's Track (Te Aroha to Tauranga)	Tauranga and Piako	"	50	0	0
	446	Tirau to Ngongataha	Rotorua	"	159	9	6
	447	Tirohanga Bridge (£1 for £1)	Opotiki	"	42	5	7
	448	Waiawa	"	"	65	11	0
	449	Waimana Gorge (deviation)	Whakatane	"	1	18	0
	452	Waioeka Valley	Opotiki	"	28	5	4
	453	Waiotahi Valley	"	"	89	7	6
	454	Walker's Road	Rotorua	"	23	4	2
	455	Whakapoukorero	Tauranga	"	19	1	2
	456	Whakatane County Roads	Whakatane	"	295	19	0
	457	Whakatane to Nukuhou	Opotiki and Whakatane	"	149	11	9
	458	Whakatane River Bridge	Whakatane	"	59	17	0
	459	Whirinaki Valley	Rotorua	"	246	15	0
	460	Works not specifically provided for			131	9	11
	461	Contingencies and engineering			421	13	3
		Total—Rotorua			£5,147	8	5
		HAWKE'S BAY ROAD DISTRICT—					
	462	Motu ~~Valley~~ Road (Hallam's)	Opotiki	Bay of Plenty	59	7	4
	463	Waiaua River to Waihau Bay	"	"	75	0	0
	464	Arakihi	Cook	Waiapu	79	4	0
	465	Berry's Road (Hangaroa Survey District)	"	"	163	14	6
	466	Gisborne to Opotiki (Hawke's Bay District Section)	Cook and Opotiki	Waiapu and Bay of Plenty	190	0	11
	467	Gisborne to Rotorua (stock) (£1 for £1)	Cook and Whakatane	Ditto	67	4	8
	468	Gisborne to Waikaremoana	Cook and Wairoa	Waiapu and Hawke's Bay	248	4	8
	469	Gisborne to Waimata (£1 for £1)	Cook	Waiapu	100	0	0
	471	Gisborne to Wairoa (deviation), *via* Te Arai Valley	"	"	117	2	0
	474	Karaka to Waihora	"	"	247	16	0
	476	Makarika to Paekawa (£1 for £1)	Waiapu	"	100	0	0
	479	Mangatu	Cook	"	12	17	0
	480	Mangatuna to Waiapu County Boundary	"	"	300	0	0
	481	Maraetaha Road	"	"	164	5	7
	484	Motu District	"	"	48	1	0
	485	Motu Valley Road	"	"	7	19	4
	486	Neill Road	"	"	158	6	9
	487	Nuhaka to Gisborne	"	"	328	11	7
	489	Oliver Road	"	"	35	10	8
	490	Paraheka to Cook County Boundary	Waiapu	"	80	13	3
	492	Ruakituri Valley Road	Cook and Wairoa	Waiapu and Hawke's Bay	492	12	11
	493	Tauwhareparae	Cook	Waiapu	70	19	10
	494	Tauwhareparae to Hikiwai	Waiapu and Cook	"	100	0	0
	495	Te Arai	Cook	"	100	0	0
	496	Te Arai to Mangapoike	"	"	367	19	8
	497	Tologa to Arakihi	"	"	42	1	0
	498	Uawa Bridge (£1 for £1)	"	"	714	18	0
	501	Waiapu Valley Road (Poroporo Stream)	Waiapu	"	157	1	3
	502	Waihau Bay to East Cape	Waiapu and Opotiki	Waiapu and Bay of Plenty	50	0	0
	503	Waimata to Tauwhareparae	Cook	Waiapu	13	2	0
	505	Waipiro to Mata	Waiapu	"	41	3	5
	506	Wharekopae to Tahora No. 2 (£250, £1 for £1)	Cook	"	250	0	0
	508	Goodwin's Road (Small Grazing-run 64, Taramarama Survey District)	Wairoa	Hawke's Bay	29	3	6
	509	Mangaone	"	"	55	0	0
	511	Mohaka Bridge	"	"	54	10	0
	512	Napier to Wairoa	Hawke's Bay and Wairoa	"	1,661	7	4
	513	Napier to Wairoa (Tongoio wash-out)	Wairoa	"	560	10	4
	514	Nuhaka Springs to Wairoa to Mahia Road	"	"	307	6	5

* See also "Tourist Roads, &c." vote.

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		HAWKE'S BAY ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	516	Potter's Road to Puketitiri	Hawke's Bay	Hawke's Bay	249	10	10
	517	Richmond Road (Block XVI., Pohue)	Wairoa and Hawke's Bay	"	131	19	8
	520	Tahaenui	Wairoa	"	29	18	0
	525	Manawatu Bridge to Whetukura (on account of £683)	Waipawa	Waipawa	240	0	0
	526	Mangahe Road (east)	"	"	63	10	0
	528	Mangamaire Approach	"	"	240	0	0
	529	Mangapuaka Bridge	"	"	365	12	1
	530	Mangapuaka Road	"	"	132	19	6
	535	Maunga Road, Waikopiro (£1 for £1)	"	"	450	0	0
	536	Ngapaeruru	"	"	10	18	11
	538	Ormondville to Waikopiro	"	"	130	14	1
	539	Paeroa	"	"	116	18	0
	540	Pokokomoku	"	"	29	14	0
	541	Porangahau to Ngapaeruru (£1 for £1)	Patangata and Waipawa	"	118	18	0
	543	Ruahine	Waipawa	"	262	0	10
	545	Te Uri (Ngapaeruru)	"	"	188	13	3
	547	Tuturewa Approach	"	"	198	15	0
	548	Waikopiro	"	"	172	3	6
	549	Waikopiro Improved-farm Settlement	"	"	136	14	7
	550	Angora	Weber	Pahiatua	137	8	0
	552	Mill Stream Road	"	"	63	8	0
	553	Ongaha Road	Waipawa	"	39	4	6
	554	Oporae	Weber	"	110	11	0
	555	Otawhao (Upper)	Woodville	"	120	11	0
	556	Rhone Creek Deviation (£1 for £1)	Weber	"	318	10	11
	557	Tahukaretu Bridge and Road	"	"	149	19	7
	558	Te Awaputahi	"	"	342	0	3
	559	Weber to Waione	Weber and Akitio	"	253	16	4
	560	Wimbledon to North-west boundary, Weber County, *via* Waipatiki (£209, £1 for £1)	Weber	"	208	12	7
	562	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	57	4	8
		Total—Hawke's Bay	..	..	£12,722	2	0
		TARANAKI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	563	Denbigh	Stratford	Egmont	50	0	0
	566	Hutiwai	Clifton	"	18	18	0
	569	Kaipikari	"	"	24	14	0
	570	Maikai	"	"	114	11	7
	571	Makarakia	"	"	137	2	2
	572	Mangaopa (Purangi)	"	"	75	0	0
	573	Mangapapa	"	"	252	16	9
	574	Mangatoro	"	"	49	17	0
	575	Mangatuna	"	"	84	12	10
	576	Mataro	"	"	4	13	6
	577	Matau	"	"	218	13	4
	578	May	"	"	68	4	6
	579	Mimi to Mokau (£888, £1 for £1)	"	"	988	0	1
	580	Mimi Bridge	"	"	229	0	0
	581	Mokau Ferry Service	"	"	164	13	8
	582	Moki	"	"	482	6	2
	584	Mount Damper	"	"	128	1	7
	585	Ngatoto	"	"	128	7	5
	586	Okau	"	"	280	19	6
	587	Okohe (£103, £1 for £1)	"	"	137	0	0
	588	Otaraoa	"	"	574	1	7
	590	Piko	"	"	97	2	0
	591	Pukemahoe	"	"	25	0	0
	592	Radnor	Stratford	"	49	14	9
	593	Stanley Road (£284, £1 for £1)	"	"	364	10	0
	595	Tooi	Clifton	"	110	13	7
	596	Uruti	"	"	73	4	9
	597	Carrington Road	Taranaki	Taranaki	179	9	0
	598	Egmont (Lower) (£1 for £1)	"	"	145	19	3
	599	Maude and Hill Road	"	"	200	0	0
	600	Pitone (£200, £1 for £1)	"	"	40	0	0
	602	Mangawhero Bridge (£325, £1 for £1) (Eltham to Opunake Road	Hawera	Hawera	480	5	5
	603	Akama	Stratford	Patea	80	0	0
	605	Clark's Track	"	"	122	16	7
	607	Junction Road (Tawhiwhi Ridge)	"	"	301	4	7
	608	Kaitieke	"	"	46	13	2
	609	Karewa	Hawera	"	52	4	0
	610	Kirai (metalling)	Stratford	"	166	7	0
	611	Kohuratahi	"	"	101	12	0
	612	Maben	Patea	"	70	4	1
	613	Makahu	Stratford	"	42	12	4
	615	Manga	"	"	536	17	7
	616	Manga Bridge	"	"	33	1	1
	618	Mangaehu Bridge, Sections 18 and 19, Block II., Omona (£1 for £3)	"	"	11	13	10

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		TARANAKI ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	619	Mangaehu Bridge (Tututawa Road)	Stratford	Patea	19	4	4
	620	Mangaehu Road (Brewer Road to Taihore Road)	"	"	966	15	0
	623	Mangaere Improved-farm Settlement	"	"	99	16	3
	624	Mangaotuku	"	"	150	0	0
	625	Mangaowata	"	"	123	19	0
	626	Marco	"	"	174	14	2
	627	Mataimoana	Patea	"	149	1	3
	628	Mataiwhetu and Tahuiri (£200, £1 for £1)	Hawera	"	227	6	8
	629	Moeawatea	"	"	66	2	6
	630	Mohakau	Stratford	"	100	0	0
	631	Murcott	"	"	33	16	0
	632	Nukuhau	Patea	"	291	7	3
	633	Ohura (south of Paerae Stream)†	Stratford and Clifton	Patea and Egmont	2,401	16	1
	634	Patea River Bridge (Ball Road)	Patea	Patea	87	15	10
	635	Patupuremu	"	"	16	17	6
	636	Poarangi	Stratford	"	324	10	6
	637	Pohokura	"	"	20	2	7
	638	Prospect	"	"	36	5	0
	641	Putikituna	"	"	25	0	0
	642	Raekohua	"	"	27	8	0
	643	Rawhitiroa	Hawera and Patea	"	400	17	10
	644	Tahora	Stratford	"	150	0	0
	646	Tangahoe	Hawera	"	348	3	7
	648	Tawhiwhi	Stratford	"	90	10	0
	650	Tututawa (£17, £1 for £1)	"	"	97	1	4
	651	Verea	"	"	483	0	5
	652	Weraweraonga	Patea	"	3	12	0
	653	Whangamomona Valley	Stratford	"	416	2	8
	654	Whenuakura Valley	Patea	"	26	10	3
	655	Whitianga	Stratford	"	143	18	10
	656	Works not specifically provided for			93	12	0
	657	Contingencies and engineering			158	7	11
		Total—Taranaki			£15,296	13	5
		WANGANUI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	658	Taumarunui Combined Bridge (on account of £1,100)	Clifton	Egmont	250	0	0
	660	Fordell to Mangamahu (main road) (£1 for £1)	Rangitikei	Rangitikei	50	0	0
	661	Hales Road	Wanganui	"	80	0	0
	663	Hautapu Bridge (Waiparuparu Road)	"	"	289	10	4
	664	Hautapu River Bridge, near Taihape (£1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	164	10	0
	665	Hiwera	"	"	26	7	8
	666	Hoihenga	Waimarino	"	57	14	0
	667	Horouta to Pukeokahu	Rangitikei	"	140	17	3
	668	Huia (£88, £1 for £1)	"	"	104	0	6
	669	Huikumu	Waimarino	"	65	12	0
	670	Hukaroa	"	"	91	8	4
	671	Kaitieke roads	"	"	33	9	0
	672	Kaka	Rangitikei	"	62	11	11
	673	Kakariki	Wanganui	"	11	12	0
	674	Karetu (£8, £1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	165	5	11
	675	Karioi to Rangiwaea	Waimarino	"	92	6	3
	676	Kauaekeke	Rangitikei	"	97	0	0
	677	Kaweka (£33, £1 for £1)	"	"	36	12	0
	678	Kopurutuku	Waimarino	"	39	2	1
	679	Koukoupo	Wanganui	"	26	9	0
	680	Makohine Bridge (Upper)	Rangitikei	"	7	4	0
	681	Makohine Valley	"	"	117	2	1
	682	Makotuku Bridge (Raetihi)	Waimarino	"	20	14	0
	683	Makotuku Valley	"	"	245	16	10
	684	Mangaetoroa extension	"	"	141	6	0
	685	Mangahoata	Rangitikei	"	10	1	4
	686	Mangahouhou	Waimarino	"	48	17	8
	688	Mangamahoe to Mataroa (£256, £1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	639	3	7
	689	Mangamahu Valley (£1 for £1)	Wanganui	"	131	4	10
	690	Manganui-o-te-ao	Waimarino	"	212	11	7
	691	Manganui-o-te-ao Bridge	"	"	64	17	4
	692	Manganui-o-te-ao (to open Section 16, Block XIV.)	Rangitikei	"	2	10	6
	693	Mangaone	"	"	112	7	4
	694	Mangaone to Mataroa (£40, £1 for £1)	"	"	549	6	11
	695	Mangapapa	"	"	50	0	0
	696	Mangarewa	Waimarino	"	85	16	1
	697	Mangatete	"	"	52	3	9
	698	Mangaturuturu	Rangitikei	"	20	15	0
	699	Mangaweka to Makohine (£1 for £1)	"	"	38	0	0
	700	Mangaweka to Te Kapua	"	"	131	12	10
	702	Mangaweka to Waiouru (£650, £1 for £1)	Rangitikei, Wanganui, and Waimarino	"	1,232	17	
	703	Mangawharariki*	Rangitikei	"	27	11	7

* See also "Wellington District."   † See also "Maintenance of Main Roads" vote.

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Net Expenditure on Roads, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
					£	s.	d.
		Roads, etc.—*continued.*					
		Wanganui Road District—*continued.*					
104	704	Mangawhero Bridge (Aberfeldie)	Wanganui	Rangitikei	742	14	5
	705	Mangawhero to Murimotu	Waimarino	"	50	4	2
	706	Mataiaponga (£93, £1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	234	5	7
	707	Mataroa to Mangaweka	"	"	144	13	1
	708	Matawhero	"	"	20	1	0
	709	Maungakaretu Survey District, Section 30A, Block XVI.	Wanganui	"	8	16	0
	710	Middle Road	Waimarino	"	106	8	0
	711	Moawhango Bridge, Otuarei	Rangitikei	"	377	18	6
	712	Moawhango Bridge, Te Horo	"	"	412	1	8
	713	Moawhango to Te Horo	Rangitikei and Wanganui	"	38	0	3
	714	Moawhango Valley Road (£70, £1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	245	8	4
	715	Motete extension	Waimarino	"	128	9	0
	716	Murimotu	Rangitikei	"	33	6	8
	718	Oeo No. 2 (access road through timber-milling reserve)	West Taupo and Waimarino	"	10	17	0
	719	Ohinewairua Survey District, Section 6, Block IX.	Wanganui	"	49	19	4
	720	Okaka	Rangitikei	"	9	0	0
	721	Otaranoho	Waimarino	"	3	17	0
	722	Owhakura	Wanganui	"	101	12	0
	723	Papak	Rangitikei	"	13	3	8
	724	Pohonuiatane District	"	"	177	2	6
	725	Pongaroa	Wanganui	"	75	0	0
	726	Potaka Township	Rangitikei	"	19	6	4
	727	Puhirua	"	"	18	2	0
	729	Puhirua South	"	"	141	8	0
	730	Pukekaha	Waimarino	"	75	7	9
	731	Pukemapo (£1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	61	8	0
	733	Quarry Road	"	"	20	16	0
	734	Raetihi and Pipiriki roads	Waimarino	"	228	9	7
	735	Raetihi to Ohura	"	"	213	7	2
	736	Raetihi to Parapara to Mason's	Waimarino and Wanganui	"	1,396	12	6
	740	Rangitikei Bridge, Mangaweka	Rangitikei and Kiwitea	"	4,917	11	7
	741	Rangitikei County Roads (£1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	299	19	0
	742	Ratamaire	Waimarino	"	45	14	0
	743	Raupiu	Wanganui	"	47	17	2
	745	River Road (£1 for £1)	"	"	237	17	0
	746	Ruanui Roads (£1 for £1)	"	"	75	0	0
	748	Taheke	Rangitikei	"	71	11	7
	750	Taihape and Mangaweka Roads	"	"	724	18	1
	751	Taihape to Mataroa	Rangitikei and Wanganui	"	216	2	0
	752	Taihape to Otuarei	Rangitikei	"	91	2	4
	753	Taihape Township roads (£1 for £1)	"	"	155	8	0
	755	Taihape Village Settlement	"	"	63	9	3
	756	Taihape Village Settlement (road to Sections 32 and 33)	"	"	64	17	3
	757	Tauakira Block	Wanganui	"	64	12	6
	758	Taumarunui to Ohakune	Waimarino and West Taupo	Rangitikei and Egmont	166	19	6
	759	Te Komai	Wanganui	Rangitikei	275	3	6
	760	Te Kumu to Mangaone (£1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	115	5	0
	761	Torere to Horouta (£12, £1 for £1)	"	"	46	19	0
	762	Tuhoe	"	"	195	18	5
	764	Turakina Valley (£293, £1 for £1)	"	"	565	6	7
	765	Turakina Valley (extension)	Waimarino and Wanganui	"	356	1	2
	766	Turakina Valley to Mataroa (£250, £1 for £1)	Wanganui	"	477	0	0
	767	Waiparuparu	"	"	7	3	6
	768	Waipuna Ridge	Waimarino	"	27	2	6
	769	Wairano (£28, £1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	167	15	8
	770	Wairepo Road East	"	"	25	0	0
	772	Wangaehu River Bridge (Addinbrooke's) (£1 for £1)	Wanganui	"	200	0	0
	774	Wangaehu River Bridge (Whiteman's) (£1 for £1)	"	"	107	17	10
	775	Wanganui District Roads	Waimarino, Wanganui, and Rangitikei	"	325	0	0
	776	Wanganui River Road	Wanganui	"	145	5	0
	777	Watershed Road (£1 for £1)	Rangitikei	"	55	0	0
	778	Weston	"	"	76	5	4
	780	Makakaho (Upper Waitotara)	Patea	Patea	270	0	0
	781	Omahine	"	"	150	0	0
	782	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	83	15	10
	783	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	*Cr.* 292	3	0
		Total—Wanganui	..	..	£21,607	0	2

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		WELLINGTON ROAD DISTRICT—			£	s.	d.
104	784	Kawatau North	Rangitikei	Rangitikei	35	0	0
	786	Makopua	〃	〃	95	0	7
	787	Omatane	〃	〃	161	1	0
	788	Potaka	〃	〃	50	0	0
	789	Apiti Main South (£85, £1 for £1)	Kiwitea	Oroua	95	18	7
	790	Auputa and Mania (£170, £1 for £1)	〃	〃	294	14	2
	791	Coal Creek and Horopito Stream Bridges (Apiti to Norsewood Road)	Pohangina	〃	407	17	2
	792	Conspicuous Road	Kiwitea	〃	59	15	6
	794	Hautapu No. 2	Rangitikei	Rangitikei	26	17	2
	795	Hautapu to Ruahine	Kiwitea and Rangitikei	Oroua	94	0	4
	796	Kawhatau (Upper)	Kiwitea	〃	13	10	6
	798	Kawera	〃	〃	32	10	9
	799	Kelpie (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	140	0	0
	800	Kew Road	〃	〃	19	19	3
	802	Kiwitea Middle Road (Tapuae Block)	〃	〃	9	9	4
	803	Lagoon Road (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	192	14	0
	805	Mangahuia East	〃	〃	56	18	3
	808	Mangarere Bridge (£1 for £1)	〃	Oroua and Rangitikei	350	0	0
	809	Mangarere (Hautapu Block)	〃	Oroua	140	12	11
	810	Mangatohu	〃	〃	4	4	9
	811	Mangawhararíki (£110, £1 for £1)*	〃	〃	110	0	7
	814	Pohangina Valley Forest Reserve	Pohangina	〃	165	0	11
	815	Potaka Low-level Bridge	Kiwitea and Rangitikei	Oroua and Rangitikei	472	15	9
	819	Titirangi	Kiwitea	Oroua	109	4	0
	820	Totara (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	49	11	6
	821	Tunipo	Pohangina	〃	133	18	9
	822	Umutoi	Kiwitea	〃	23	5	6
	824	Mangawhata	Manawatu	Manawatu	34	17	0
	825	Pyke's Road (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	150	0	0
	826	Akaroa	Akitio	Pahiatua	99	18	11
	827	Akitio River Road	〃	〃	49	17	6
	830	Cross Road (Hall Survey District)	Pahiatua	〃	63	17	10
	832	Hinemoa to Alfredton	Pahiatua and Masterton	Pahiatua and Masterton	35	17	6
	833	Huia and Waikereru	Akitio	Pahiatua	93	17	3
	835	Hukanui to Mangamaire	Pahiatua	〃	22	11	6
	836	Kaitawa Ridge	〃	〃	61	1	11
	837	Kawakawa	Akitio	〃	38	3	6
	838	Makairo to Coonoor	Pahiatua	〃	21	0	0
	839	Makairo to Ngaturi (Priest's) (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	100	0	0
	840	Makoura	Masterton	〃	51	1	5
	841	Makuri to Pongaroa	Pahiatua and Akitio	〃	25	0	11
	842	Manawatu Bridge (Upper Gorge)	Pahiatua and Woodville	〃	700	7	0
	844	Mangahuia (£1 for £1)	Akitio	〃	200	0	0
	845	Mangatiti	〃	〃	222	14	3
	846	Mangatiti Improved-farm Settlement (Gardiner's Road)	〃	〃	2	17	6
	848	Manuhara (£100, £1 for £1)	〃	〃	128	17	11
	850	Moore's Road Bridge and approaches	Pahiatua	〃	312	2	0
	851	Mount Butters (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	64	11	4
	852	Mount Marchant (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	67	9	10
	853	McLeod's	Akitio	〃	37	9	4
	855	Ohinereiata	Pahiatua	〃	117	8	8
	856	Pahiatua to Palmerston	Pahiatua & Kairanga	Pahiatua & Palmerston	21	3	0
	857	Pakowai	Akitio	Pahiatua	71	5	4
	858	Pakowai to Tinui	〃	〃	65	6	3
	859	Paraengahuata	〃	〃	39	19	9
	860	Piper's Road (bridges, £150)	Pahiatua	〃	40	16	6
	861	Pongaroa to Aohanga	Akitio	〃	53	19	11
	863	Pukewhai	Pahiatua	〃	87	18	0
	864	Rakaunui Bridle-track	Akitio	〃	70	12	10
	865	Rakaunui Road	〃	〃	138	5	7
	866	Rakaunui Village Settlement Bridle-track (Sections 20–22)	〃	〃	128	14	2
	867	Rakaunui to Waione	〃	〃	37	11	3
	868	Range Road	〃	〃	131	9	9
	869	Spur Road	〃	〃	69	9	8
	870	Sugar-loaf Road	〃	〃	68	2	1
	872	Towai	〃	〃	170	0	5
	873	Utewai (Waterfalls)	Masterton	〃	84	4	5
	874	Waewaepa	Pahiatua	〃	45	1	0
	876	Waihi to Akitio	Akitio	〃	60	19	8
	877	Waihi Valley	〃	〃	251	13	2
	878	Waihoki Valley	〃	〃	102	2	4

* See also "Wanganui District."

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		WELLINGTON ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	879	Waiotieki (£1 for £1)	Akitio	Pahiatua	156	2	6
	880	Waiowaka	"	"	68	11	3
	881	Waipatukaka	"	"	191	2	4
	882	Waituna Road (Makairo)	Pahiatua	"	255	0	3
	883	Alfredton to Rakaunui (£75, £1 for £1)	Masterton & Akitio	Masterton	19	3	8
	884	Alfredton to Tinui	Masterton and Castlepoint	"	513	8	6
	885	Barton's Road	Masterton and Mauriceville	"	64	4	4
	886	Bideford (Mangapakeho) (£1 for £1)	Masterton	"	108	3	8
	887	Black Swamp Bridge (£1 for £1)	Castlepoint	"	150	0	0
	890	Falkner's Road	Eketahuna	"	19	14	0
	893	Kaipororo	Eketahuna and Mauriceville	"	174	1	1
	895	Kopikopiko	Pahiatua	"	175	5	1
	897	Mangahao South	Eketahuna	"	11	12	9
	898	Mangamahoe	Mauriceville	"	123	6	4
	899	Mangaorongo	Eketahuna	"	39	10	3
	901	Mangaraupi (£2, £1 for £1)	"	"	50	0	0
	902	Mangaroa	"	"	40	10	0
	906	Mari's Road	"	"	254	11	6
	911	Miki Miki	Masterton	"	83	14	0
	913	Mount Baker (Tawataia Tollgate), Mangamahoe	"	"	33	4	0
	914	Mount Bruce	Mauriceville and Masterton	"	238	10	10
	916	Parkville to Mangatainoka	Eketahuna	"	23	1	6
	917	Parkville Nos. 1 and 2	"	"	166	16	11
	919	Pori	Masterton	"	148	16	7
	920	Puketoi	"	"	49	19	6
	921	Quarry Road	Eketahuna	"	31	0	1
	922	Ruamahanga Bridge (Upper Opaki)	Masterton and Mauriceville	"	282	15	0
	923	Stirling Block	Eketahuna	"	25	11	2
	925	Te Mara	Masterton	"	200	0	0
	927	Upper Opaki (£1 for £1)	"	"	101	5	0
	930	Waitawhiti Bridge (Alfredton to Waterfalls)	"	"	228	19	0
	933	Wangaehu (£1 for £1)	Masterton and Mauriceville	"	803	15	0
	934	Whakataki (£1 for £1)	Castlepoint	"	150	0	0
	938	Boar Bush Gully	Featherston	Wairarapa	100	0	0
	939	Cooper's Creek	"	"	100	5	4
	940	Cross Creek	"	"	85	0	0
	941	Fernyhurst to Stronvar	Masterton	"	75	10	1
	944	Kaiwhata Valley	Wairarapa South	"	118	4	11
	945	Mangapokia Bridge	Masterton	"	150	0	0
	947	Martinborough to Gladstone (Whangaehu) (£1 for £1)	Featherston and Wairarapa South	"	188	5	0
	948	Martinborough to Pahaoa	Featherston	"	150	0	0
	949	Ngakonui	"	"	59	8	2
	950	Pahaoa to Glendhu	"	"	251	10	3
	951	Ponatahi	Wairarapa South and Featherston	"	44	8	1
	952	Ruakokopatuna	Featherston	"	167	3	7
	954	Ruamahanga Bridge, Waihenga (£1 for £1)	"	"	100	0	0
	957	Woodside to Waiohine	"	"	9	3	0
	958	Aurora	Hutt	Otaki	50	0	0
	959	Hautere	Horowhenua	"	100	0	0
	961	Kimberley	"	"	119	11	0
	963	Levin to Shannon (£1 for £1)	"	Otaki and Manawatu	146	14	10
	964	Manakau North	"	Otaki	15	5	0
	965	Manakau South	"	"	28	0	0
	968	Moonshine	Hutt	"	100	0	0
	969	Motukaraka	"	"	100	0	0
	972	Otaki Gorge	Horowhenua	"	100	0	0
	977	Porotawhao (Levin to Foxton)	Horowhenua and Manawatu	Otaki and Manawatu	200	0	0
	981	Takapu Bridges	Hutt	Otaki	150	0	0
	988	Waitohu Valley	Horowhenua	"	76	4	0
	990	Belmont	Hutt	Hutt	137	3	0
	993	Hutt Bridge (rebuilding)	Borough of Lower Hutt	"	2,038	17	9
	994	Mungaroa Bridges (£250, £1 for £1)	Hutt	"	502	1	1
	996	Phillip's Road	"	Otaki	100	0	0
	997	Wainuiomata Rifle Range Road	"	Hutt	100	0	0
	1000	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	112	16	2
	1001	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	*Cr.* 255	15	1
		Total—Wellington	..	..	£18,285	12	5

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*			
		NELSON ROAD DISTRICT—			£ s. d.
104	1002	Aniseed Valley	Waimea	City of Nelson	150 0 0
	1004	French Pass, Admiralty Bay, and Croixelles tracks	Sounds	„	102 18 11
	1006	Moutere Hills	Waimea	„	300 0 0
	1008	Oyster Bay to Elaine Saddle	Sounds	„	148 5 0
	1009	Richmond to Collingwood	Waimea, Takaka, and Collingwood	City of Nelson and Motueka	207 8 0
	1010	Ronga Saddle to Whangarae and Onatea	Waimea	City of Nelson	61 19 4
	1011	Stoke Road District roads	„	„	41 16 6
	1016	Belgrove to Tarndale	Waimea and Ashley	Motueka & Hurunui	124 16 10
	1017	Belgrove to Upper Wai-iti	Waimea	Motueka	95 10 4
	1018	Bonny Doon to Bainham	Collingwood	„	100 1 3
	1019	Brooklyn Valley Bridle-track	Waimea	„	66 9 9
	1022	Collingwood County roads	Collingwood	„	198 5 8
	1023	Collingwood (Main Road) (£1 for £1)	„	„	31 7 0
	1024	Crooked Bank (Belgrove to Westport to Reefton Main Road)	Inangahua	„	200 0 0
	1025	Cross Road to West Takaka	Takaka	„	50 0 0
	1029	Glenroy Bridge (approaches)	Inangahua	„	37 14 0
	1030	Graham to Mount Arthur	Waimea	„	100 0 0
	1031	Graham River Bridge	„	„	32 13 0
	1032	Hope Valley (branch tracks)	„	„	79 14 7
	1033	Horse Terrace to Hunter's	Inangahua	„	52 8 9
	1034	Jeffries' Road to Bainham	Collingwood	„	50 0 0
	1035	Karamea to Mud-flat	Buller	„	115 0 0
	1036	Karamea to Oparara	„	„	100 0 0
	1037	Lindsay's Crossing at Spring Creek	Takaka	„	100 0 0
	1039	Mangles Bridge (approaches)	Inangahua	„	43 8 6
	1041	Matakitaki Bridge and approaches, Murchison	„	„	425 7 3
	1042	Mokihinui to Little Wanganui	Buller	„	908 5 4
	1043	Mokihinui to Ngakawau	„	„	200 0 0
	1046	Motueka Valley (£1 for £1)	Waimea	„	37 10 0
	1047	Motupiko Bridge (repairs)	„	„	317 3 5
	1048	Motupiko (extension)	„	„	158 6 0
	1049	Motupiko to Rainy River	„	„	189 7 7
	1050	Moutere Mud-flat	„	„	50 0 2
	1052	Moutere River (Lower) (clearing below bridge)	„	„	250 0 0
	1053	Mullocky Creek to Karamea	Buller	„	50 0 0
	1054	Murchison to Fern Flat	Inangahua	„	36 18 3
	1055	Norris's Gully to Stewart's	Waimea	„	100 0 0
	1056	Oparara Beach	Buller	„	100 0 0
	1057	Oparara Bridge	„	„	200 0 0
	1058	Oparara Schoolhouse Road	„	„	150 0 0
	1060	Pigeon Valley Bridge	Waimea	„	500 0 0
	1061	Pohara to Awaroa	Takaka	„	141 0 0
	1063	Promised Land to Otumahana	Buller	„	100 0 0
	1064	Puponga to Wharariki	Collingwood	„	50 0 0
	1065	Quail Valley	Waimea	„	71 0 0
	1066	Rees' Road to Bainham (£2 10s. for £1)	Collingwood	„	50 0 0
	1069	Slips Road	Inangahua	„	21 14 0
	1070	Tableland Track, Mount Arthur	Waimea	„	100 0 0
	1073	Tadmor to Hope	„	„	200 0 0
	1075	Tadmor (Upper)	„	„	21 11 3
	1076	Takaka to Collingwood (inland road)	Collingwood and Takaka	„	387 0 0
	1077	Takaka County roads	Takaka	„	355 6 2
	1078	Takaka to Riwaka (£1 for £1)	Takaka and Waimea	„	88 0 0
	1079	Takaka roads improvement (£1 for £1)	Takaka	„	263 0 0
	1082	Tutaki	Inangahua	„	102 5 0
	1083	Upper Moutere to Thorn's	Waimea	„	100 0 0
	1084	Waimea County roads	„	Motueka and City of Nelson	454 0 0
	1085	Wairoa Gorge	„	Motueka	35 0 0
	1086	Wairoa (Upper)	„	„	86 8 7
	1087	Waitapu (Willcock's Road)	Takaka	„	91 11 7
	1088	White-pine Swamp Road (Ngatimote)	Waimea	„	100 0 0
	1089	Woodstock to Pokororo	„	„	100 0 0
	1090	Woodstock to Stanley Brook	„	„	100 0 0
	1091	Woodstock to Thorpe	„	„	300 0 0
	1092	Birchfield to Granity	Buller	Buller	250 0 0
	1094	Boatman's Creek Bridge	Inangahua	„	93 9 6
	1095	Boatman's Valley	„	„	27 0 0
	1096	Brighton (branch tracks)	Buller	„	90 0 0
	1098	Brighton to Grey to Bullock Creek	„	„	100 0 0
	1099	Brighton to Grey County boundary	„	„	250 0 0
	1100	Buller County roads	„	Buller and Motueka	116 0 0
	1101	Buller Road (loop-line, nine miles to Westport) (on account of £1,000)	„	Buller	300 0 0
	1103	Burke's Creek to Reefton	Inangahua	„	26 17 1
	1104	Charleston Road	Buller	„	200 0 0

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905. £	s.	d.
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		NELSON ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	1105	Costello's Hill	Buller	Buller	400	0	0
	1106	Crushington	Inangahua	〃	43	10	6
	1108	Harben Road	Buller	〃	100	0	0
	1109	Inangahua Bridge at Reefton	Inangahua	〃	23	9	0
	1110	Inangahua County roads	〃	Buller and Motueka	166	0	0
	1111	Inangahua Landing-bridge (on account of £1,000)	〃	Buller	1,000	0	0
	1113	Larry's Creek (protective works)	〃	〃	32	16	8
	1115	Maruia, *via* Caslani's	〃	〃	55	10	0
	1116	Ohika-iti Bridge	Buller	〃	30	4	0
	1117	Reefton to Maruia	Inangahua	〃	650	0	0
	1118	Waimangaroa to Fairdown	Buller	〃	200	0	0
	1119	Waitahu Bridge (repairs)	Inangahua	〃	3	5	4
	1120	Waitahu Road and Railway Bridge (roads contribution) (on account of £1,300)	〃	〃	1,300	0	0
	1121	Westport to Ngakawau	Buller	〃	250	0	0
	1123	Little Grey River Bridge (near Ikamatua)	Inangahua	Grey	486	15	4
	1124	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	11	14	2
	1125	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	41	17	6
		Total—Nelson	..	..	£15,829	1	1
		MARLBOROUGH ROAD DISTRICT—					
	1129	Harvey's Bay to Tawero Point	Sounds	City of Nelson	66	19	11
	1130	Maori Bay to Black Point	〃	〃	190	7	1
	1133	Pelorus Bridge	Marlborough	〃	420	0	0
	1136	Rai River Foot-bridge (near Forest's)	〃	〃	1	2	3
	1139	Wakamarina Road and Bridge	〃	〃	40	4	11
	1142	Tophouse	〃	Motueka	75	0	0
	1143	Anakiwi to Grove	〃	Wairau	35	14	9
	1144	Anakoa to Manaroa	Sounds	〃	115	3	0
	1146	Arapawa Island	〃	〃	80	4	0
	1147	Arrowsmith's Saddle to Arrowsmith's Bay	〃	〃	38	1	6
	1148	Bartlett's Creek to Langley Dale	Marlborough	〃	295	0	1
	1150	Blarich to Jordan	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1151	Blenheim to Awatere River (fencing, Redwood Pass)	〃	〃	200	0	0
	1152	Blenheim to Awatere River (*via* Redwood Pass)	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1153	Crail Bay to Manaroa	Sounds	〃	90	16	3
	1154	Crail Bay to South-east Bay	〃	〃	24	10	2
	1155	Double Bay to Mahau	〃	〃	93	17	9
	1156	Dumgree Railway-station to Upper Awatere	Marlborough	〃	100	0	0
	1159	Grove Wharf and Shed	〃	〃	6	8	0
	1160	Hakahaka to Opihi	Sounds	〃	5	17	0
	1161	Havelock to Kaituna	Marlborough	〃	41	10	0
	1162	Kaiaho Canal and Track	Sounds	〃	19	13	6
	1164	Kenepuru to Anakoa	〃	〃	60	7	6
	1165	Kenepuru to Endeavour Inlet	〃	〃	56	0	0
	1166	Mahakipawa to Double Bay	Sounds and Marlborough	〃	45	5	5
	1168	Mahau Sound	Sounds	〃	14	4	6
	1170	Ngakuta Bay to Opua	〃	〃	59	10	6
	1171	Ngakuta to Shakespeare Bay	〃	〃	21	0	0
	1172	Ohinetaha to Te Mahia	〃	〃	13	0	0
	1173	Okoha Bridge	〃	〃	127	10	8
	1176	Onahau to Anakiwi	〃	〃	53	19	4
	1177	Onahau Bay to Kenepuru Sound	〃	〃	7	12	6
	1180	Pember's Road to White's Bay	Marlborough	〃	199	19	10
	1181	Picton to Grove	〃	〃	96	16	7
	1183	Piripaua Neck Cutting and Track	Sounds	〃	4	16	0
	1185	Portage Bay and Waitaria Bay Wharves	〃	〃	270	0	6
	1186	Port Underwood to Fighting Bay	〃	〃	11	16	2
	1187	Port Underwood to Opua	〃	〃	29	13	1
	1189	Queen Charlotte Sound	〃	〃	49	4	9
	1190	Rai Saddle to Havelock	Marlborough	Wairau and City of Nelson	56	19	9
	1192	Resolution Bay to Endeavour Inlet	Sounds	Wairau	43	18	1
	1193	Richmond Bay (Kenny's Isle)	〃	〃	5	16	6
	1197	Skiddaw Run to Te Matau-a-Maui	〃	〃	42	11	1
	1199	Taylor's Pass Saddle	Marlborough	〃	100	0	0
	1201	Te Mahia to Portage Bay	Sounds	〃	6	6	6
	1204	Top Valley to Bartlett's Creek	Marlborough	〃	238	7	8
	1205	Torea Bay Road	Sounds	〃	27	12	8
	1206	Torea Bay Wharf and Shed	〃	〃	12	13	6
	1207	Tory Heads to Waikawa	〃	〃	29	15	8
	1208	Tuamarina to White's Bay	Marlborough	〃	176	0	0
	1209	Wairau Native Reserve to Pilot-station	〃	〃	50	0	0
	1210	Wairau Native Reserve (protection)	〃	〃	194	0	11
	1211	Waitaria to Manaroa	Sounds	〃	10	18	1
	1212	Waitaria to Te Matau-a-Maui	〃	〃	42	19	0
	1215	Whatamongo to Port Underwood	〃	〃	20	7	6
	1216	White's Bay to Port Underwood	〃	〃	4	7	0

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		MARLBOROUGH ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	1217	White's Bay to Robin Hood Bay	Sounds	Wairau	26	9	4
	1218	Awatere River to Clarence River	Marlborough	Hurunui and Wairau	137	9	2
	1219	Clarence Bridge (protective works)	Marlborough and Kaikoura	Hurunui	249	19	3
	1223	Kahautara (reserve west of)	Kaikoura	"	150	0	0
	1224	Seaward Valley Road	"	"	200	0	0
	1226	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	26	12	0
	1227	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	49	17	2
		Total—Marlborough	..	..	£5,164	8	4
		WESTLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
	1228	Ahaura to Haupiri	Grey	Grey	379	16	0
	1231	Big River	"	"	150	0	0
	1233	Brunner to Moonlight	"	"	100	0	0
	1234	Cobden to Brighton *via* Barrytown	"	"	150	0	0
	1235	Grey Valley Main Road and Bridges	"	"	450	0	0
	1236	Hatters to Haupiri	"	"	99	14	11
	1238	Nine-mile Creek Bridge	"	"	150	0	0
	1239	Poerua to Bell Hill	"	Grey and Westland	107	10	0
	1240	Waipuna to Clarke River	"	Grey	200	0	0
	1241	Wilkinson Creek Bridge	"	"	74	1	10
	1244	Arahura Bridge (Upper)	Westland	Westland	100	0	0
	1245	Arahura Bridge (Upper) (protective works at McHarcourt's)	"	"	100	0	0
	1246	Arahura Valley	"	"	150	0	0
	1247	Arawata to Jackson's Track	"	"	10	0	6
	1248	Arawata Track	"	"	121	11	3
	1249	Awatuna Road (widening)	"	"	300	0	0
	1250	Big Wanganui Flat	"	"	225	18	11
	1252	Bladier's Road	"	"	149	13	3
	1254	Christchurch Road (old)	"	"	49	17	6
	1255	Cropp Road	"	"	299	18	11
	1256	Donnelly's Creek (£1 for £1)	Ross Borough	"	25	0	0
	1257	Doughboy	Westland	"	127	15	0
	1258	Ferguson Road	"	"	18	0	0
	1260	Great South Road (Ross to Fox River) (£150, £1 for £1)	"	"	730	0	0
	1261	Great South Road (shelter huts)	"	"	128	12	2
	1262	Greenstone Bridge	Grey	"	63	13	2
	1263	Grey Valley to Teremakau	"	"	136	8	0
	1264	Haast to Blue River	Westland	"	215	11	0
	1265	Haast to Okuru	"	"	99	17	10
	1267	Happy Valley Track	"	"	100	0	0
	1268	Harris Creek Bridge	"	"	150	0	0
	1269	Harris Road	Grey	"	82	7	7
	1270	Hohonu River Bridge	"	"	100	0	0
	1271	Hokitika River (protective works)	Westland	"	34	12	9
	1272	Hunt's Beach	"	"	181	2	11
	1273	Isaac Bluff Track	"	"	89	2	6
	1274	Jacob's to Karangarua	"	"	103	8	6
	1275	Jones Creek (£1 for £1)	Ross Borough	"	25	0	0
	1276	Kanieri to Kokatahi Bridge	Westland	"	78	1	6
	1277	Kanieri River Road (protection)	"	"	38	13	3
	1278	Koiterangi	"	"	914	12	0
	1279	Koiterangi (river encroachment)	"	"	50	4	6
	1280	Koiterangi to Whitcombe Track	"	"	207	14	4
	1281	Kokatahi (£1 for £1)	"	"	97	3	1
	1282	Kokatahi Bridge to Koiterangi	"	"	199	15	0
	1283	Kokatahi (Lower) Road	"	"	100	0	0
	1284	Kokatahi (Lower) (school to river)	"	"	99	10	8
	1285	Kokatahi River Bridge and approaches	"	"	502	2	11
	1286	La Fontaine	"	"	200	0	0
	1287	Little Wanganui (protection-works)	"	"	63	9	9
	1288	Little Wanganui River Road	"	"	99	3	0
	1289	Mahinapua (Hospital Creek) Bridge to Ross to Hokitika Railway	"	"	100	0	0
	1290	Mikonui to Bald Head Bluff	"	"	200	0	0
	1293	Murray Road	"	"	293	0	0
	1294	Okarito to The Forks	"	"	42	19	9
	1295	Okuru Track	"	"	134	15	0
	1296	Otira Avalanche (protection-works)	"	"	214	11	4
	1297	Rangitoto	"	"	200	0	0
	1298	Robertson Road	"	"	150	4	1
	1299	Rotokino	"	"	140	6	6
	1301	Teremakau Settlement Road	Grey	"	73	14	9
	1302	Teremakau Traffic-bridge (repairs)	Westland and Grey	"	90	0	6
	1303	Teremakau Traffic-bridge (£1 for £1) (on account)	Ditto	"	2	7	0
	1307	Waimea Creek Bridge	Westland	"	37	0	2
	1308	Waitaha to Kakapotahi	"	"	667	11	4
	1309	Waitaha Settlement	"	"	265	6	1

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		WESTLAND ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	1310	Wall Road	Westland	Westland	299	5	4
	1311	Wall's Creek Bridge	Brunner	"	11	12	9
	1313	Western Road	Westland	"	149	17	3
	1314	Westland County roads	"	"	611	0	0
	1315	Westland Ferry Service	"	"	200	0	0
	1316	Whitcombe River (protective works)	"	"	125	0	0
	1317	White's Road (off Kokatahi Road)	"	"	299	19	8
	1318	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	16	12	8
	1319	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	62	6	10
		Total—Westland	..	..	£12,816	15	6
		CANTERBURY ROAD DISTRICT—					
	1320	Cheviot County roads	Cheviot	Hurunui	63	12	7
	1321	Conway Gorge to Waiau, *via* Hawkswood	"	"	1	1	0
	1323	Hurunui Bridge (Greta)	Cheviot and Ashley	"	356	2	2
	1327	One-tree Creek Ford	Amuri	"	35	12	3
	1328	Waiau Ferry Service	Cheviot	"	67	7	1
	1329	Waiau to Kaikoura, Lyndon No. 1 and Annan Settlements	Amuri	"	181	1	3
	1334	Eyreton Road District (protective works) (£1 for £1)	Ashley	Kaiapoi	23	19	2
	1338	Burke's Main Drain Canal (£1 for £1)	Selwyn	Ellesmere and Courtenay	153	17	8
	1341	Borrell's Hill	Geraldine	Geraldine	100	0	0
	1344	Orari River (protective works)	"	"	200	0	0
	1354	Kapua (Dugdale's Creek Diversion)	Waimate	Waitaki	100	0	0
	1355	Otaio	"	"	22	0	0
	1356	Pareora Bridge (Cannington)	"	"	100	0	0
	1361	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	26	19	11
	1362	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	*Cr.* 27	5	1
		Total—Canterbury	..	..	£1,404	8	0
		OTAGO ROAD DISTRICT—					
	1364	Hawea to Lindis Pass	Vincent and Waitaki	Mount Ida	71	0	0
	1370	Vincent County roads	Vincent	Mount Ida, Tuapeka, and Wakatipu	64	0	0
	1371	Arrow to Cardrona Saddle	Lake	Wakatipu	100	0	0
	1372	Bannockburn to Nevis	Vincent	"	193	14	0
	1373	Ben Lomond	Lake	"	68	0	0
	1374	Cardrona Coal-pit	"	"	50	0	0
	1375	Cardrona to Crown Range Saddle	"	"	100	0	0
	1376	Garston to Black Bridge	"	"	102	0	0
	1378	Martin's Bay to Big Bay Road	"	"	100	0	0
	1380	Minaret Bay to Wilkin Sawmill	"	"	50	0	0
	1381	Nevis Bridge (£1 for £1)	Vincent	"	150	0	0
	1383	Pembroke to Head of Lake Wanaka	Lake	"	100	0	0
	1384	Rees River groins	"	"	30	0	0
	1386	Corner Bush	Waikouaiti	Waikouaiti	55	7	9
	1387	Hawksbury Bush Road	"	"	35	0	0
	1388	Hummockside Road	"	"	10	0	0
	1390	Mountain Track	"	"	10	0	0
	1391	North Harbour and Blueskin District, Block III.	"	"	16	10	0
	1392	Omuraatu Native Reserve Road	"	"	49	8	5
	1394	Purakanui Native Reserve	"	"	48	0	0
	1396	Waikouaiti Beach approach roads	Hawksbury Borough	"	18	18	0
	1397	Waitati to Mount Cargill	Waikouaiti	"	10	1	3
	1398	Taieri County roads	Taieri	Taieri	177	0	0
	1399	Bald Hill Flat to Fraser River Basin	Vincent	Tuapeka	100	0	0
	1401	Beaumont to Rankleburn	Tuapeka	"	100	0	0
	1403	Clyde to Lake County boundary	Vincent	"	226	4	0
	1404	Clyde and Alexandra to Ophir	"	"	97	0	0
	1405	Clyde to Tuapeka County boundary	"	"	188	10	0
	1412	Roxburgh to Vincent County boundary	Tuapeka	"	100	0	0
	1414	Tuapeka County roads	"	"	273	0	0
	1415	Waipori Bush Road	"	"	100	0	0
	1416	Waipori to Eldorado	"	"	100	0	0
	1417	Booth's Road	Borough of Maori Hill	City of Dunedin	50	0	0
	1420	Carey's Road	Waikouaiti	Chalmers	76	0	0
	1421	Dunedin to Port Chalmers	West Harbour	"	200	0	0
	1422	Hooper's Inlet	Peninsula	"	100	0	0
	1423	Main North Road	Borough of North-east Valley	"	50	0	0
	1424	North-east Valley (main road)	Ditto	"	75	0	0
	1425	Portobello	Peninsula	"	116	11	6
	1426	Portobello to Taiaroa	"	"	45	15	8
	1427	Ravensbourne to Sawyer's Bay	West Harbour	"	72	10	0
	1430	Anderson's Bay Road	Boroughs of Caversham, St. Kilda, & South Dunedin	Caversham	28	10	0

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		OTAGO ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	1432	Bruce County roads	Bruce	Bruce	132	0	0
	1434	Inch-Clutha River District (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	73	15	0
	1435	Kaitangata to Wangaloa (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	69	6	7
	1436	Matau (protective works)	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1437	Maungatua Road	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1438	McAlpine's Road (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	13	10	0
	1439	Short Road	〃	〃	20	12	6
	1442	Waipori to Waitahuna (Reedy Creek)	Tuapeka	Bruce and Tuapeka	200	0	0
	1443	Wangaloa to Coombe Hay (£1 for £1)	Bruce	Bruce	85	9	2
	1444	Ahuriri Flat	Clutha	Clutha	176	5	0
	1445	Balclutha Bridge	〃	〃	*54	19	2
	1446	Barr's Road	〃	〃	27	6	0
	1447	Caberfeidh Road	〃	〃	165	2	10
	1448	Carrick's Road (Section 57, Block III., Glenomaru)	〃	〃	49	12	0
	1451	Catlin's River-bank Road (Section 5, Block I., Woodland)	〃	〃	73	15	6
	1452	Catlin's Valley Road	〃	〃	245	9	4
	1454	Clinton to Pomahaka Downs	〃	〃	200	0	0
	1455	Clutha County roads	〃	〃	374	0	0
	1456	Faddis Road	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1458	Glenomaru, Block V. (Goldsbury and Forsyth Road)	〃	〃	92	14	3
	1459	Glenomaru, Block VII., Section 43, access road	〃	〃	2	0	0
	1460	Goldsbury Road	〃	〃	311	14	5
	1461	Greenfield Road	〃	〃	51	15	8
	1462	Hay's Road	〃	〃	383	3	11
	1463	Heathfield	〃	〃	46	0	10
	1464	Hukihuki	〃	〃	26	16	0
	1465	Hunt's Road	〃	〃	96	1	2
	1466	Kaler's Road	〃	〃	38	0	8
	1467	Long Point Road	〃	〃	48	15	0
	1468	Milk and Honey Road	〃	〃	12	11	4
	1469	Mokoreta to Rimu	〃	〃	2	1	11
	1470	Morris Saddle Road	〃	〃	13	11	0
	1471	Morton's Road	〃	〃	99	12	6
	1472	Mouat's Saddle	〃	〃	76	14	3
	1473	Newton Road	〃	〃	96	6	7
	1474	Owaka to Long Beach Creek	〃	〃	96	2	7
	1475	Owaka to Purekireki	〃	〃	102	12	4
	1477	Purakauiti Stream	〃	〃	24	1	0
	1478	Rankin Road	〃	〃	27	2	11
	1479	Rankleburn	Tuapeka	〃	40	0	0
	1480	Ratanui to Whitehead	Clutha	〃	92	13	0
	1481	Stewart Road	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1482	Tautuku to Waikawa (bridge renewals)	〃	〃	150	0	0
	1483	Waipahi to Pukerau	〃	〃	70	0	0
	1484	Waipati Road	〃	Clutha and Mataura	30	0	0
	1485	Wyndham Road	〃	Clutha	284	0	2
	1486	Waipati Bridge (main road)	〃	Mataura	153	12	3
	1487	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	14	17	6
	1488	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	87	1	7
		Total—Otago	..	..	*£8,639	6	6
		SOUTHLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
	1490	Aparima School Road to boundary-line of Hundreds (£1 for £1)	Wallace	Wallace	38	3	0
	1491	Aparima protective works (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1492	Bluff Harbour (endowment road)	Southland	〃	200	0	0
	1494	Brownridge Road	Wallace	〃	50	0	0
	1495	Clifden Bridge to Waiau Mouth	〃	〃	173	12	8
	1497	Crean's Hill (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	50	0	0
	1499	Dipton to Hamilton Burn	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1500	Falls Creek Road	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1501	Harvey's Road to Nightcaps	〃	〃	50	0	0
	1502	Heddon Bush to Otautau, *via* Bayswater (£1 for £1)	〃	〃	36	16	4
	1503	Heddon Bush (school road)	〃	〃	50	0	0
	1504	Hundreds (line of) (west of railway-line)	〃	〃	100	0	0
	1505	Jacob's River Hundred Blocks	〃	〃	200	0	0
	1507	Line of Hundreds (east of Heddon Bush School Road)	〃	〃	75	0	0
	1508	Longwood, Block XVI., Sections 3, 4, and 10 to 12	〃	〃	47	10	6
	1509	Longwood, Block XVII., Sections 10 to 13	〃	〃	171	16	7
	1510	Longwood, Block XVIII., Sections 9 to 14	〃	〃	123	17	8
	1511	Longwood, Block XIX., Sections 1 to 8	〃	〃	246	0	9
	1512	Nightcaps to Mount Linton	〃	〃	200	0	0
	1514	Orawia to Clifden (bush road)	〃	〃	386	6	6

* Includes £39 14s. 11d. expended out of "Unauthorised Account."

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		SOUTHLAND ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
104	1515	Orepuki Railway-station (£1 for £1)	Wallace	Wallace	48	17	11
	1516	Oreti Bridge (Winton) to Deegan's Road	Southland	„	47	19	2
	1518	Otahu Flat	Wallace	„	100	0	0
	1519	Otapiri Gorge	Southland	„	200	0	0
	1520	Papatotara Punt (Drummond's Ferry)	Wallace	„	81	16	11
	1521	Pourakino to Wild Bush	„	„	70	0	0
	1524	Waiau, Blocks VII., VIII., Sections 151, 153, and 9 to 21	„	„	9	5	3
	1525	Waiau, Block X., from Sections 130 to 138	„	„	100	5	11
	1527	Waiau, Blocks XIII. and XIV. (main roads)	„	„	5	12	0
	1528	Waihaukeke Creek Bridge	„	„	50	0	0
	1530	Wairio to Wrey's Bush	„	„	100	0	0
	1533	Kaiwera School to Mataura	Southland	Mataura	100	0	0
	1534	Kapuka Road (Oteramika Hundred, Blocks VII. and XIII.)	„	„	100	0	0
	1536	Mokoreta, Block XIV.	„	„	55	8	5
	1537	Morton Mains Railway-station to Dacre (£2 for £1)	„	„	100	0	0
	1538	Morton Mains Railway-station to Gorge	„	„	100	0	0
	1539	Morton Mains to Hunter's Bush	„	„	101	6	9
	1540	Oteramika	„	„	30	0	0
	1541	Oteramika (Anderson, Holz, Niederer, and Templeton's Roads)	„	„	72	15	0
	1542	Oteramika, Blocks II. and IV. (White's Road)	„	„	144	7	6
	1543	Oteramika Hundred, Block X.	„	„	199	15	6
	1546	Toe-toes, Block X., at Sections 5 and 15	„	„	4	10	6
	1547	Waikawa	„	„	250	12	0
	1549	Waikawa to Long Beach Creek	„	„	106	15	9
	1550	Waikawa to Otara	„	„	12	6	0
	1551	Waikawa, Block IV., Section 4 (Crosbie's)	„	„	20	6	10
	1553	Waimahaka (Block VII., Mokoreta)	„	„	3	2	10
	1554	Waimahaka to Fortifications	„	„	0	11	9
	1555	Waimumu	„	„	200	0	0
	1557	Elles Road	North Invercargill Borough	Invercargill	100	0	0
	1558	Kingswell Creek (Seaward Bush)	Southland	„	4	0	0
	1559	Lindisfarne Road	„	„	97	5	7
	1560	Seaward Bush (Section 92 to Section 87, Block II.)	„	„	40	1	7
	1562	Seaward Bush (Molson Street)	„	„	149	19	10
	1563	Seaward Bush (to Sections 1 and 2, Block III., and to Sections 51 to 53, Block III.)	„	„	127	6	11
	1569	Bluff Road to Greenhills	„	Awarua	100	0	0
	1570	Blyth Road, towards Moturimu Farm Settlement	„	„	100	0	0
	1571	Boyle and Barry's (West Plains)	„	„	50	0	0
	1572	Channel Road (Fleming's)	„	„	150	0	0
	1573	Colyer's Road	„	„	224	0	0
	1574	Duffy's and Hamilton's Road	„	„	48	0	0
	1575	Forest Hill Road	„	„	200	0	0
	1576	Girdler's Road	„	„	50	0	0
	1578	Hiddleston's Road (West Plains)	„	„	98	0	0
	1580	Invercargill Block XXII.	„	„	44	4	0
	1581	Invercargill Hundred, Block XV., Section 136	„	„	36	15	8
	1582	Invercargill Hundred Blocks	„	„	307	18	0
	1583	Invercargill Hundred, Block XX. (Connor's Road)	„	„	95	14	4
	1587	McKenzie and Baird's Road	„	„	100	0	0
	1588	McLean and Weir's Road (Waianiwa to Young's)	„	„	200	0	0
	1589	Macauley and Henderson Road	„	„	100	0	0
	1591	Makarewa Bush Road, Sections 9 and 10, Block X., Invercargill Hundred	„	„	50	0	0
	1593	Massey's Tramway Road	„	„	91	16	1
	1594	Moturimu	„	„	76	13	11
	1596	Myross roads	„	„	94	1	0
	1597	New River Hundred, Block X.	„	„	50	0	0
	1599	Otatara, Block XVII., Section 36	„	„	83	16	10
	1600	Otatara (Wilkie's Road)	„	„	20	0	0
	1601	Oteramika old road (Blocks I., II., Invercargill Hundred)	„	„	100	0	0
	1602	Pomona Road (Makarewa)	„	„	50	0	0
	1603	Sandhills to Campbelltown	„	„	352	14	0
	1604	Seaward Bush (Murphy's Road to Knipe's Land)	„	„	42	6	8
	1606	Thompson Road South, Sections 9 to 15, Block V., Invercargill Hundred	„	„	200	0	0
	1607	Tisbury to Waimatua	„	„	57	9	6
	1608	Trotter Road	„	„	100	0	0
	1610	Wallacetown to Underwood	„	„	250	0	0
	1612	Wilson's Crossing, South Forest Hill Road	„	„	100	0	0
	1613	Winton, Block III.	„	„	92	5	9
	1614	Winton, Block VIII.	„	„	257	14	5
	1616	Winton to Drummond (£1 for £1)	„	„	300	0	0
	1618	Woodend, Campbelltown Hundred, Block VI.	„	„	100	0	0
	1619	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	8	9	8
	1620	Contingencies and engineering	..	..	130	1	0
		Total—Southland	..	..	£9,945	14	9

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
					£	s.	d.
		ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		General—					
104	1621	Compensation for injuries to employees while in discharge of their duties, medical and other attendance during illness, and contingent expenses in connection with same	..	..	293	5	0
	1622	Compensation and contingent expenses in connection with the acquisition of land for roads, drains, gravel-pits, &c.	..	..	942	5	4
	1623	Plant not chargeable to any particular work ..	..	..	456	12	4
	1624	Road-deviation and other surveys	..	..	282	11	6
	1625	Flood-damage	..	..	34	10	0
		Total—General	..	..	£2,009	4	2
		Vote No. 104—Total for 1904-5 ..	..	..	*£150,331	2	7
		MAINTENANCE OF MAIN ROADS.					
		AUCKLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
105	1	Great North Road (Awanui to Warkworth, *via* Hukerenui, Waipu, and Wellsford)	Mangonui, Whangaroa, Bay of Islands, Whangarei, Otamatea, and Rodney	Bay of Islands, Marsden, and Kaipara	2,271	6	8
		TE KUITI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	2	Te Kuiti to Mokau	Awakino ..	Egmont ..	913	5	3
		ROTORUA ROAD DISTRICT—					
	3	Tauranga to Runanga	Tauranga, Rotorua, and East Taupo	Bay of Plenty ..	643	3	0
		HAWKE'S BAY ROAD DISTRICT—					
	4	Runanga to Pohue	Wairoa and Hawke's Bay	Hawke's Bay ..	649	13	1
		TARANAKI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	5	Mokau to Uruti	Clifton ..	Egmont ..	563	3	6
	6	Ohura (south of Paorae Stream)‡	Stratford and Clifton	Patea and Egmont	2,627	2	11
		Total—Taranaki	..	..	£3,190	6	5
		WANGANUI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	7	Pipiriki to Waiouru†	Waimarino ..	Rangitikei ..	1,930	12	7
		NELSON ROAD DISTRICT—					
	8	Belgrove to Westport to Reefton	Inangahua and Buller	Motueka and Buller	5,725	5	6
		WESTLAND AND CANTERBURY ROAD DISTRICTS—					
	9	Kumara to Springfield (including Rangiriri Deviation)	Westland and Selwyn	Westland and Selwyn	5,221	0	5
		WESTLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
	10	Ross to Okarito and Fox River	Westland ..	Westland ..	783	18	1
		Vote No. 105—Total for 1904-5 ..	..	..	£21,328	11	0
		TOURIST ROADS, ETC.					
		TE KUITI ROAD DISTRICT—					
106	3	Hangatiki to Waitomo	Awakino ..	Waikato ..	154	3	0
	4	Taumarunui Landing Road	Clifton ..	Egmont ..	50	0	0
		Total—Te Kuiti	..	..	£204	3	0
		ROTORUA ROAD DISTRICT—					
	5	Atiamuri to Orakei Korako	East Taupo ..	Bay of Plenty ..	132	5	10
	6	Echo Lake Geyser	Rotorua ..	" ..	221	3	10
	7	Kakaramea Horse-track	" ..	" ..	39	10	0
	8	Murupara to Waikaremoana	Whakatane, East Taupo, and Wairoa	" ..	306	16	5
	9	Ohaki Pa Road	East Taupo ..	" ..	31	9	0
	10	Okere Falls	Rotorua ..	" ..	17	12	4
	11	Orakei Korako to Junction Rotorua-Taupo Road ..	East Taupo ..	" ..	246	18	4
	12	Oruanui to Wairakei	Whakatane ..	" ..	18	16	0
	13	Rotorua to Ngongataha Mount	Rotorua ..	" ..	93	6	6
	14	Rotorua to Taupo, *via* Waiotapu‡	Rotorua & E. Taupo	" ..	837	4	10
	15	Rotorua to Wairoa	Rotorua ..	" ..	203	13	9
	16	Rotorua to Whakatane	" ..	" ..	74	19	11
	18	Rotowhero to Murupara	Rotorua, East Taupo, and Whakatane	" ..	96	4	0
	20	Taupo to Te Aratiatia Rapids, East and West ..	East Taupo ..	" ..	31	19	0
	21	Te Ngae Landing	Rotorua ..	" ..	9	18	3
	22	Tokaanu Road and Wharf	East Taupo ..	" ..	174	7	1
	23	Tokaanu to Taupo	" ..	" ..	145	6	5

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* Includes £39 14s. 11d. expended out of "Unauthorised Account."

† See also item "Pipiriki to Raetihi" in "Tourist Roads, &c." vote.

‡ See also "Roads, &c." vote.

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
					£	s.	d.
		TOURIST ROADS, ETC.—*continued.*					
		ROTORUA ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*					
106	24	Tokaanu to Waihi	East Taupo and West Taupo	Bay of Plenty	21	6	5
	25	Wai-iti Ford	Rotorua	„	99	19	1
	26	Waikato Bridge, Tokaanu	East Taupo	„	269	19	5
	27	Waimangu Geyser to Kakaramea	Rotorua	„	687	5	4
	28	Wairoa Creek Bridge	„	„	100	16	5
		Total—Rotorua			£3,860	18	2
		HAWKE'S BAY ROAD DISTRICT—					
	29	Napier to Wairoa	Hawke's Bay and Wairoa	Hawke's Bay	200	0	0
	30	Waikaremoana Accommodation-house Road	Wairoa	„	341	0	3
		Total—Hawke's Bay			£541	0	3
		TARANAKI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	31	Upper Egmont	Taranaki	Egmont	607	6	4
	32	Upper Egmont (metalling to Radius-line)	„	„	110	0	0
	33	Upper Pembroke	Stratford	„	59	9	3
	34	Dawson's Falls	„	Patea	169	12	8
		Total—Taranaki			£946	8	3
		WANGANUI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	35	Rotoaira to Waimarino	Waimarino, East Taupo, and West Taupo	Bay of Plenty, Egmont, and Rangitikei	33	15	6
	36	Tongariro National Park	East Taupo & West Taupo	Bay of Plenty	127	12	0
	37	Waiouru to Tokaanu	Waimarino and East Taupo	Rangitikei and Bay of Plenty	357	17	1
	38	Pipiriki to Purarato	Waimarino	Rangitikei	28	17	2
	39	Pipiriki to Raetihi*	„	„	141	11	11
	40	Wanganui River Trust†	Wanganui, Waimarino, Waitotara, and Stratford	Rangitikei and Patea	600	0	0
		Total—Wanganui			£1,289	13	8
		WESTLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
	44	Copland Track	Westland	Westland	7	0	0
	45	Franz Josef Glacier	„	„	44	4	6
	46	Haast Pass	„	„	299	2	11
	48	Kennedy's and Maher's Bridges (£1 for £1)	„	„	50	0	0
	51	Mount Greenland Track	„	„	29	19	0
	52	Okarito to Mapourika Lake	„	„	100	0	0
	53	Seddon's Terrace Road	„	„	99	13	6
	54	Sullivan's to Fox Glacier	„	„	70	7	6
	55	Waiho to Cook Valley	„	„	251	8	4
	56	Waiho Springs to Glacier	„	„	50	19	6
		Total—Westland			£1,002	15	3
		CANTERBURY ROAD DISTRICT—					
	59	Hanmer Village streets	Amuri	Hurunui	145	0	0
	60	Mount Cook and Glaciers	Mackenzie	Waitaki	185	8	2
	61	Pukaki to Mount Cook	„	„	825	17	9
		Total—Canterbury			£1,156	5	11
		OTAGO ROAD DISTRICT—					
	62	Vincent County deer-tracks	Vincent	Mount Ida	50	0	0
	67	Queenstown to Glenorchy	Lake	Wakatipu	391	9	4
	68	Rees Valley	„	„	50	0	0
		Total—Otago			£491	9	4
		SOUTHLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
	69	Te Anau to Sutherland Falls	Wallace and Lake	Wakatipu	104	5	4
	70	Clifden to Manapouri	Wallace	Wallace	42	3	9
	73	Manapouri to Flaxy Creek	„	„	6	6	3
	76	Mossburn to Te Anau	„	„	350	0	0
	80	Harold's Bay to Peterson's Corner	Stewart Island	Awarua	100	0	0
	83	Point Road, Campbelltown	Southland	„	100	0	0
		Total—Southland			£702	15	4
		GENERAL—					
	88	Works not specifically provided for			20	11	0
		Vote No. 106—Total for 1904–5			£10,216	0	2

* See also item "Pipiriki to Waiouru" in "Maintenance of Main Roads" vote.

† See also vote "Tourist and Health Resorts."

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES ACCOUNT.					
		ROADS TO OPEN UP CROWN LANDS.					
		AUCKLAND ROAD DISTRICT—			£	s.	d.
122	1	Huehue Block	Hokianga	Bay of Islands	640	2	3
	2	Kauaeranga Block	Whangarei	„	243	18	3
	3	Kawaka Block	Hokianga	„	160	0	6
	5	Kohumaru Block	Mangonui	„	7	17	6
	12	Otukai Block	„	„	175	6	6
	13	Pakanae Block	Hokianga	„	40	18	6
	15	Pareokawa Block	„	„	471	17	4
	22	Waimatanui Block	„	„	0	12	6
	24	Mangakahia Block	Whangarei	Marsden	10	1	9
	25	Mangakahia No. 2 Block	„	„	16	18	0
	26	Ngunguru Block	„	„	21	7	11
	27	Opuawhanga-Whangarei Block	„	„	0	9	6
	28	Waipu Block	„	„	80	3	7
	30	Marlborough Block	Hokianga	Kaipara	19	10	9
	31	Maropiu Block	Hobson	„	179	11	7
	32	Maungaru Block	„	„	63	0	1
	33	Tauhoa Block (Sections 184 to 201)	Rodney	„	12	4	0
	34	Tokatoka Block	Otamatea	„	6	3	1
	35	Tokatoka No. 2 Block	„	„	434	6	3
	36	Tokatoka No. 3 Block	„	„	394	1	10
	38	Maukoro Block	Ohinemuri	Ohinemuri	567	1	11
	40	Opuatia No. 2 Block	Raglan	Franklin	175	1	7
	41	Opuatia No. 3 Block	„	„	7	16	7
	42	Puriri Block	„	„	22	7	6
		Total—Auckland	..	..	£3,750	19	3
		TE KUITI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	44	Te Puroa Block	Raglan	Franklin	0	17	0
	47	Kawhia Block	Kawhia	Waikato	12	12	3
	50	Kio Kio Loan Block	„	„	463	8	5
	54	Ouruwhero Block	„	„	110	3	6
	56	Pirongia West Block	„	„	21	9	0
	62	Mahoenui Block	Awakino	Egmont	317	10	1
	63	Mangaroa Block	Clifton	„	295	11	0
	65	Mokau-Ohura Block	Awakino	„	303	17	0
	66	Otanake Special Settlement	„	„	1,024	6	2
	68	Pukenui Block	„	„	154	12	11
	69	Taurangi Block	Clifton	„	2,370	19	1
	70	Waikaka Block	„	„	86	5	10
	72	Waitangata Block	„	„	1,482	3	11
		Total—Te Kuiti	..	..	£6,643	16	2
		ROTORUA ROAD DISTRICT—					
	74	Kaikokupu Block	Rotorua & Tauranga	Bay of Plenty	236	5	6
	79	Mangorewa-Kaharoa Block	Rotorua	„	321	6	10
	82	Okoheriki Block	Rotorua and Piako	„	157	8	5
	83	Okoheriki No. 1 E Block	Rotorua	„	218	8	9
	85	Oumauku Block	Opotiki	„	528	8	6
	90	Taumata-Whakauma Block	Rotorua & Tauranga	„	771	6	2
	91	Tumu-Kaituna Block	Tauranga	„	689	8	9
		Total—Rotorua	..	..	£2,922	12	11
		HAWKE'S BAY ROAD DISTRICT—					
	93	Whakapaupakihi Block	Opotiki	Bay of Plenty	1,358	17	2
	94	Huiarua Block	Cook	Waiapu	312	15	9
	95	Moanui Block	„	„	492	4	11
	98	Waitahaia Block	Waiapu	„	120	13	6
	100	Mangapoike Block	Wairoa	Hawke's Bay	538	14	10
	101	Nuhaka No. 3 Block	„	„	457	15	1
	102	Waiau Block	„	„	78	5	4
	103	Mangatoro No. 1 Block	Waipawa	Waipawa	96	7	0
	104	Whakarara, Section 14, Block XII.	„	„	13	10	0
		Total—Hawke's Bay	..	..	£3,469	3	7
		TARANAKI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	105	Eao Block	Clifton	Egmont	1,530	18	11
	106	Makino Block	„	„	24	13	0
	107	Mangaowata Block	„	„	408	1	10
	108	Mangatawa Block	„	„	178	7	11
	109	Mataro Block	„	„	60	19	0
	111	Rerekapa-Moanataire Block	„	„	942	10	1
	112	Tangitu Block	„	„	915	13	5
	113	Tirangi Block	„	„	357	15	7
	114	Waikekeho Block	„	„	33	2	5
	115	Waro Block	„	„	1,278	15	10

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	County.	Electorate.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES ACCOUNT.					
		ROADS TO OPEN UP CROWN LANDS—*continued.*					
		TARANAKI ROAD DISTRICT—*continued.*			£	s.	d.
122	116	Patua Block	Taranaki	Taranaki	3	0	0
	117	Kaitangiwhenua No. 2 Block	Patea	Patea	13	12	0
	119	Kuri Block	Stratford	"	0	12	0
	121	Patupuremu Block	Patea	"	2,143	2	9
	122	Tahora Block	Stratford	"	29	11	0
	123	Waingarara Block	"	"	168	5	10
	124	Whenuakura Block	Hawera, Patea, and Stratford	"	438	4	8
		Total—Taranaki	..	..	£8,527	6	3
		WANGANUI ROAD DISTRICT—					
	126	Gladstone Block	Waimarino	Rangitikei	27	4	2
	127	Kaitieke Block	"	"	62	9	3
	129	Marton No. 3 Block	"	"	55	0	7
	130	Mowhanau Village-settlement Block	Waitotara	"	161	11	6
	131	Ohinewairua-Pukeokahu Block	Rangitikei and Hawke's Bay	"	628	2	4
	132	Pukeokahu Block	Rangitikei	"	376	17	4
	133	Raupiu Block	Wanganui	"	233	12	3
	134	Taihape Village-settlement Extension Block	Rangitikei	"	115	15	0
	135	Tauakira Block	Wanganui	"	3	16	0
		Total—Wanganui	..	..	£1,664	8	5
		WELLINGTON ROAD DISTRICT—					
	138	Hautapu-Ruahine No. 2 Block	Rangitikei	Rangitikei	1,088	13	10
	140	Kaitangata Block	Wairarapa South	Wairarapa	225	1	11
		Total—Wellington	..	..	£1,313	15	9
		MARLBOROUGH ROAD DISTRICT—					
	143	Pine Valley Block	Marlborough	Wairau	253	15	1
		OTAGO ROAD DISTRICT—					
	146	Maniototo No. 2 Block	Maniototo	Mount Ida	50	0	0
	147	Maniototo No. 3 Block	"	"	50	0	0
	148	Naseby, Maniototo, and Gimmerburn Block	"	"	239	6	8
		Total—Otago	..	..	£339	6	8
		SOUTHLAND ROAD DISTRICT—					
	155	Invercargill Hundred Block	Southland	Awarua and Mataura	9	12	6
		GENERAL—					
	156	Works not specifically provided for	..	..	£0	0	2
		Vote No. 122—Total for 1904–5	..	..	£28,894	16	9
		*Votes 104, 105, 106, and 122—Grand total for 1904–5	..	..	*£210,770	10	6
		Add expenditure of previous years	..	..	†£6,234,097	6	9
		Total expenditure to 31st March, 1905	..	..	£6,444,867	17	3

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* Includes £39 14s. 11d. expended out of "Unauthorised" Account.

† Includes expenditure for certain years out of Native Land Purchase Account and Lands Improvement Account: *vide* Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	Local Body.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
		ROADS ON GOLDFIELDS.		£	s.	d.
107	1	Subsidies towards the construction of roads and tracks in mining districts, and minor works for the development of mineral resources	..	535	14	5
	2	Compensation for injuries to employees while in discharge of their duties, medical and other attendance during illness, and contingent expenses in connection with same	..	57	12	0
		Auckland.				
	3	Cabbage Bay–Port Charles and Cape Colville	Coromandel County	243	0	0
	4	Tairua–Whenuakite	„	100	0	0
	6	Coromandel–Kuaotunu *viâ* Matarangi	„	222	0	0
	7	Tiki–Kaimarama	„	230	0	0
	8	Tiki–Manaia	„	125	1	9
	9	Manaia–Waikawau	„	264	12	0
	10	Mercury Bay–Whenuakite and Boat Harbour	„	100	0	0
	11	Kuaotunu–Mercury Bay	„	100	0	0
	13	Coromandel–Whangapoua	„	100	0	0
	14	Kikowhakarere–Cabbage Bay	„	234	0	0
	16	Whitianga–Kaimarama	„	177	5	4
	17	Opitonui Road	„	11	0	0
	18	Ohuka Creek Bridge	„	80	0	0
	19	Four-in-Hand Road	„	43	10	0
	20	Opitonui Bridge	„	200	0	0
	22	Kapowai Track	„	55	0	0
	24	Driving Creek School Bridge, Tokatea Road	„	163	1	6
	25	Waitaia Mine–Battery	„	57	17	3
	26	Kennedy Bay–Matamataharakeke	„	100	0	0
	27	Karaka Creek encroachment	„	50	0	0
	28	Ward's Road–Cape Colville	„	90	0	0
	29	Dredging Waiwawa River	„	55	17	6
	31	Scotty's Mine–Battery	„	85	10	0
	33	Waikawau–McLaughlin's	„	75	0	0
	34	Manaia Goldfields Road	„	100	0	0
	35	Colville II., Moehau II., and Harataunga I. Blocks	„	100	0	0
	36	Harataunga I. and II. Blocks	„	100	0	0
	37	Sullivan's Bridge, near Hooker's	„	50	0	0
	39	Thames–Waikawau	Thames County	127	0	0
	40	Thames–Hikutaia	„	187	0	0
	41	Upper Tararu Road	„	34	11	0
	42	Tapu Creek and extension	„	150	0	0
	46	Hikutaia–Whangamata "Wires" Track	„	100	0	0
	47	Omahu–Whangamata	„	100	0	0
	48	Puriri–Neavesville	„	150	0	0
	49	Neavesville–Upper Landing	„	83	0	0
	50	Upper Landing–Tairua	„	100	0	0
	53	Karaka Creek Road	„	50	0	0
	55	Waiotahi Road	„	44	0	0
	56	Tapu and Mercury Bay Track	„	72	9	0
	57	Tapu–Gumtown	„	162	11	0
	58	Crosbie Settlement Road	„	100	0	0
	64	Tairua–Broken Hills	„	298	10	0
	65	Goldfields Roads, metalling	Thames Borough	100	0	0
	67	Waiotahi Aqueduct, repairs	„	100	0	0
	68	Hikutaia–Waihi	Ohinemuri County	165	16	6
	71	Paeroa–Te Aroha	„	41	0	0
	73	Netherton roads	„	176	0	0
	74	Waihi–County Boundary	„	70	7	6
	75	Komata Creek Road	„	48	17	9
	76	Waitawheta Road, deviation	„	106	0	0
	78	Mackaytown–Rahu	„	37	7	11
	79	Waitekauri–Jubilee	„	7	10	0
	80	Paeroa–Te Aroha Bridge	„	500	0	0
				£6,424	16	0
		Nelson.				
	93	Ferntown–Pakawau	Collingwood County	100	13	6
	93	Ferntown–Pakawau	Takaka County	55	0	0
	95	Bainham–Upper Aorere	Collingwood County	50	0	2
	97	Collingwood Bridge and approaches at Ferntown	„	1,778	8	0
	100	Aorere Bridge (repairs)	„	177	14	9
	101	West Wanganui Inlet Bridge	„	262	6	0
	102	Takaka Hill Road	„	87	17	2
	102	Takaka Hill Road	Takaka County	62	2	10
	105	Long Plain Road extension	Collingwood County	150	0	0
	106	Motueka River protective-works	Waimea County	200	0	0
	111	Thorpe–Neudorf	„	100	0	0
	112	Chandler's Wangapeka Junction	„	100	0	0
		Carried forward	..	3,124	2	5

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	Local Body.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.		
				£	s.	d.
		Brought forward	..	3,124	2	5
		ROADS ON GOLDFIELDS—*continued.*				
		Nelson—continued.				
107	118	Millerton Road, widening	Buller County	150	0	0
	121	North Beach–Karamea	″	50	0	0
	122	Westport–Mokihinui	″	150	0	0
	123	Lyell–Victoria Range	″	150	0	0
	125	Promised Land–Ohinemuri	″	100	0	0
	126	Land of Promise Road	″	150	0	0
	127	Karamea Mud-flat	″	200	0	0
	128	Mokihinui–Little Wanganui	″	746	0	2
	129	Westport–Waimangaroa	″	150	3	3
	131	Brighton–Grey County Boundary	″	100	0	0
	133	Glass-eye Creek Track	″	100	0	0
	135	Lyell–Cedar Creek	″	100	0	0
	139	Waimangaroa–Fairdown	″	61	0	0
	141	Britannia Mine Road	″	300	0	0
	142	Denniston Hill Road	″	828	14	0
	143	Granity Creek–Ngakawau	″	150	0	0
	144	Seddonvile–Mokihinui Mine	″	100	0	0
	145	Coal Creek Extension	″	100	0	0
	147	Burnett's Face–Coalbrookdale	″	150	0	0
	150	Darkies' Hill Road and Bridge	″	41	12	6
	151	Waimangaroa–Granity	″	150	0	0
	153	Fairdown–Sergeant's Hlll, *viâ* Railway	″	50	0	0
	154	Seatonville–Mokihinui Mine	″	100	0	0
	155	Seddonville roads	″	100	0	0
	156	Nile Creek Bridge	″	50	0	0
	157	Seddonville Colliery–Township	″	150	0	0
	158	Millerton Township streets	″	150	0	0
	159	Mear's Road	″	50	0	0
	160	Denniston–Burnett's Face	″	150	0	0
	161	Mokihinui–Inangahua Junction	″	150	0	0
	165	Boatman's Short Track	Inangahua County	12	0	0
	166	Matakitaki–Glenroy–Maruia	″	524	2	0
	169	Murray Creek Road	″	399	10	7
	170	Inangahua Bridge	″	210	6	3
	171	Blackwater Bridge	″	359	2	9
	174	Road to Matakitaki River Bridge	″	188	0	0
	180	Reefton–Progress	″	120	0	0
	182	Blackwater Road (widening)	″	65	0	0
	183	Blackadder's Coal-mine Road	″	100	0	0
	184	Crushington Road (widening)	″	100	0	0
	185	Painkiller–Murray Creek	″	50	0	0
	187	Blackball–Healy's Gully	Grey County	50	0	0
	188	Seven-mile–Nine-mile Bluff	″	141	17	7
	189	Main Grey Bridge (repairs)	″	116	0	0
	190	Moonlight–Blackball	″	100	0	0
	191	Taylorville Bridge	″	409	3	7
	194	Maori Creek–Maori Gully	″	100	0	0
	195	Paparoa–Garden Gully	″	125	0	0
	196	Grey–Dunganville Road Bridges	″	150	0	0
	197	Upper Moonlight Road	″	20	0	0
	198	Hohonu River Bridge	″	25	0	0
	199	Roads, State Coal-mine Township	″	176	4	8
	200	Repairs, flood damages	″	250	0	0
	202	Arnold Bridge (repairs)	″	5	16	6
	205	Brunner–Blackball	Brunner Borough	126	11	4
	206	Repairs, flood damages	″	150	0	0
				£12,175	7	7
		Westland.				
	207	Reefton–Hokitika–Ross	Westland County	3,017	8	1
	208	Great South Road and Bridges	″	926	18	0
	209	Mount Hercules deviation	″	373	3	0
	211	Browning's Pass Track (widening)	″	100	0	0
	212	Seddon's Terrace Track extension	″	99	15	0
	215	Teremakau–Paroa	″	79	3	0
	219	Wataroa Gorge Track	″	60	4	6
	220	Okarito–Forks	″	35	11	0
	221	Kanieri Bridge	″	35	3	5
	225	Larrikin's–Loop-line	″	199	16	9
	226	Big Dam Track (repairs)	″	40	14	0
	227	Fox's Road	″	100	0	0
	228	Duffer's Creek Bridge	″	314	0	0
	231	Donnelly's Creek Bridge	″	2	6	6
				£5,384	3	3

TABLE No. 4—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the NET EXPENDITURE on ROADS, &c.—*continued.*

Vote No.	Item No.	Name of Work.	Local Body.	Net Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905. £ s. d.
		ROADS ON GOLDFIELDS—*continued.*		
		Otago.		
107	240	Gentle Annie–Clyde	Vincent County	80 7 6
	244	Roaring Meg Bridge	"	75 0 0
	244	Roaring Meg Bridge	Lake County	75 0 0
	245	Nevis River Bridge	Vincent County	150 0 0
	246	Arrowtown–Macetown	Lake County	153 4 6
	247	Shotover River Track	"	18 12 0
	248	Garston–Nevis	"	71 12 6
	250	Queenstown–Gentle Annie	"	120 0 0
				£743 16 6
		Southland.		
	254	Orepuki Shale-works	Wallace County	44 11 9
	259	Waikaka Valley Road (repairs)	Southland County	250 0 0
	264	Orepuki–Preservation Inlet	Fiord County	496 2 8
				790 14 5
		Expenditure for year ended 31st March, 1905		26,112 4 2
		Expenditure for previous years		632,734 17 6
		Total expenditure to 31st March, 1905, on Roads on Goldfields		£658,847 1 8

Development of Goldfields.—Table No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE for WATER-RACES on GOLDFIELDS out of Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905, and the LIABILITIES on that Date.

LOCALITY AND NAME OF RACE.	EXPENDITURE.					LIABILITIES.				Total Expenditure and Liabilities.	LOCALITY AND NAME OF RACE.
	Survey and Construction, 1870–1904.	Grants, Subsidies, 1870–1904.	Survey and Construction 1904–1905.	Grants, Subsidies, 1904–1905.	Totals.	Authorities on Construction.	Authorities on Grants, Subsidies.	Contracts.	Totals.		
NORTH ISLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	NORTH ISLAND.
AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—											AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—
Thames	80,708 19 3	..	..	..	80,708 19 3	..	..	..	..	80,708 19 3	Thames.
Tairua Water-race	..	34 5 4	..	..	34 5 4	..	..	..	..	34 5 4	Tairua Water-race.
Compensation, Thames Water-race	..	1,250 0 0	..	..	1,250 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,250 0 0	Compensation, Thames Water-race
R. Kelly's water-race, Mata ..	..	40 0 0	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	R. Kelly's water-race, Mata.
Kuaotunu Sludge-channel ..	..	200 0 0	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	Kuaotunu Sludge-channel.
Drain, Te Aroha West	..	61 0 0	..	..	61 0 0	..	..	..	..	61 0 0	Drain, Te Aroha West.
	80,708 19 3	1,585 5 4	..	..	82,294 4 7	..	..	..	..	82,294 4 7	
MIDDLE ISLAND.											MIDDLE ISLAND.
WESTLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—											WESTLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—
Subsidies—											*Subsidies*—
Hohonu	3 7 0	1,955 12 1	..	..	1,958 19 1	..	..	..	..	1,958 19 1	Hohonu.
Hibernian	12 5 8	1,992 14 8	..	..	2,005 0 4	..	..	..	..	2,005 0 4	Hibernian.
New River	21 5 0	3,496 0 3	..	..	3,517 5 3	..	..	..	..	3,517 5 3	New River.
Kanieri	1 5 6	10,310 18 4	..	..	10,312 3 10	..	..	..	..	10,312 3 10	Kanieri.
Rimu Drainage-tunnel ..	191 19 6	..	..	..	191 19 6	..	..	..	..	191 19 6	Rimu Drainage-tunnel.
Ross Sludge-channel	..	1,554 10 6	..	..	1,554 10 6	..	..	..	..	1,554 10 6	Ross Sludge-channel.
Kumara Sludge-channel No. 2	..	2,762 17 2	..	..	2,762 17 2	..	..	..	..	2,762 17 2	Kumara Sludge-channel No. 2.
Kumara Sludge-channel No. 3	..	92 0 0	..	478 15 0	570 15 0	..	..	..	..	570 15 0	Kumara Sludge-channel No. 3.
Kumara No. 4 Main Tail-race ..	..	1,151 10 8	..	..	1,151 10 8	..	..	..	..	1,151 10 8	Kumara No. 4 Main Tail-race.
Kumara No. 5 Main Tail-race ..	..	5,616 14 11	..	..	5,616 14 11	..	..	..	..	5,616 14 11	Kumara No. 5 Main Tail-race.
Trustees Main Tail-race, Waimea	..	1,793 16 8	..	179 13 9	1,973 10 5	..	20 6 3	..	20 6 3	1,993 16 8	Trustees Main Tail-race, Waimea.
Branch Tail-race to No. 4 Channel, Payne and party	..	100 0 0	..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	Branch Tail-race to No. 4 Channel, Payne and party.
Kelly's Terrace Tunnel ..	..	2,047 0 6	..	94 10 0	2,141 10 6	..	..	..	..	2,141 10 6	Kelly's Terrace Tunnel.
Quinn's Creek Water-race (purchase)	..	70 0 0	..	..	70 0 0	..	..	..	..	70 0 0	Quinn's Creek Water-race (purchase).
Raising dam, Loop-line ..	1,125 16 6	..	..	..	1,125 16 6	..	..	..	..	1,125 16 6	Raising dam Loop-line.
Ngahere–Blackball	..	200 0 0	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	Ngahere–Blackball.
Donnelly's Creek Tail-race ..	..	444 4 5	..	..	444 4 5	..	..	..	..	444 4 5	Donnelly's Creek Tail-race.
Purchase of Byrne, O'Hallahan, and Murdoch's water-rights	..	35 0 0	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	Purchase of Byrne, O'Hallahan, and Murdoch's water-rights.
Jones Creek Storm-channel ..	50 0 0	..	..	50 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	Jones Creek Storm-channel.
Back Creek Water-race ..	..	..	330 1 0	..	330 1 0	..	..	..	..	330 1 0	Back Creek Water-race.
Government Works—											*Government Works*—
Waimea–Kumara	194,283 7 6	..	..	..	194,283 7 6	..	..	..	..	194,283 7 6	Waimea–Kumara.
Wainihinihi Water-race ..	14,152 17 7	..	..	..	14,152 17 7	..	..	..	..	14,152 17 7	Wainihinihi Water-race.
Mikonui	25,927 4 6	..	..	..	25,927 4 6	..	..	..	..	25,927 4 6	Mikonui.
NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—											NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—
Government Works—											*Government Works*—
Nelson Creek	90,722 10 8	..	..	..	90,722 10 8	..	..	..	..	90,722 10 8	Nelson Creek.
Napoleon Hill	257 16 7	..	..	..	257 16 7	..	..	..	..	257 16 7	Napoleon Hill.
Argyle (Charleston)	15,501 15 3	..	..	..	15,501 15 3	..	..	..	..	15,501 15 3	Argyle (Charleston).
Black's Point	244 9 0	..	..	..	244 9 0	..	..	..	..	244 9 0	Black's Point.
Carried forward ..	342,496 0 3	33,623 0 2	330 1 0	802 18 9	377,252 0 2	..	20 6 3	..	20 6 3	377,272 6 5	

Development of Goldfields.—Table No. 5—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE for WATER-RACES on GOLDFIELDS out of Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905, and the LIABILITIES on that Date—*continued.*

LOCALITY AND NAME OF RACE.	EXPENDITURE.					LIABILITIES.				Total Expenditure and Liabilities.	LOCALITY AND NAME OF RACE.
	Survey and Construction, 1870–1904.	Grants Subsidies, 1870–1904.	Survey and Construction 1904–1905.	Grants, Subsidies, 1904–1905.	Totals.	Authorities on Construction.	Authorities on Grants, Subsidies.	Contracts.	Totals.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	342,496 0 3	33,623 0 2	330 1 0	802 18 9	377,252 0 2	..	20 6 3	..	20 6 3	377,272 6 5	
MIDDLE ISLAND—*continued.*											MIDDLE ISLAND—*continued.*
NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*ctd.*											NELSON PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—*ctd.*
Subsidies—											*Subsidies—*
Jones, Baxter, and party, water-race from Roaring Meg	..	800 0 0	..	..	800 0 0	..	..	..	..	800 0 0	Jones, Baxter, and party, water-race from Roaring Meg.
Bell Hill Co.'s Race	..	500 0 0	..	..	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	500 0 0	Bell Hill Co.'s Race.
Randall Creek Water-race ..	322 18 2	..	..	..	322 18 2	..	..	..	..	322 18 2	Randall Creek Water-race.
Wills and party, water-race at Sulky Gully	..	218 0 0	..	..	218 0 0	..	..	..	..	218 0 0	Wills and party, water-race at Sulky Gully.
OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—											OTAGO PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—
Subsidies—											*Subsidies—*
Arrow	..	612 10 0	..	..	612 10 0	..	..	..	..	612 10 0	Arrow.
Beaumont and Tuapeka ..	4 6 2	640 0 0	..	..	644 6 2	..	..	..	..	644 6 2	Beaumont and Tuapeka.
Carrick Range	..	9,249 13 1	..	..	9,249 13 1	..	..	..	..	9,249 13 1	Carrick Range.
Mount Pisgah	..	200 0 0	..	..	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	200 0 0	Mount Pisgah.
Lawrence Drainage-channel ..	..	3,092 19 0	..	..	3,092 19 0	..	..	..	..	3,092 19 0	Lawrence Drainage-channel.
Ophir Tail-race	..	1,150 0 0	..	..	1,150 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,150 0 0	Ophir Tail-race.
Muddy Creek Channel ..	..	850 0 0	..	..	850 0 0	..	..	..	..	850 0 0	Muddy Creek Channel.
St. Bathan's	..	1,812 10 0	..	62 10 0	1,875 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	2,000 0 0	St. Bathan's.
Maerewhenua	1,065 0 0	..	..	..	1,065 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,065 0 0	Maerewhenua.
Artesian wells, Maniototo ..	20 0 0	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	Artesian wells, Maniototo.
Improving water-supply, Oamaru	1,150 7 2	..	..	..	1,150 7 2	..	..	..	..	1,150 7 2	Improving water-supply, Oamaru.
Mountain Hut Water-race ..	4,879 12 0	..	..	..	4,879 12 0	..	..	..	..	4,879 12 0	Mountain Hut Water-race.
Government Works—											*Government Works—*
Mount Ida	73,653 3 0	..	179 7 6	..	73,832 10 6	21 12 6	..	..	21 12 6	73,854 3 0	Mount Ida.
Waipori	11,263 1 0	..	..	..	11,263 1 0	..	..	..	..	11,263 1 0	Waipori.
CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—											CANTERBURY PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—
Subsidy—											*Subsidy—*
Ninety-mile Beach Water-race	65 6 7	..	..	..	65 6 7	..	..	..	..	65 6 7	Ninety-mile Beach Water-race.
SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—											SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL DISTRICT—
Subsidy—											*Subsidy—*
Round Hill	..	133 19 4	..	..	133 19 4	..	..	..	..	133 19 4	Round Hill.
GENERAL—											GENERAL—
Increased water-supply ..	530 4 0	100 0 0	..	..	630 4 0	..	..	..	..	630 4 0	Increased water-supply.
DEPARTMENTAL—											DEPARTMENTAL—
Salaries, travelling, advertising, &c.	6,720 6 8	..	..	..	6,720 6 8	..	..	..	..	6,720 6 8	Salaries, travelling, advertising, &c.
TOTALS	442,170 5 0	52,982 11 7	509 8 6	865 8 9	496,527 13 10	21 12 6	145 6 3	..	166 18 9	496,694 12 7	TOTALS.
SUMMARY.											SUMMARY.
NORTH ISLAND	80,708 19 3	1,585 5 4	..	..	82,294 4 7	..	..	..	..	82,294 4 7	NORTH ISLAND.
MIDDLE ISLAND	442,170 5 0	52,982 11 7	509 8 6	865 8 9	496,527 13 10	21 12 6	145 6 3	..	166 18 9	496,694 12 7	MIDDLE ISLAND.
TOTALS	522,879 4 3	54,567 16 11	509 8 6	865 8 9	578,821 18 5	21 12 6	145 6 3	..	166 18 9	578,988 17 2	TOTALS.

Development of Goldfields.—Table No. 5a.

STATEMENT showing ASSISTANCE towards PROSPECTING, and MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, out of Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905, and the LIABILITIES on that Date.

—	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.			Net Expenditure during 12 Months ended 31st March, 1905.			Total Net Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.			Liabilities on 31st March, 1905.			Total Net Expenditure and Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Assistance towards prospecting* ..	16,536	2	1	2,569	11	8	19,105	13	9	1,627	17	6	20,733	11	3
Purchase of diamond-drill ..	722	1	5	..			722	1	5	..			722	1	5
Prospecting deep levels, Thames,—															
Queen of Beauty shaft subsidy ..	25,000	0	0	..			25,000	0	0	..			25,000	0	0
Inspector's fee	500	0	0	..			500	0	0	..			500	0	0
Cost and expenses, purchase, plant, &c.	6,099	18	1	178	5	7	6,278	3	8	..			6,278	3	8
Purchase of Cassrell's and Bennett's leaseholds, Paeroa	2,250	0	0	..			2,250	0	0	..			2,250	0	0
Compensation Proclamation of Rivers	36,178	4	3	1,880	8	5	38,058	12	8	..			38,058	12	8
Water Conservation—															
Reports on Coromandel Harbour and Kuaotunu Sludge-channel	80	12	6	..			80	12	6	..			80	12	6
Engineer's salary and expenses ..	2,605	8	9	372	7	11	2,977	16	8	..			2,977	16	8
Reports on Ross Flat	284	10	8	..			284	10	8	..			284	10	8
Eweburn Reservoir	16,459	15	10	..			16,459	15	10	..			16,459	15	10
Home Gully Dam	1,028	0	6	..			1,028	0	6	..			1,028	0	6
Compensation, Owen Roberts ..	75	0	0	..			75	0	0	..			75	0	0
Telephone-line, Bannockburn to Nevis	50	0	0	..			50	0	0	..			50	0	0
Resumption of land	862	7	0	..			862	7	0	..			862	7	0
Water-supplies for Mining Townships—															
Waitekauri	445	2	5	..			445	2	5	..			445	2	5
Karangahake	607	6	5	..			607	6	5	..			607	6	5
Mackeytown	351	0	0	..			351	0	0	..			351	0	0
Clyde	1,121	13	2	..			1,121	13	2	..			1,121	13	2
Alexandra	600	0	0	..			600	0	0	..			600	0	0
Thames Drainage Board contribution	1,000	0	0	..			1,000	0	0	..			1,000	0	0
Waimumu Main Tail-race ..	1,502	13	5	*Cr.* 163	0	5	1,339	13	0	..			1,339	13	0
Charlton Creek Main Tail-race ..	362	17	7	45	9	6	408	7	1	..			408	7	1
Totals	114,722	14	1	4,883	2	8	119,605	16	9	1,627	17	6	121,233	14	3

* Expenditure prior to 31st March, 1894, £2,630 16s. 2d.

TABLE No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on TELEGRAPHS out of Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905, and the Liabilities on that Date.

Line.	Expenditure during Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure and Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Telephone Exchanges,—						
Ashburton	7	4	6			
Auckland	4,893	16	3			
Blenheim	0	11	0			
Cambridge	12	15	3			
Christchurch	1,085	10	0			
Dannevirke	47	4	4			
Dunedin	914	7	11			
Feilding	15	14	2			
Gisborne	120	15	6			
Greymouth	21	12	5			
Hamilton	205	7	7			
Hawera	68	5	10			
Hokitika	12	5	1			
Invercargill	91	15	7			
Masterton	78	5	7			
Napier	171	12	8			
Nelson	26	16	6			
New Plymouth	14	4	6			
Oamaru	134	14	1			
Pahiatua	13	7	6			
Palmerston North	119	11	10			
Rotorua	19	10	9			
Stratford	5	13	0			
Thames	4	3	6			
Timaru	236	15	4			
Wanganui	99	18	1			
Wellington	1,229	4	10			
Westport	21	1	6			
Whangarei	29	11	6			
New Wires,—						
Kaitaia–Herekino	133	4	2			
Omapere–Waiotemarama–Waimamaku	153	0	3			
Howick–Whitford	95	4	9			
Ngaruawahia - Te Akatea - Waingaro	200	10	4			
Hinuera	15	16	1			
Cambridge - Cambridge West	17	12	2			
Kaiteratahi - Te Karaka	13	1	0			
Gisborne–Manutuke (Te Arai Bridge)	45	14	0			
Muriwai–Wharerata	36	13	6			
Waitara - Sentry Hill	5	9	9			
Whangamomona–Kohuratahi	10	4	10			
Toko–Tututawa–Pumuhakau	2	15	0			
Wanganui–Taihape	0	7	6			
Mangaweka–Taihape	33	3	4			
Hunterville–Koeke	220	2	8			
Aramoho - Aramoho Railway-station	0	12	6			
Wellington - New Plymouth	245	13	1			
Napier–Hastings	26	16	10			
Dannevirke–Mangatera–Umutaoroa	34	16	6			
Ormondville–Whetukura	67	15	3			
Woodville–Mangarawa	45	19	2			
Pahiatua–Mangamaire	0	13	0			
Gladstone - Te Wharau	143	16	6			
Martinborough–Hinakura (Pahaoa)	146	19	11			
Kaikoura–Hapuku	20	19	10			
Kaikoura - Kaikoura Wharf	24	3	6			
Cheviot–Spotswood	3	1	2			
Amberley–Balcairn	98	13	10			
Woodend–Waikuku	6	1	6			
Duvauchelle	5	5	0			
Ashburton–Waterton–Longbeach	284	18	3			
Geraldine Trunk	72	12	6			
Carried forward	11,913	14	3	..		

TABLE No. 6—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE on TELEGRAPHS out of Public Works Fund—*continued.*

Line.	Expenditure during Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure and Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	11,913	14	3			
New Wires—*continued.*						
Kurow–Otematata–Omarama	325	5	5			
Queenstown – Long Gully	5	12	6			
Oamaru–Waimate	50	6	11			
Ophir–Poolburn	36	19	5			
Seacliff–Puketeraki	26	8	0			
Mosgiel–Momona	0	10	0			
Woodside–Maungaatua	1	10	3			
Taieri Beach – Akatore	152	9	2			
Winton–Lochiel	12	16	2			
Heriot–Edievale	41	19	6			
Balclutha Trunk	0	10	0			
Clinton – Ashley Down – Clydevale	11	0	4			
Owaka–Purekireki	336	3	3			
Nuggetts–Tokata	2	3	6			
Invercargill – Mabel Bush	93	7	6			
Invercargill–Winton	175	11	4			
Invercargill – Gorge Road	9	7	7			
Te Tua – Tuatapere	26	0	0			
Purchase of material	66,076	0	0			
	79,297	15	1			
Expenditure to 31st March, 1904	1,053,692	9	6			
				1,132,990	4	7
Total expenditure	..			1,132,990	4	7
Liabilities, 31st March, 1905	..			30,114	0	0
Total expenditure and liabilities	..			£1,163,104	4	7

TABLE No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC BUILDINGS out of Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905, and the LIABILITIES on that Date.

—	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.			Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.			Liabilities on Authorities, Contracts, &c., 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure and Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Judicial	498,058	3	9	13,082	11	4	511,140	15	1	3,730	2	1	514,870	17	2
Postal and Telegraph ..	386,289	6	11	16,007	10	4	402,296	17	3	16,991	8	9	419,288	6	0
Customs	25,318	0	1	13,017	15	9	38,335	15	10	5,635	10	10	43,971	6	8
Offices for Public Departments	240,308	13	0	5,729	0	0	246,037	13	0	40	13	2	246,078	6	2
Hospitals for Mental Diseases..	501,571	11	10	15,949	7	10	517,520	19	8	4,766	15	7	522,287	15	3
Defence Depot, Wellington ..	5,545	3	0	1,745	7	4	7,290	10	4	31	12	3	7,322	2	7
School Buildings	1,232,846	14	0	42,721	0	6	1,275,567	14	6	3,200	7	9	1,278,768	2	3
Hospitals	63,514	7	9	1,203	15	11	64,718	3	8	3,661	0	0	68,379	3	8
Quarantine Stations	6,863	19	5	..			6,863	19	5	..			6,863	19	5
Survey	543	4	5	..			543	4	5	..			543	4	5
Parliament Buildings ..	61,556	1	5	697	7	9	62,253	9	2	..			62,253	9	2
Government House, Auckland	4,940	0	4	..			4,940	0	4	..			4,940	0	4
„ Wellington	8,331	0	2	..			8,331	0	2	..			8,331	0	2
Agricultural	10,132	9	8	1,361	12	5	11,494	2	1	573	1	1	12,067	3	2
Public Health	6,314	16	9	4,265	16	6	10,580	13	3	46	2	7	10,626	15	10
Miscellaneous	16,762	12	6	*1,546	9	2	18,309	1	8	211	4	4	18,520	6	0
Totals	3,068,896	5	0	117,327	14	10	3,186,223	19	10	38,887	18	5	3,225,111	18	3

* Includes £650 paid out of "Unauthorised."

TABLE No. 8.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on LIGHTHOUSES, HARBOUR WORKS, and HARBOUR DEFENCES out of Public Works Fund, to 31st March, 1905, and the LIABILITIES on that Date.

—	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.			Net Expenditure during 12 Months ended 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.			Liabilities on Authorities, Contracts, &c., to 31st March, 1905.			Total Expenditure and Liabilities.		
LIGHTHOUSES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Akaroa	7,148	16	5	..			7,148	16	5	..			7,148	16	5
Brothers	6,241	0	0	..			6,241	0	0	..			6,241	0	0
Cape Campbell	2,289	0	10	967	4	5	3,256	5	3	31	15	7	3,288	0	10
Cape Egmont	3,354	6	4	..			3,354	6	4	..			3,354	6	4
Cape Foulwind	6,955	9	1	..			6,955	9	1	..			6,955	9	1
Cape Kidnappers	2,109	11	7	..			2,109	11	7	..			2,109	11	7
Cape Maria van Diemen	7,614	13	11	..			7,614	13	11	..			7,614	13	11
Cape Palliser	6,712	9	6	..			6,712	9	6	..			6,712	9	6
Cape Saunders	6,066	6	3	..			6,066	6	3	..			6,066	6	3
Centre Island	5,785	19	0	..			5,785	19	0	..			5,785	19	0
Cuvier Island	7,405	9	11	..			7,405	9	11	..			7,405	9	11
East Cape	9,270	13	9	..			9,270	13	9	..			9,270	13	9
French Pass Beacon	668	15	8	..			668	15	8	..			668	15	8
French Pass	1,427	17	5	..			1,427	17	5	..			1,427	17	5
Hokitika..	801	9	7	..			801	9	7	..			801	9	7
Jackson's Reef Beacon	3,180	0	5	..			3,180	0	5	..			3,180	0	5
Jack's Point	457	6	5	747	4	4	1,204	10	9	..			1,204	10	9
Kahurangi Point	9,074	18	1	453	3	0	9,528	1	1	..			9,528	1	1
Kaipara	5,571	8	0	..			5,571	8	0	..			5,571	8	0
Manukau Heads	600	13	11	..			600	13	11	..			600	13	11
Marine Store	499	11	3	..			499	11	3	..			499	11	3
Moeraki	2,943	1	11	..			2,943	1	11	..			2,943	1	11
Moko Hinou	8,185	11	0	..			8,185	11	0	..			8,185	11	0
Portland Island	6,554	14	5	..			6,554	14	5	..			6,554	14	5
Puysegur Point	9,958	19	5	..			9,958	19	5	..			9,958	19	5
Stephen Island	9,454	11	11	..			9,454	11	11	..			9,454	11	11
Timaru	1,116	17	3	..			1,116	17	3	..			1,116	17	3
Tiritiri Cable	1,085	19	6	..			1,085	19	6	..			1,085	19	6
Tory Channel	353	7	7	..			353	7	7	..			353	7	7
Waipapapa Point	5,969	18	11	..			5,969	18	11	..			5,969	18	11
Miscellaneous, including expenditure on s.s. "Hinemoa" and "Stella"	20,866	18	1	..			20,866	18	1	..			20,866	18	1
Total Lighthouses ..	159,725	17	4	2,167	11	9	161,893	9	1	31	15	7	161,925	4	8

TABLE No. 8—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on LIGHTHOUSES, HARBOUR WORKS, and HARBOUR DEFENCES, out of Public Works Fund—*continued.*

—	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1904.	Net Expenditure during 12 Months ended 31st March, 1905.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Liabilities on Authorities, Contracts, &c., to 31st March, 1905.	Total Expenditure and Liabilities.
HARBOUR WORKS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maungaturoto Wharf	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0
Wharf at Howick	1,087 18 2	..	1,087 18 2	..	1,087 18 2
Manukau Wharf at Sand-spit	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
Pollok Wharf, Manukau	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
Whangarei Heads Wharf	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	..	600 0 0
Waipu, improvement of river	..	138 2 3	138 2 3	..	138 2 3
Matakana Wharf	556 10 3	..	556 10 3	..	556 10 3
Onehunga, examining-room and office	194 3 2	..	194 3 2	..	194 3 2
Onehunga, dredging, &c., near wharf	2 10 0	0 16 0	3 6 0	..	3 6 0
Orua Bay Wharf	83 3 10	11 12 6	94 16 4	..	94 16 4
Waiwera Wharf	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0
Mercury Bay Wharf	3 14 6	..	3 14 6	..	3 14 6
Opotiki Wharf	190 5 0	309 15 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0
Waiuku Channel	357 11 6	..	357 11 6	..	357 11 6
Coromandel Wharf	*Cr.* 0 10 0	..	*Cr.* 0 10 0	..	*Cr.* 0 10 0
Waitara Harbour	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0
Removing eel-weirs, Patea River	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Wairoa Harbour	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0
Mokau Wharf	12 13 9	300 0 0	312 13 9	..	312 13 9
Nuhaka, land for harbour purposes	141 12 6	..	141 12 6	..	141 12 6
Napier Harbour	2,847 14 9	..	2,847 14 9	..	2,847 14 9
Manawatu River, snagging	214 13 3	..	214 13 3	..	214 13 3
Foxton Marine Reserve, Protection of	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Castlepoint Jetty	51 14 1	..	51 14 1	..	51 14 1
Cape Campbell Lighthouse Jetty	6 5 0	..	6 5 0	..	6 5 0
Kaikoura Jetty and Harbour	2,912 16 10	..	2,912 16 10	..	2,912 16 10
Picton, removal of old wharf	94 0 0	..	94 0 0	..	94 0 0
Nelson, dredging harbour	2,806 15 8	..	2,806 15 8	..	2,806 15 8
Motueka Wharf, protection	258 11 11	41 8 1	300 0 0	..	300 0 0
Collingwood Harbour	745 18 8	425 0 0	1,170 18 8	..	1,170 18 8
Pakawau Wharf	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
Karamea Wharf	559 19 11	..	559 19 11	..	559 19 11
Karamea River improvements	..	23 2 9	23 2 9	..	23 2 9
Little Wanganui Wharf, wharf approach, and snagging river	336 0 10	..	336 0 10	..	336 0 10
Westport Harbour	14,110 18 7	..	14,110 18 7	..	14,110 18 7
Greymouth Harbour	127,233 19 6	..	127,233 19 6	..	127,233 19 6
Hokitika Harbour	58,780 5 10	..	58,780 5 10	..	58,780 5 10
Okarito Wharf, repairs and extension	391 19 7	..	391 19 7	..	391 19 7
Okarito Harbour, fascine-work	127 0 6	..	127 0 6	..	127 0 6
Akaroa–Le Bon's Bay Wharf, repairs	55 0 0	..	55 0 0	..	55 0 0
Lyttelton, reclamation-works, Sticking Point	1,910 18 10	..	1,910 18 10	..	1,910 18 10
Okuru Wharf	300 0 0	50 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0
Timaru Harbour	100,000 0 0	..	100,000 0 0	..	100,000 0 0
Taiaroa Heads Lighthouse, enlarging and repairing dwelling	83 7 1	..	83 7 1	..	83 7 1
Dunedin, St. Clair, protection of Ocean Beach	146 14 0	8 4 0	154 18 0	251 5 6	406 3 6
Martin's Bay, removal of rock	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	..	5 0 0
Port Levy Jetty	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0
Toitois Jetty	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0
Balclutha Jetty	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0
Catlin's River, removal of rocks	277 19 0	..	277 19 0	..	277 19 0
Catlin's River Jetty	1,015 7 7	..	1,015 7 7	..	1,015 7 7
Queenstown Beacon	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0
Queenstown Jetty	297 8 0	..	297 8 0	..	297 8 0
Jackson's Bay Jetty	32 6 4	..	32 6 4	..	32 6 4
Raising dredge "Hapuka"	777 7 9	..	777 7 9	..	777 7 9
Miscellaneous	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	..	400 0 0
Stewart Island Wharf, Horseshoe Bay	230 0 0	..	230 0 0	..	230 0 0
Chatham Islands: Waitangi, removal and extension of wharf and store	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
Chatham Islands: Shed at Pitt Island	1 10 0	..	1 10 0	..	1 10 0
Total Harbour Works	326,298 6 2	1,308 0 7	327,606 6 9	251 5 6	327,857 12 3
HARBOUR DEFENCES.					
Guns	147,768 18 10	..	147,768 18 10	..	147,768 18 10
Ammunition	24,531 6 7	..	24,531 6 7	..	24,531 6 7
War Office stores	9,933 10 9	..	9,933 10 9	..	9,933 10 9
Torpedo-boats and torpedoes	20,203 13 7	..	20,203 13 7	..	20,203 13 7
Submarine-mining stores	17,665 2 2	..	17,665 2 2	..	17,665 2 2
Miscellaneous	18,009 5 10	..	18,009 5 10	..	18,009 5 10
Works in colony	239,752 8 8	2,514 16 3	242,267 4 11	33 4 4	242,300 9 3
Land for depots and batteries	38,327 14 6	..	38,327 14 6	..	38,327 14 6
Total Harbour Defences	516,192 0 11	2,514 16 3	518,706 17 2	33 4 4	518,740 1 6
Grand total	1002216 4 5	5,990 8 7	1,008,206 13 0	316 5 5	1,008,522 18 5

APPENDICES TO THE PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT, 1905.

APPENDIX A.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS OUT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS FUND FOR THE YEAR 1904–5.

Prepared in compliance with Section 8 of "The Public Works Act, 1894."

SIR,— Public Works Department, Wellington, 19th May, 1905.

In compliance with the 8th section of "The Public Works Act, 1894," I enclose a statement of the expenditure during the preceding financial year on all works and services chargeable to the Public Works Fund.

I have, &c.,
WM. HALL-JONES,
Minister for Public Works.

The Controller and Auditor-General, Wellington.

STATEMENT of NET EXPENDITURE on all WORKS and SERVICES chargeable to the PUBLIC WORKS FUND for the Year 1904–5.

Class.	Votes.	Summary.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Credits.			Net Expenditure.		
		PUBLIC WORKS FUND.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
XXIV.	84	Public Works, Departmental ..	13,115	13,878	12	3	1,064	14	4	12,813	17	11
XXV.	85–86	Railways	709,825	696,977	19	6	19,303	11	2	677,674	8	4
XXVI.	87	Utilisation of Water-power ..	3,000	467	13	3	..			467	13	3
XXVII.	88–97	Public Buildings	183,860	125,679	1	10	9,001	7	0	116,677	14	10
XXVIII.	98–100	Lighthouses, Harbour-works, and Harbour Defences	8,600	5,993	8	7	3	0	0	5,990	8	7
XXIX.	101	Tourist and Health Resorts ..	25,650	17,107	15	6	..			17,107	15	6
XXX.	102	Immigration	3,000	6,881	14	0	400	0	0	6,481	14	0
XXXI.	103–107	Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works	369,065	230,877	17	8	4,415	4	4	226,462	13	4
XXXII.	108	Development of Goldfields ..	14,350	6,517	0	4	259	0	5	6,257	19	11
XXXIII.	109	Purchase of Native Lands ..	7,825	7,992	19	5	1,712	9	1	6,280	10	4
XXXIV.	110	Telegraph Extension	80,000	87,855	8	8	8,557	13	7	79,297	15	1
XXXV.	111	Rates on Native Lands	700	631	4	9	..			631	4	9
XXXVI.	112	Contingent Defence	30,000	47,924	0	7	1,335	13	6	46,588	7	1
XXXVII.	113, 114	Lands Improvement	7,000	2,268	0	5	19	16	0	2,248	4	5
XXXVIII.	115	Charges and Expenses of raising Loans	5,200	403	3	6	..			403	3	6
		Unauthorised	..	4,188	19	4	639	17	6	3,549	1	10
		Total Public Works Fund ..	1,461,190	1,255,644	19	7	46,712	6	11	1,208,932	12	8

Public Works Department.

G. J. CLAPHAM,
Accountant.

H. J. H. BLOW,
Under-Secretary.

Examined and found correct.
J. K. WARBURTON,
Controller and Auditor-General.

NOTE.—Expenditure charged to special account, Paeroa–Waihi Railway, £39,675 11s. 3d., not included in above figures.

(Details on next page.)

Note No.	Name of Vote.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.			Credits.			Net Expenditure.		
	PUBLIC WORKS FUND.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Public Works, Departmental—										
84	Public Works, Departmental	13,115	13,878	12	3	1,064	14	4	12,813	17	11
	Railways—										
85	Railway Construction—										
	Kawakawa–Grahamtown	10,000	8,615	2	9	5	2	6	8,610	0	3
	Helensville Northwards	10,000	9,320	8	3	..			9,320	8	3
	Gisborne–Karaka	10,000	16,222	2	6	154	1	3	16,068	1	3
	Stratford–Kawakawa	7,000	6,826	7	7	608	19	6	6,217	8	1
	Mount Egmont Branch	5,000	1,985	12	8	..			1,985	12	8
	Marton–Te Awamutu	150,000	139,110	16	11	2,739	4	10	136,371	12	1
	Blenheim–Waipara	25,000	23,195	1	1	0	4	3	23,194	16	10
	Midland Railway	60,000	58,006	18	11	2,538	7	6	55,468	11	5
	Ngahere–Blackball	10,000	7,248	16	8	..			7,248	16	8
	Greymouth–Hokitika (Extension to Ross)	15,000	17,181	8	10	7	10	6	17,173	18	4
	Otago Central	50,000	45,238	8	1	314	14	5	44,923	13	8
	Heriot Extension	8,000	6,431	19	5	10	9	2	6,421	10	3
	Catlin's–Waimahaka	8,000	4,223	11	2	30	15	3	4,192	15	11
	Riversdale–Switzers	2,000	1,302	5	6	..			1,302	5	6
	Land Claims and other Old Liabilities on Construction Account	1,000	683	0	10	30	7	0	652	13	10
	Surveys, New Lines of Railway	3,000	3,620	2	0	0	12	10	3,619	9	2
	Permanent-way Materials	60,000	61,029	13	6	1,928	19	6	59,100	14	0
	Transfer to credit of Ways and Means of Public Works Fund, being Amount credited to Vote "Railway Construction" in error	..	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	..		
86	Additions to Open Lines	275,825	276,736	2	10	934	2	8	275,802	0	2
	Utilisation of Water-power—										
87	Utilisation of water-power	3,000	467	13	3	..			467	13	3
	Public Buildings—										
88	General	9,000	12,737	3	9	3,668	19	6	9,068	4	3
89	Judicial	16,500	13,082	11	4	..			13,082	11	4
90	Postal and Telegraph	21,000	16,632	9	11	624	19	7	16,007	10	4
91	Customs	18,000	13,017	15	9	..			13,017	15	9
92	Hospitals for Mental Diseases	21,000	16,027	10	4	78	2	6	15,949	7	10
93	School Buildings	42,500	21,570	15	8	16	16	11	21,553	18	9
94	School Buildings (Special)	30,000	25,657	8	3	4,490	6	6	21,167	1	9
95	Agricultural	8,960	1,363	14	5	2	2	0	1,361	12	5
96	General Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions	10,000	1,203	15	11	..			1,203	15	11
97	Public Health	6,900	4,385	16	6	120	0	0	4,265	16	6
	Lighthouses, Harbour-works, and Harbour Defences—										
98	Lighthouses	2,000	2,167	11	9	..			2,167	11	9
99	Harbour-works	2,600	1,308	0	7	..			1,308	0	7
100	Harbour Defences	4,000	2,517	16	3	3	0	0	2,514	16	3
	Tourist and Health Resorts—										
101	Tourist and Health Resorts	25,650	17,107	15	6	..			17,107	15	6
	Immigration—										
102	Immigration	3,000	6,881	14	0	400	0	0	6,481	14	0
	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works—										
103	Roads, Departmental	18,605	18,793	12	9	279	2	5	18,514	10	4
104	Roads, &c.	266,244	154,034	16	9	3,743	9	1	150,291	7	8
105	Maintenance of Main Roads, &c.	28,458	21,704	3	4	375	12	4	21,328	11	0
106	Tourist Roads, &c.	18,858	10,232	16	2	16	16	0	10,216	0	2
107	Roads on Goldfields, &c.	36,900	26,112	8	8	0	4	6	26,112	4	2
	Development of Goldfields—										
108	Development of Goldfields	14,350	6,517	0	4	259	0	5	6,257	19	11
	Purchase of Native Lands—										
109	Purchase of Native Lands	7,825	7,992	19	5	1,712	9	1	6,280	10	4
	Telegraph Extension—										
110	Telegraph Extension	80,000	87,855	8	8	8,557	13	7	79,297	15	1
	Rates on Native Lands—										
111	Rates on Native Lands	700	631	4	9	..			631	4	9
	Contingent Defence—										
112	Contingent Defence	30,000	47,924	0	7	1,335	13	6	46,588	7	1
	Lands Improvement—										
113	Improved-farm Settlements	5,480	1,573	15	10	15	0	0	1,558	15	10
114	Lands, Miscellaneous	1,520	694	4	7	4	16	0	689	8	7
	Charges and Expenses of raising Loans—										
115	Charges and Expenses of raising Loans	5,200	403	3	6	..			403	3	6
	Unauthorised—										
	Services not provided for	..	4,188	19	4	639	17	6	3,549	1	10
	Total Public Works Fund	1,461,190	1,255,644	19	7	46,712	6	11	1,208,932	12	8

NOTE.—Expenditure charged to special account, Paeroa–Waihi Railway, £39,675 11s. 3d., not included in above figures.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of all LIABILITIES in respect of the Services of the Public Works Department outstanding at the Close of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905, prepared in Terms of Section 38, Part IV., of "The Public Revenues Act, 1891," and forwarded, as therein provided, to the Audit Office.

Class.	Votes.	Summary.	Total. £	s.	d.
		PUBLIC WORKS FUND.			
XXV.	85	Railways	46,165	18	1
XXVI.	87	Utilisation of Water-power	8	1	11
XXVII.	88–96	Public Buildings	38,887	18	5
XXVIII.	98–100	Lighthouses, Harbour Works, and Harbour Defences	316	5	5
XXIX.	101	Tourist and Health Resorts	230	6	2
..	..	Paeroa–Waihi Railway Account	896	2	10
			86,504	12	10
		CONSOLIDATED FUND.			
XIX.	72	Public Buildings	724	11	5
		STATE COAL-MINES ACCOUNT.			
..	117	State Coal-mines	18	19	1

Vote No.	Name of Vote.	Total. £	s.	d.
	PUBLIC WORKS FUND.			
85	Railway-construction—			
	Kawakawa–Grahamtown	152	15	8
	Helensville Northwards	242	13	5
	Gisborne–Karaka	2,150	0	0
	Stratford–Kawakawa	32	14	0
	Mount Egmont Branch	53	17	6
	Marton–Te Awamutu	4,828	10	3
	Blenheim–Waipara	1,632	8	5
	Midland Railway	30,469	4	6
	Ngahere–Blackball	5	14	4
	Greymouth–Hokitika (extension to Ross)	1,883	7	11
	Otago Central	3,997	5	2
	Heriot Extension	576	16	7
	Catlin's–Waimahaka	0	13	6
	Land-claims, &c.	21	10	6
	Surveys, New Lines of Railway	3	17	8
	Permanent-way Materials	114	8	8
		46,165	18	1
87	Utilisation of water-power	8	1	11
	Public Buildings—			
88	General	283	9	9
89	Judicial	3,730	2	1
90	Postal and Telegraph	16,991	8	9
91	Customs	5,635	10	10
92	Hospitals for Mental Diseases	4,766	15	7
93	School Buildings (part of vote only)	3,200	7	9
95	Agricultural	573	1	1
96	General Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions	3,661	0	0
97	Public Health	46	2	7
		38,887	18	5
	Lighthouses, Harbour Works, and Harbour Defences—			
98	Lighthouses	31	15	7
99	Harbour Works	251	5	6
100	Harbour Defences	33	4	4
		316	5	5
101	Tourist and Health Resorts— Rotorua Drainage-works	230	6	2
..	Paeroa–Waihi Railway Account	896	2	10
	Total, Public Works Fund	86,504	12	10
	CONSOLIDATED FUND.			
72	Public Buildings	724	11	5
	STATE COAL-MINES ACCOUNT.			
117	State Coal-mines (completing and equipping Greymouth – Point Elizabeth Railway)	18	19	1

G. J. CLAPHAM,
Accountant.
H. J. H. BLOW,
Under-Secretary.

Public Works Department, 30th April, 1905.

APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE of CONTRACTS CURRENT on the 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Date of Contract.	Lines of Railway and Branches.	Name of Contract.	Name of Contractor.	Contract to be completed.	Date Contract was completed.	Amount of Contract.			Remarks.
						£	s.	d.	
		RAILWAYS.							
May 6, 1902	Kawakawa–Grahamtown	Whangarei Bridge	G. M. Fraser and Co.	April 17, 1903	Oct. 5, 1904	6,788	3	3	
Feb. 9, 1904	Paeroa–Waihi	Ohinemuri Bridges, 2 and 3, Superstructure	J. and A. Anderson	May 2, 1905	Jan. 10, 1905	3,540	0	0	
April 16, "	"	Stationmaster's House, Waihi	W. M. Hay	July 6, 1904	Sept. 30, 1904	496	10	0	
Aug. 11, "	"	4,000 Ironbark Sleepers	F. H. Leonard and Co.	Dec. 31, "	..	766	13	4	
Sept. 26, "	"	Ironbark Timber	J. W. Wallace and Co.	Feb. 2, 1905	..	647	13	7	
Dec. 20, "	"	Station-buildings, Waikino	H. Butler	Feb. 18, "	..	487	0	0	
Oct. 22, 1902	Gisborne–Karaka	Waipaoa Bridge	John McLean and Sons	March 15, 1904	Sept. 20, 1904	6,885	0	0	
March 7, 1905	"	Station-buildings, Waipaoa and Karaka	C. H. Frankham	July 2, 1905	..	2,147	0	0	
Nov. 16, 1904	Stratford–Kawakawa	" Oruru	A. J. Davey	Jan. 25, "	Feb. 24, 1905	278	0	0	
June 8, 1903	Marton–Te Awamutu, N.E.	Whakapapa Bridges	G. Fraser and Sons (Limited)	Aug. 2, 1904	..	6,184	4	3	
Oct. 19, "	Marton–Te Awamutu, S.E.	Station-buildings, Taihape	Russell and Bignell	July 16, "	Oct. 31, 1904	1,245	6	0	
Feb. 8, 1904	"	Nine Cottages, Taihape	Russell and Bignell	July 16, "	Oct. 31, "	3,483	0	0	
Oct. 3, "	"	Goods-shed, Cottages, &c., Utiku	Russell and Bignell	Feb. 13, 1905	..	1,203	5	0	
Jan. 27, 1905	"	Road-bridge over Hautapu River	Rhodes, Gardiner, and Woolf	Aug. 27, "	..	870	18	0	
Sept. 11, 1902	Blenheim–Waipara, S.E.	Hurunui Bridge	Scott Bros. (Limited)	May 30, 1904	Aug. 13, 1904	3,598	17	0	
Feb. 1, 1905	"	Fencing-timber, Waikare Section	Baxter Bros.	April 11, 1905	..	246	18	3	
March 30, "	"	Station-buildings, Hurunui	T. Ballantyne	June 20, "	..	1,185	13	6	
Sept. 17, 1902	Midland (Reefton–Inangahua)	Inangahua Bridge (near Reefton)	J. Fitzgerald	Feb. 1, 1904	June 1, 1904	6,394	10	0	
Dec. 4, "	" "	" (at Landing)	M. O'Connor	July 26, "	Feb. 2, 1905	6,852	0	10	
May 16, 1904	" "	Road and Railway Bridge, Waitahu River	Fitzgerald and Bignell	May 12, 1905	..	5,488	5	0	
Oct. 12, 1903	" (Springfield end)	Staircase Viaduct and Broken River Bridge	Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company (Limited)	Oct. 12, "	..	26,269	7	0	
June 9, 1904	" "	Steel Girders, Truscott Bridges	Scott Bros. (Limited)	May 6, "	..	1,261	1	10	
Sept. 26, "	" "	Ironbark Timber	J. W. Wallace and Co.	Feb. 2, "	..	273	10	7	
Sept. 1, 1902	Ngahere–Blackball	Ngahere Bridge	H. Bignell	April 9, 1904	May 31, 1904	23,331	3	11	
Aug. 21, "	Greymouth–Hokitika (extension to Ross)	Hokitika Bridge	Thomas Dillon	April 12, "	Oct. 26, "	26,541	10	1	
March 28, 1905	Ditto	Mahinapua and Fisherman's Creek Bridges	Thomas Dillon	June 28, 1905	..	1,748	11	6	
Dec. 23, 1904	Otago Central	Station-buildings, Ophir and Lauder	O. Campbell	May 23, 1904	June 30, 1904	2,477	0	0	
Aug. 3, "	"	Manuherikia Bridge, Second Crossing	G. M. Fraser	Nov. 26, 1905	..	3,947	13	6	
March 10, "	Heriot Extension	Station-buildings, Edies	McLean and Cox	Aug. 3, 1904	Mar. 25, 1905	1,435	0	0	
Feb. 1, "	Catlin's–Seaward Bush	" Catlin's River	R. Wilson	April 11, "	June 25, 1904	527	10	11	
June 19, 1903	Permanent-way, Rails	85 Sets Points and Crossings	Cooper and Duncan	Jan. 1, "	Aug. 31, "	1,010	0	0	
May 3, 1904	" Sleepers	6,000 Totara Sleepers	Southland Totara Company (Limited)	July 26, "	..	1,050	0	0	Cancelled.

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

SCHEDULE of CONTRACTS CURRENT on the 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Date of Contract.	Name of Contract.	Name of Contractor.	Contract to be completed.	Date Contract was completed.	Amount of Contract. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.							
	AUCKLAND.							
June 12, 1903	Iron Staircase and Railings, Mount Eden Gaol, Auckland	James McIntyre, Onehunga	Dec. 8, 1903	Sept. 15, 1904	203	5	4	
Aug. 26, „	Native School, Oruanui	Salmon and Powick, Hamilton	May 4, 1904	Nov. 16, „	696	10	0	Assigned to Kusabs and Hardley, Rotorua.
Aug. 26, „	Native School, Waitahunia	Salmon and Powick, Hamilton	May 4, „	..	773	18	0	Ditto.
March 17, 1904	Native School, Oramahoe	W. Cook and Son, Waimate North	June 3, „	June 30, 1904	199	0	0	
June 13, „	New Class-room, &c., Ruatoki Native School	W. F. Moody, Whakatane	June 13, „	Sept. 22, „	253	15	0	
June 13, „	Magazine Store, Mount Eden	C. H. Frankham, Auckland	Aug. 13, „	Sept. 9, „	343	0	0	
July 12, „	Native School, Waioeka	A. H. Beetham, Cambridge	Oct. 7, „	Sept. 8, „	228	9	0	
July 18, „	Native School, Mangaorongo	Potts and Hardy, Cambridge	Oct. 7, „	Jan. 14, 1905	742	10	4	
Aug. 1, „	Post-office Additions, Mangonui	Mathieson and Baldeck, Auckland	Nov. 27, „	Dec. 6, 1904	583	16	5	
Sept. 6, „	Additions, &c., Auckland Asylum	E. Morris, Auckland	May 30, 1905	..	6,095	0	0	
Dec. 16, „	Police Inspector's Residence, Auckland	R. Kay, Auckland	April 12, „	..	910	0	0	
	HAWKE'S BAY.							
Dec. 2, 1902	Government Buildings, Napier	Bull Bros., Napier	Aug. 26, 1903	May 1, 1904	4,743	15	9	
May 30, 1904	Drainage, &c., Hastings Courthouse	H. Williams and Sons, Napier	July 17, 1904	July 30, „	293	10	6	
Oct. 4, „	Native School, Waimarama	William Ward, Napier	Dec. 15, „	..	720	10	0	
Feb. 13, 1905	Repairs, &c., Waipukurau Police-station	Robert Scott, Waipukurau	April 13, 1905	..	199	0	0	
Feb. 16, „	Dannevirke Post-office, Additions	Clayton and Co., Dannevirke	June 13, „	..	397	0	0	
March 30, „	Napier Post-office, Additions	Bull Bros., Napier	June 16, „	..	580	0	0	
	TARANAKI.							
Aug. 29, 1903	Post-office, Eltham	E. Hooker, New Plymouth	Feb. 24, 1904	Sept. 10, 1904	1,950	0	0	
Feb. 9, 1904	Native Hostelry, New Plymouth	Cliff Bros., New Plymouth	May 9, „	Aug. 31, „	750	0	0	
April 11, 1905	Post-office, Pungarehu	Boon Bros., New Plymouth	June 30, 1905	..	498	0	0	
	WELLINGTON.							
Aug. 12, 1902	Customhouse, Wellington	W. H. Bennett, Wellington	April 12, 1904	..	26,998	0	0	
April 6, 1903	Industrial School, Levin, No. 2 Contract	Lawrence Williamson, Levin	Aug. 28, 1903	Sept. 23, 1904	5,016	14	1	
May 15, „	Removal, &c., Police Buildings, Lower Hutt	J. McWilliams, Lower Hutt	July 15, „	May 2, „	181	6	0	
Aug. 24, „	Offices and Laboratory for Mines Department	A. Cooper and Son, Napier	May 14, 1904	Dec. 1, „	3,676	0	0	
Oct. 12, „	Removal of Buildings, Foxton Pilot-station	Wildbore Bros., Palmerston North	Jan. 12, „	July 8, „	250	0	0	
March 22, 1904	Alterations, &c., Police-station, Hunterville	T. Ellwood, Mangaweka	May 18, „	July 6, „	280	0	0	
May 9, „	Additions, Auxiliary Asylum, Porirua	R. A. Wakelin, Wellington	Aug. 27, „	Sept. 15, „	2,244	4	6	
June 2, „	Vaccine Laboratory, Wellington	Sanders Bros., Wellington	Sept. 25, „	Nov. 14, „	797	18	0	
July 7, „	Post-office, Otaki	A. Cooper and Son, Newtown	Feb. 1, 1905	..	1,929	0	0	

APPENDIX C—*continued*.

SCHEDULE of CONTRACTS CURRENT on the 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued*.

Date of Contract.	Name of Contract.	Name of Contractor.	Contract to be completed.	Date Contract was completed.	Amount of Contract.	Remarks.
		PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued*.				
	WELLINGTON—*continued*.				£ s. d.	
Aug. 11, 1904	Manager's House, &c., Levin Industrial School	John Adams, Waipawa	Jan. 1, 1905	..	2,707 14 6	
Oct. 17, "	Store and Armoury, Wellington	Mace and Nicholson, Wellington	March 10, "	..	985 0 0	
Oct. 28, "	Steam Cooking-apparatus, Porirua Asylum	Scott Bros. (Ltd.), Christchurch	Dec. 31, 1904	..	295 0 0	
Oct. 21, "	Fittings for Mines Laboratory, Wellington	R. A. Wakelin, Wellington	Nov. 29, "	Jan. 27, 1905	416 14 0	
Oct. 7, "	Additions, Telephone Exchange	R. A. Wakelin, Wellington	Jan. 4, 1905	Dec. 17, 1904	251 15 0	
Nov. 10, "	Lock-up, Palmerston North Police-station	T. Griggs, Palmerston North	Feb. 1, "	..	374 0 9	
Jan. 19, 1905	Storekeeper's Residence, Defence Department	L. S. Humphries, Wellington	April 17, "	..	684 0 0	
Jan. 21, "	Post-office, Palmerston North	J. Trevor and Sons, Wellington	Sept. 21, "	..	5,254 0 0	
Jan. 30, "	Residence, Agricultural Laboratory, Wallaceville	J. Harrison, Wellington	April 20, "	..	568 15 3	
March 21, "	Fittings, &c., Customhouse, Wellington	W. H. Bennett, Wellington	May 16, "	..	1,132 13 0	
March 9, "	Industrial School, Levin, No. 3 Contract	L. S. Humphries, Wellington	July 2, "	..	1,687 0 0	
	WESTLAND.					
Feb. 20, 1905	New Wing, &c., Greymouth Hospital	Fitzgerald and Bignell, Greymouth	Oct. 11, 1905	..	,661	
	CANTERBURY.					
May 21, 1903	Police Quarters, Akaroa	J. J. Walker, Akaroa	Nov. 21, 1903	Sept. 10, 1904	866 19 10	
Sept. 29, "	Tea-house, Stable, and Cowshed, Hanmer	Gulliver and Rogers, Rangiora	Jan. 19, 1904	May 28, "	1,092 13 2	
Nov. 4, "	Post-office, Kaiapoi	Gulliver and Rogers, Rangiora	June 29, "	Nov. 30, "	2,700 0 0	
Dec. 2, "	Alterations, &c., Timaru Post-office	George O. Clayton, Timaru	April 1, "	June 11, "	336 0 0	
March 21, 1904	Additions, &c., Police-station, Temuka	James McKinnon, Temuka	June 16, "	June 21, "	416 9 3	
March 21, "	Additions, Auxiliary Asylum, Sunnyside	J. Smith, Christchurch	July 18, "	Sept. 14, "	1,692 0 0	
Dec. 31, 1903	Native School, Te One, Chatham Islands	J. P. Petersen, Christchurch	Mar. 23, "	April 12, "	388 0 0	
April 30, 1904	Additions, &c., Culverden Police-station	J. Forbes, Cust	July 30, "	July 30, "	255 5 0	
May 16, "	New Laundry, &c., Hanmer Sanatorium	W. Wadey, Rangiora	Aug. 11, "	Aug. 27, "	695 0 0	
May 14, "	Additions, &c., Pukaki Hotel	J. P. Petersen, Invercargill	Sept. 6, "	Dec. 14, "	915 15 0	
Oct. 6, "	Steam Cooking-apparatus, Sunnyside Asylum	Scott Bros. (Ltd.), Christchurch	Dec. 6, "	..	255 0 0	
Oct. 20, "	Additions, Hanmer Sanatorium	Gulliver and Rogers, Rangiora	Dec. 18, "	Jan. 16, 1905	280 0 0	
Feb. 15, 1905	Additions, Timaru Police station	J. H. Parks, Timaru	May 15, 1905	..	248 0 0	
Feb. 16, "	Alterations, &c., St. Albans Post-office	F. Turvey and Co., Woolston	March 29, "	..	235 0 0	
April 29, "	Additions, &c., Christchurch Post-office	Henshall and Son, Christchurch	Dec. 16, "	..	6,310 0 0	
	OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.					
Oct. 14, 1900	Alterations, &c., Post-office, Dunedin	J. Lunn, Dunedin	May 9, 1903	April 19, 1904	4,776 5 2	
May 3, 1904	Additions to Barracks, Ocean Beach Battery	G. France, Dunedin	Aug. 29, 1904	Sept. 29, "	588 10 0	
June 15, "	Post-office, Waikaka	Thomas Latham, Gore	Oct. 6, "	Jan. 20, "	421 17 10	
Jan. 19, 1905	Post-office, Mornington	P. A. Lyders, Mornington	Aug. 19, 1905	..	998 0 0	
Feb. 15, "	Post-office, Winton	Smith Bros., Winton	Sept. 30, "	..	2,190 2 5	
March 8, "	Courthouse, Campbelltown	J. Walker and Sons, Invercargill	Aug. 23, "	..	986 4 0	
Feb. 28, "	Kalsomining Law-courts, Dunedin	A. Waghorn, Dunedin	April 23, "	..	214 0 0	

APPENDIX C—*continued*.

SCHEDULE of CONTRACTS CURRENT on the 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued*.

Date of Contract.	Name of Contract.	Name of Contractor.	Contract to be completed.	Date Contract was completed.	Amount of Contract.	Remarks
	MISCELLANEOUS.				£ s. d.	
	AUCKLAND.					
May 20, 1903	Stores-supply, Auckland, Classes I., II., III., VI., VII., XII., and XI., Items 24, 25	Briscoe and Co. (Limited), Auckland	Mar. 31, 1906	..	Schedule rates	
May 20, ″	Stores-supply, Auckland, Classes IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37; and V... ..	John Burns and Co., Auckland ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 20, ″	″ ″ Class VIII.	John Wilson and Co., Auckland	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 21, ″	″ ″ Class IX.	J. J. Craig (Limited), Auckland	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 26, ″	″ ″ Class X.	R. O. Clark, Auckland	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 20, ″	″ ″ Class XI., Items 1 to 9, 14 to 20, 23, 26, 28, 30 ..	E. Porter and Co., Auckland ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 22, ″	″ ″ Class XI., Items 10 to 13, 21, 22, 27, 29, 31, 32 ..	W. Guthridge (Limited), Auckland	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
July 11, 1904	Penrose Rifle Range	James Larkin, Auckland ..	Oct. 7, 1904	Dec. 17, 1904	744 2 0	
Oct. 11, ″	Kaipara, New Beacons	C. H. Frankham, Auckland ..	Dec. 5, ″	Jan. 25, 1905	435 0 0	
May 23, ″	Coal and Wood Supply for Government Buildings, Auckland	J. J. Craig (Limited)	Mar. 31, 1905	Mar. 31, ″	Schedule rates	
May 7, ″	Coal-supply, Fort Cautley and Steam-launch	R. and R. Duder	Mar. 31, ″	Mar. 31, ″	″	
	WELLINGTON.					
May 27, 1903	Stores-supply, Wellington, Classes I., II., V., VI., XI., Items 7, 8, 9, 17; and XII.	Briscoe and Co. (Limited), Wellington	Mar. 31, 1905	..	Schedule rates	Extended for another year.
June 4, ″	″ ″ Classes III., IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37	A. and T. Burt (Limited) ..	Mar. 31, 1906	..	″	
May 21, ″	″ ″ Class VII.	Smith and Smith, Wellington ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 20, ″	″ ″ Classes VIII., IX., and X.	P. Hutson and Co., Wellington..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 21, ″	″ ″ Class XI., Items 1 to 6, 14 to 16, 18 to 20, 23 to 26, 28, 30	W. M. Bannatyne and Co., Wellington	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 22, ″	″ ″ Class XI., Items 10 to 13, 21, 22, 27, 29, 31, 32 ..	N. Guthridge (Limited), Wellington	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
Sept. 26, 1904	Ironbark Timber	J. W. Wallace and Co., Wellington	Feb. 2, 1905	..	304 11 2	
April 14, ″	Window-cleaning, Wellington	B. Curlew and Co., Wellington ..	Mar. 31, ″	Mar. 31, 1905	288 0 0	
	NELSON.					
Mar. 28, 1904	Approaches Aorere Bridge	C. Dixon, Nelson	Sept. 18, 1904	Nov. 18, 1904	724 17 0	
	WESTLAND.					
May 20, 1903	Stores-supply, Greymouth, Classes I., II., III., V., VI., VIII., X., and XI., Items 1 to 9, 14 to 20, 23 to 26, and 28	Forsyth and McKay, Greymouth	Mar. 31, 1906	..	Schedule rates	
May 21, ″	″ ″ Classes IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37; and IX. ..	D. McLean, Greymouth ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 23, ″	″ ″ Class VII.	E. M. Holmes, Greymouth ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 22, ″	″ ″ Class XI., Items 3, 4, 10 to 13, 21, 22, 26 to 32 ..	N. Guthridge (Limited), Greymouth	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 22, ″	″ ″ Class XII.	C. Hansen, Greymouth ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 26, ″	″ Hokitika, Classes I., II., III., IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37; V., VI., IX., and XI., Items 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14 to 17, 19, 21 to 25, 30 to 32	Johnson and Co., Hokitika ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	
May 26, ″	″ ″ Classes VII., VIII., X., Items 4, 5, 9 to 19, 21 to 23; XI., Items 12, 13, 27, 29; and XII.	James Renton, Hokitika ..	Mar. 31, ″	..	″	

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

SCHEDULE of CONTRACTS CURRENT on the 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Date of Contract.	Name of Contract.	Name of Contractor.	Contract to be completed.	Date Contract was completed.	Amount of Contract.	Remarks.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*					
	WESTLAND—*continued.*				£ s. d.	
May 21, 1903	Stores-supply, Hokitika, Class XI., Items 1, 2, 5, 8, 18, 20, 26, 28	W. M. Bannatyne and Co., Hokitika	Mar. 31, 1903	..	Schedule rates	
March 22, 1905	Arnold Bridge	Martin and Sigley, Greymouth	Sept. 8, 1905	..	819 8 9	
April 3, "	Renewal Taylorville Bridge	Fitzgerald and Bignell, Greymouth	July 23, "	..	294 4 0	
Sept. 26, 1904	Ironbark for Taylorville Bridge	J. W. Wallace and Co., Wellington	Dec. 2, 1904	..	151 13 6	
	CANTERBURY.					
March 16, 1904	Supply of 300 Asylum Bedsteads	Holmes and Sons, Christchurch				
April 8, "	Cold Swimming-bath, Hanmer	W. Wadey, Rangiora	July 7, 1904	Oct. 4, 1904	468 15 0	
June 4, 1903	Stores-supply, Christchurch, Classes I., II., IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37; V., VI., VIII., IX., X., and XI., Items 8, 24, 25, 33, 34, 35	Ashby, Bergh, and Co., Christchurch	July 31, " Mar. 31, 1906	Nov. 8, " ..	954 0 0 Schedule rates	
June 4, "	" " Class III.	A. and T. Burt (Limited), Christchurch	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
May 26, "	" " Class VII.	Smith and Smith, Christchurch	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
May 21, "	" " Class XI., Items, 1, 2, 4 to 7, 9, 14 to 20, 23, 26, 28	Dalgety and Co. (Limited), Christchurch	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
May 22, "	" " Class XI., Items 3, 10 to 13, 21, 22, 27, 29, 30 to 32	N. Guthridge (Limited), Christchurch	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 1, "	" " Class XII.	Alex. Thompson, Christchurch	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
	OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.					
June 2, 1903	Stores-supply Dunedin, Classes I., II., V., VI., and XI., Items 10, 11, 21, 22, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32	John Edmond, Dunedin	Mar. 31, 1906	..	Schedule rates	
June 10, "	" " Classes III., VII., X., XI., Items 8, 9, 12, 13, 24, 25	Briscoe and Co. (Limited), Dunedin	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 2, "	" " Classes IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37	Thomson, Bridger, and Co., Dunedin	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 5, "	" " Classes VIII. and IX.	Milburn Lime and Cement Company, Dunedin	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 10, "	" " Class XI., Items 1 to 8, 14 to 20, 23, 26, 28	Dalgety and Co. (Limited), Dunedin	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 1, "	" " Class XII.	Alex. Thompson, Dunedin	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 2, "	" Invercargill, Classes I., II., III., IV., Items 1 to 5, 18 to 37; V., VI., XII., and XI., Items 3, 10 to 13, 21, 22, 27, 29 to 32	John Edmond, Invercargill	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 12, "	" " Classes VII., X., XI., Items 2, 8, 9, 25	Briscoe and Co. (Limited), Invercargill	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 5, "	" " Class VIII.	Milburn Lime and Cement Company, Invercargill	Mar. 31, "	..	"	
June 9, "	" " Classes IX. and XI., Item 24	New Zealand Hardware Company, Invercargill	Mar. 31, 1905	..	"	Extended for another year.
June 10, "	" " Class XI., Items 1, 4 to 7, 14 to 20, 23, 26, 28	Dalgety and Co. (Limited), Invercargill	Mar. 31, 1906	..	"	
June 22, 1904	Supply of Coal and Firewood, Dunedin	Westport Coal Company, Dunedin	Mar. 31, 1905	Mar. 31, 1905	"	

APPENDIX D.

SCHEDULE of Sleeper Contracts current on 1st April, 1904, and Contracts entered into by the Public Works Department during the Year ended 31st March, 1905, showing Deliveries to the latter Date.

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
NORTH ISLAND.								
AUCKLAND DISTRICT.								
				s. d.				
3 Dec., 1902	Hinaki Ropihi	Taumarunui	400 totara	3 0	Taumarunui	3 Feb., 1903	137	Cancelled.
19 Feb., 1904	William Morgan	Waitekauri	500 "	3 6	Waikino	27 June, 1904	245	..
19 Feb., "	Hunia Tamahana	Paeroa	1,000 puriri	4 3	"	20 Dec., "	..	..
June, "	F. H. Leonard and Co.	Auckland	1,500 ironbark	3 8	Auckland	4 July, "	1,531	4 July, 1904.
15 Sept., "	F. H. Leonard and Co.	"	4,000 "	3 10	Auckland	31 Dec., "	1,498	..
2 Mar., 1905	J. W. Wallace and Co.	Wellington	7,000 "	3 9	"	2 June, 1905	..	..
27 Mar., "	Charles Straka	Puhoi	4,000 totara	3 3	Ahuroa	31 Mar., 1904	..	..
30 Mar., "	Puketapu Sawmill Coy.	Taumarunui	5,000 "	3 3	Matapuna	15 June, "	..	..
9 April, 1904	E. McMahon	"	924 "	3 3	Taumarunui	11 July, "	924	4 July, 1904.
12 April, "	H. McIvor	Piriaka	1,518 "	3 3	Matapuna	16 Mar., "	1,518	Mar., "
22 April, "	C. Swan	Taumarunui	1,010 "	3s. 3d. & 2s. 9d.	Piriaka	30 Sept., "	1,010	Sept., "
23 April, "	J. Gordon	Ongarue	387 "	3 3	Taumarunui	23 April, "	387	April, "
28 April, "	G. F. Dickeson	Kawakawa	592 "	3 3	Kawakawa	28 April, "	592	April, "
1 May, "	W. H. Howe	Taumarunui	537 "	2 9	Piriaka	23 June, "	537	June, "
10 May, "	E. W. Simmons	"	587 "	3 3	"	10 May, "	587	May, "
19 May, "	S. Riddel	"	386 "	2 9	"	19 May, "	386	May, "
23 May, "	H. Adams	"	668 "	3 3	"	23 May, "	668	May, "
20 June, "	J. L. Grogan	"	739 "	2 9	"	22 Oct., "	739	Oct., "
19 July, "	T. Barnett	"	1,962 "	2 9	Kakahi	14 Oct., "	1,962	Oct., "
22 July, "	T. Hutchinson	Waitekauri	896 "	3 6	Waikino	20 Mar., "	896	Mar., 1905.
6 Aug., "	J. McCloy	Whangarei	494 puriri	4s. 6d. & 5s. 9d.	Whangarei	24 Sept., "	494	Sept., "
26 Aug., "	R. McMillan	Kaukapakapa	305 totara	3 3	Tahekeroa	26 Aug., "	305	Aug., "
22 Oct., "	C. J. Riddel	Taumarunui	273 "	2 9	Kakahi	22 Oct., "	273	Oct., "
Various	Sundry small contractors	Various	756 " 188 puriri	Various	Various	Various	942	Aug., "
RANGITIKEI DISTRICT.								
15 May, 1903	Hugh Ross	Utiku	250 totara	3 6	Utiku	15 Aug., 1903	..	Cancelled, 10/4/05
18 Sept., "	John H. Lyon	"	250 "	3 6	"	20 May, "	229	As complete.
Various	Sundry small contractors	"	497 "	3 6	"	Various	297	"

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

SCHEDULE of SLEEPER CONTRACTS CURRENT on 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTH ISLAND.

WESTPORT DISTRICT.

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
				s. d.				
13 Feb., 1904	F. Fox	Cape Foulwind	508 silver or yellow pine	3 5	On Crane Wharf, Westport	31 Mar., 1904	508	8 April, 1904.
13 Feb., „	Dennehy Bros.	Bradshaws	254 ditto	3 5	„ „	29 Feb., „	254	8 April, „
13 Feb., „	J. Hobbs	Westport	254 „	3 5	„ „	29 Feb., „	254	*28 April, „
13 Feb., „	Wm. Gibson	Addison's	760 „	3 5	„ „	29 Feb., „	760	12 May, „
13 Feb., „	J. Hobbs	Westport	254 „	3 5	„ „	29 Feb., „	254	†12 May, „
13 Feb., „	J. Hobbs	„	254 „	3 5	„ „	29 Feb., „	250	‡12 May, „
13 Feb., „	J. Smith	„	381 „	3 5	„ „	31 Mar., „	381	30 April, „
13 Feb., „	A. J. Davis	Karamea	381 „	3 5	„ „	31 Mar., „	381	28 April, „
13 Feb., „	R. McGrath	Cape Foulwind	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 Mar., „	500	23 Mar., „
13 Feb., „	J. Hobbs	Westport	508 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	508	12 May, „
30 April, „	M. Lenihan	Cape Foulwind	500 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	500	27 June, „
30 April, „	Hudson and Erskine	Westport	300 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	300	7 June, „
30 April, „	Kearse and Swanny	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	500	10 June, „
30 April, „	J. Barrowman	Cape Foulwind	450 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	450	15 June, „
30 April, „	J. Lines	Westport	300 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	300	15 June, „
30 April, „	T. J. Duggan	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	500	15 June, „
30 April, „	P. Ahern	Cape Foulwind	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	500	16 June, „
30 April, „	A. Tiller	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	500	16 June, „
30 April, „	J. Naylon	„	300 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	300	16 June, „
30 April, „	F. Fox	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	500	17 June, „
30 April, „	M. Syron	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	31 May, „	1,000	14 July, „
30 April, „	J. Hobbs	Westport	1,000 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	490	7 July, „
30 April, „	G. McDonald	Cape Foulwind	400 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	1,000	20 June, „
30 April, „	B. Lambert	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	400	28 July, „
30 April, „	William Gibson	Addison's	1,000 „	3 5	„ „	1 Aug., „	500	22 June, „
30 April, „	A. Kearns	Westport	277 „	3 5	„ „	1 Oct., „	277	22 June, „
30 April, „	J. McGrath	Cape Foulwind	900 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	898	22 June, „
30 April, „	G. Munro	„	500 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	484	22 June, „
30 April, „	M. O'Connor	Karamea	500 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	495	18 July, „
30 April, „	T. McKenzie	Westport	200 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	188	6 July, „
30 April, „	J. Hobbs	„	100 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	1,000	6 July, „
30 April, „	William Gibson	Addison's	1 000 „	3 5	„ „	30 June „	1,014	13 July, „
1 July, „	M. Syron	„	274 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	274	12 Aug., „
1 July, „	William Harney	„	605 „	3 5	„ „	30 June, „	605	13 Oct., „

* Originally Sherlock. † Originally Sullivan. ‡ Originally Kearns.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

STATEMENT of SLEEPER CONTRACTS CURRENT on 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTH ISLAND—*continued.*

WESTPORT DISTRICT—*continued.*

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper. s. d.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
1 Aug., 1904 ..	R. McGrath	Addison's	505 silver or yellow pine	3 5	On Crane Wharf, Westport ..	1 Dec., 1904 ..	505	23 Dec., 1904.
1 June, 〃 ..	A. Tiller	〃 ..	472 ditto ..	3 5	〃 〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	472	25 Aug., 〃
1 June, 〃 ..	Lines and Duggan ..	Westport	500 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	313	*20 Sept., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	P. Ahern	Cape Foulwind ..	521 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Nov., 〃 ..	521	29 Nov., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	J. McGrath	〃 ..	415 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	415	23 Dec., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	William Gibson ..	Addison's	757 〃	3 5	〃 〃	30 Nov., 〃 ..	757	19 Nov., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	T. J. Duggan	Westport	300 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	282	*23 Dec., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	J. Hobbs	〃	1,612 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	1,612	6 Dec., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	Hawkins and Hudson ..	〃	355 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	355	4 Nov., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	J. Lines	〃	500 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	472	*11 Dec., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	C. Brunning	Cape Foulwind ..	224 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Sept., 〃 ..	224	15 Sept., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	J. Naylor	〃 ..	260 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	260	22 Dec., 〃
1 Aug., 〃 ..	H. Boyer	〃 ..	200 〃	3 5	〃 〃	1 Dec., 〃 ..	200	22 Dec., 〃
1 Jan., 1905 ..	J. Hobbs	Westport	3,000 〃	3 3	On railway trucks	30 June, 〃 ..	557	30 June, 〃
1 Feb., 〃 ..	F. Fox	Cape Foulwind ..	1,000 〃	3 3	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	..	
1 Feb., 〃 ..	C. Brunning	〃 ..	750 〃	3 3	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	..	
1 Mar., 〃 ..	G. Bain	Seddonville	500 〃	3 3	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	..	
1 Mar., 〃 ..	A. Walker	〃	500 〃	3 3	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	..	
1 Mar., 〃 ..	William Gibson ..	Addison's	500 〃	3 3	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	..	
1 May, 〃 ..	J. Jamieson	Cape Foulwind ..	500 〃	3 5	〃 ..	30 Aug., 〃 ..	480	* 4 Oct., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	P. Ahern	〃 ..	500 〃	3 5	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	427	*19 July, 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	H. Boyer	〃 ..	250 〃	3 5	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	223	*19 July, 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	Maxwell and Mann ..	Charleston	1,000 〃	3 5	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	982	*29 July, 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	O'Keefe and Galvin ..	Addisons	413 〃	3 5	〃	30 Aug., 〃 ..	413	16 Sept., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	J. Barrowman ..	Cape Foulwind ..	250 〃	3 5	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	250	28 July, 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	R. Erskine	Westport	150 〃	3 5	〃	30 June, 〃 ..	117	*28 July, 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	E. Hawkins	〃	500 〃	3 5	〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	397	* 2 Aug., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	G. G. McKay	Cape Foulwind ..	300 〃	3 5	〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	321	5 Aug., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	Brunning and Barrowman	〃 ..	500 〃	3 5	〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	492	5 Aug., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	A. Erskine	〃 ..	300 〃	3 5	〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	218	* 5 Aug., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	J. Hobbs	Westport	1,000 〃	3 5	〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	967	5 Aug., 〃
1 May, 〃 ..	F. Fox	Cape Foulwind ..	717 〃	3 5	〃	1 Aug., 〃 ..	717	5 Aug., 〃
Various ..	Sundry small contractors	Various	454 〃	3 5	On Crane Wharf, Westport ..	Various ..	403	..

* Balance cancelled.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

SCHEDULE of SLEEPER CONTRACTS CURRENT on 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTH ISLAND—*continued.*

WESTLAND DISTRICT.

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper. s. d.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
13 June, 1903	William Stephens	Rimu	250 silver-pine	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 June, 1903	250	6 May, 1904.
8 Sept., „	G. Searle	Okarito	500 ditto	3 3	„	30 Sept., „	..	Order cancelled.
19 Sept., „	W. H. Batson	Waibo Gorge	500 „	3 3	„	31 Oct., „	..	„
14 Nov., „	W. H. Hunt	Nelson Creek	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Railway-station	31 Dec., „	411	Balance cancelled
28 Nov., „	M. Keenan	Rimu	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 Dec., „	500	7 Sept., 1904.
18 Dec., „	F. Fletcher	Nelson Creek	250 „	3 3	Ngahere Railway-station	31 Dec., „	204	Balance of order cancelled.
22 Dec., „	W. Peacock	Goldsborough	500 „	3 3	Stafford Siding	31 Jan., 1904	443	Ditto.
29 Dec., „	Hoolihan and party	Okarito	600 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 Mar., „	..	Order cancelled.
20 Jan., 1904	M. Kelly	Awatuna	500 „	3 3	Awatuna Siding	29 Feb., „	467	Balance cancelled
5 Feb., „	C. A. Merveldt	Stafford	350 „	3 3	Stafford Siding	29 Feb., „	344	„
11 Feb., „	Henry Linklater	„	1,000 „	3 3	„	31 Mar., „	778	„
16 Feb., „	F. W. Archer	Reefton	1,000 „	3 3	Reefton Station	31 Mar., „	500	„
16 Feb., „	W. A. Lawson	Kumara	250 „	3 3	Kumara Station	31 Mar., „	250	25 April, 1904.
18 Feb., „	Hugh Linklater	Stafford	1,000 „	3 3	Stafford Siding	31 Mar., „	1,000	14 June, „
18 Feb., „	F. C. Gosling	Nelson Creek	1,000 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 Mar., „	748	Balance of order cancelled.
11 Mar., „	D. Baybutt	Totara Flat	500 „	3 3	Totara Flat Station	31 Mar., „	500	6 April, 1904.
14 Mar., „	D. Weir	Ngahere	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 Mar., „	500	1 June, „
15 Mar., „	Jack Bros.	Kotuku	2,000 „	3 3	Kotuku Siding	30 April, „	2,000	30 April, „
15 Mar., „	Lawson Bros.	Kumara	300 „	3 3	Kumara Station	30 April, „	300	25 April, „
19 Mar., „	R. J. O'Brien	Rimu	250 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 April, „	250	29 June, „
10 May, „	J. Newton	Fox's	500 „	3 3	„	31 July, „	500	26 Sept., „
11 May, „	A. C. Honey	Kanieri Forks	500 „	3 3	„	31 July, „	101	Balance of order cancelled.
11 May, „	W. G. Stuart	Kumara	500 „	3 3	Kumara Station	31 July, „	452	Ditto.
11 May, „	J. A. Roberts	Ross	1,000 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 July, „	312	„
12 May, „	Emily Lawson	Kumara	350 „	3 3	Kumara Station	30 June, „	350	23 May, 1904.
12 May, „	Jack Bros.	Kotuku	1,000 „	3 3	Kotuku Siding	30 June, „	1,000	14 Sept., „
12 May, „	R. A. Hannah	Kumara	500 „	3 3	Kumara Station	30 June, „	..	Order cancelled.
13 May, „	W. A. Sadler	Nelson Creek	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	30 June, „	500	22 July, 1904.
13 May, „	W. Fisher	„	1,000 „	3 3	„	30 June, „	1,000	26 June, „
13 May, „	W. A. Lawson	Kumara	500 „	3 3	Kumara Station	30 June, „	500	2 July, „
16 May, „	W. Mason	Ross	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 June, „	500	26 May, „
17 May, „	D. McLean	Greymouth	600 „	3 3	Ahaura Station	30 June, „	600	17 May „
18 May, „	Hugh Linklater	Stafford	500 „	3 3	Stafford Siding	31 July, „	500	22 Sept., „
18 May, „	J. Dwyer	Humphrey's	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 June, „	500	29 June, „
18 May, „	John and James Malloy	Nelson Creek	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 July, „	500	6 Sept., „

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

SCHEDULE of SLEEPER CONTRACTS CURRENT on 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTH ISLAND—*continued.*

WESTLAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper. s. d.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
18 May, 1904 ..	William Stephens ..	Rimu	300 silver-pine	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 July, 1904 ..	192	Balance of order cancelled.
21 May, „ ..	John Singer	Kanieri Forks ..	500 Ditto	3 3	„	31 July, „ ..	500	25 July, 1904.
23 May, „ ..	J. Campbell & M. O'Brien	Nelson Creek ..	500 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 July, „ ..	500	18 July, „
23 May, „ ..	W. H. Hunt	„ ..	500 „ ..	3 3	„	31 July, „ ..	428	Balance of order cancelled.
23 May, „ ..	T. Dudley	Totara Flat ..	500 „ ..	3 3	Totara Flat Station ..	31 July, „ ..	500	23 June, 1904.
25 May, „ ..	M. Keenan	Rimu	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 July, „ ..	274	Balance of order cancelled.
15 June, „ ..	Mary White	Ngahere	743 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	15 June, „ ..	743	15 June, 1904.
16 June, „ ..	A. Sharpe	Ross	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 Aug., „ ..	500	8 Aug., „
23 June, „ ..	Lee and Kelly ..	Te Kinga	500 „ ..	3 3	Te Kinga Siding	31 Aug., „ ..	500	13 Sept., „
2 July, „ ..	George Lawson ..	Kumara	500 „ ..	3 3	Kumara Station	30 Sept., „ ..	500	29 Aug., „
5 July, „ ..	Paul Mordaunt ..	„	500 „ ..	3 3	„	30 Sept., „ ..	393	Balance of order cancelled.
8 July, „ ..	W. Mason	Ross	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 Sept., „ ..	500	25 July, 1904.
9 July, „ ..	P. McCready	Capleston	500 „ ..	3 3	Reefton Station	30 Sept., „ ..	500	20 Sept., „
9 July, „ ..	W. A. Sadler	Nelson Creek ..	500 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	30 Sept., „ ..	500	25 Oct., „
9 July, „ ..	W. Fisher	„ ..	500 „ ..	3 3	„	30 Sept., „ ..	500	18 Oct., „
11 July, „ ..	F. W. Archer	Cronadon	1,000 „ ..	3 3	Reefton Station	30 Sept., „ ..	1,000	8 Aug., „
11 July, „ ..	E. Lockington ..	Reefton	500 „ ..	3 3	„	30 Sept., „ ..	500	8 Aug., „
11 July, „ ..	John Maloney ..	Woodstock	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 Sept., „ ..	500	5 Sept., „
11 July, „ ..	C. W. Fisher	Hatter's Terrace ..	500 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	30 Sept., „ ..	500	17 Oct., „
11 July, „ ..	W. Powell	Kumara	500 „ ..	3 3	Kumara Station	30 Sept., „ ..	282	Balance of order cancelled.
11 July, „ ..	W. Thorp	Hatter's Terrace ..	500 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	30 Sept., „ ..	500	17 Oct., 1904
11 July, „ ..	R. J. O'Brien	Rimu	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 Sept., „ ..	500	20 Oct., „
26 July, „ ..	W. Fletcher	Ngahere	250 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 Aug., „ ..	250	27 July, „
26 July, „ ..	M. Kelly	Awatuna	450 „ ..	3 3	Kapitea Siding	31 July, „ ..	450	26 July, „
27 July, „ ..	S. Dixon	Koiterangi	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	30 Sept., „ ..	500	15 Nov., „
29 July, „ ..	McIvor and Donovan ..	Okarito	500 „ ..	3 3	„	31 Oct., „ ..	500	Order cancelled.
5 Aug., „ ..	J. M. Hannah	Upper Blackwater ..	300 „ ..	3 3	Ikamatua Station	30 Sept., „ ..	300	10 Aug., 1904.
8 Aug., „ ..	John Scetrini	Kokiri	700 „ ..	3 3	Kokiri Siding	30 Sept., „ ..	700	8 Aug., „
9 Aug., „ ..	D. Weir	Ngahere	400 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	30 Sept., „ ..	400	10 Aug., „
9 Aug., „ ..	Stuart and Chapman ..	Rimu	500 „ ..	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 Oct., „ ..	500	30 Aug., „
9 Aug., „ ..	Fred. Fletcher ..	Ngahere	500 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 Oct., „ ..	500	18 Aug., „
22 Aug., „ ..	Emily Lawson ..	Kumara	500 „ ..	3 3	Kumara Station	31 Oct., „ ..	500	5 Oct., „
26 Aug., „ ..	F. W. Beirne	Ngahere	400 „ ..	3 3	Ngahere Station	31 Oct., „ ..	400	25 Oct., „
6 Sept., „ ..	D. Pyne	Stafford	500 „ ..	3 3	Stafford Siding	31 Oct., „ ..	500	6 Sept., „
13 Sept., „ ..	Baxter Bros.	Kokiri	500 „ ..	3 3	Kokiri Station	31 Oct., „ ..	500	25 Sept., „

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

SCHEDULE of SLEEPER CONTRACTS CURRENT on 1st April, 1904, and CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO by the Public Works Department, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTH ISLAND—*continued.*

WESTLAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper. s. d.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
13 Sept., 1904	Jack Bros.	Kotuku	1,000 silver-pine	3 3	Kotuku Siding	31 Oct., 1904	933	Bal. cancelled.
13 Sept., „	F. W. Archer	Capleston	500 ditto	3 3	Reefton Station	31 Oct., „	500	20 Sept., 1904.
13 Sept., „	Duncan McLean	Greymouth	500 „	3 3	Kokiri Siding	31 Oct., „	500	30 Sept., „
16 Sept., „	John Andrews	Kumara	500 „	3 3	Kumara Station	31 Oct., „	500	14 Oct., „
20 Sept., „	Stuart and Chapman	Rimu	1,000 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	31 Oct., „	1,000	3 Nov., „
26 Sept., „	J. Newton	Fox's	1,000 „	3 3	„	31 Oct., „	1,000	20 Oct., „
1 Oct., „	D. Baybutt	Totara Flat	500 „	3 3	Totara Flat Station	30 Nov., „	500	26 Oct., „
3 Oct., „	Hugh Linklater	Stafford	250 „	3 3	Ho Ho Siding	30 Nov., „	250	3 Oct., „
13 Oct., „	D. Weir	Ngahere	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	30 Nov., „	377	Bal. cancelled.
8 Feb., 1905	Steele and Clarke	Blackball	500 „	3 3	„	8 May, 1905	500	30 Mar., 1905.
8 Feb., „	Emily Lawson	Kumara	300 „	3 3	Kumara Station	8 May, „	300	3 Mar., „
11 Feb., „	Baxter Bros.	Kokiri	500 „	3 3	Baxter's Siding	8 May, „	500	29 Mar., „
15 Feb., „	Duncan McLean	Greymouth	500 „	3 3	Ahaura Railway-station	8 May, „	500	30 Mar., „
16 Feb., „	R. J. O'Brien	Rimu	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	8 May, „	500	28 Mar., „
21 Feb., „	Patterson, Michel and Co.	Hokitika	500 „	3 3	„	8 May, „	..	
21 Feb., „	Stewart and Chapman	Rimu	1,000 „	3 3	„	8 May, „	690	
4 Mar., „	Robert Morris	Kumara	500 „	3 3	Kumara Station	8 May, „	..	
14 Mar., „	John Andrews	„	300 „	3 3	„	8 May, „	236	
27 Mar., „	McCready and Grieg	Reefton	500 „	3 3	Reefton Station	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	F. W. Archer	Capleston	500 „	3 3	„	15 April, „	..	
17 Mar., „	James Tibbles	Nelson Creek	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	S. Dixon	Kokatahi	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	Robert Kearins	Reefton	500 „	3 3	Reefton Station	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	F. C. Gosling	Nelson Creek	500 „	3 3	Ngahere Station	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	S. R. Honey	Callaghan's	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	15 April „	..	
27 Mar., „	Daniel Pyne	Kumara	500 „	3 3	Kumara Station	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	E. J. Gale	Hokitika	500 „	3 3	Hokitika Wharf	15 April, „	..	
27 Mar., „	Duncan McLean	Greymouth	500 „	3 3	Ahaura Station	15 April, „	..	
Various	Sundry small contractors	Various	3,538 „	3 3	Various	Various	3,114	106 cancelled.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper. s. d.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
11 Sept., 1903	H. R. Boyd	Rangiora	1,500 black pine	..	Lyttelton	Not fixed	405	Balance cancelled

OTAGO DISTRICT.

Date of Contract or Agreement.	Contractor's Name.	Address.	No. of Sleepers contracted for, and Class of Timber.	Rate per Sleeper. s. d.	Place of Delivery.	Date for Completion.	Total delivered to Date.	Date of Completion.
17 Dec., 1903	John Hannan	Orepuki	1,700 totara	3 6	Waihoaka	..	1,706	11 Oct., 1904
6 April, 1904	James Templeton	Te Tua	200 „	3 3	„	..	167	..
3 May, „	Southland Totara Co.	Dunedin	6,000 „	3 0	Hedgehope	26 July, 1904	340	Coy. dissolved
6 July, „	James Reilly	Haldane	200 „	3 6	Mokotua	..	191	..

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS BY THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

The Engineer-in-Chief to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

Sir,— Public Works Office, Wellington, 1st July, 1905.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the various works completed and in progress throughout the colony during the past year.

RAILWAYS.

Abstract.

The following table shows the expenditure and liabilities on Government railways in New Zealand up to the 31st March, 1905:—

Name of Railway.	Total Length of Railway or Section.	Open for Traffic.	Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Liabilities on 31st March, 1905.
	M. ch.	M. ch.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kaihu Valley	19 40	17 21	55,044 17 1	..
Kawakawa-Grahamtown—				
Opua Wharf–Hukerenui	32 24	7 41	120,962 17 7	..
Hukerenui–Grahamtown	25 20	22 52	165,077 17 10	152 15 8
Helensville Northwards to Maungatapere	73 15	18 41	167,649 13 4	242 13 5
Kaipara–Waikato, with Branches	151 1	151 1	1,279,352 4 10	..
Waikato–Thames, with Branches	75 18	62 58	447,572 14 3	896 2 10
Thames Valley–Rotorua	69 33	69 33	354,958 2 7	..
Gisborne–Motu	48 15	13 10	109,425 19 11	2,150 0 0
Wellington–Napier and Palmerston North (including Te Aro Extension and Greytown Branch)	233 12	233 12	2,099,023 4 2	..
Wellington–Foxton	..	..	42,116 3 4	..
Foxton–New Plymouth, with Branches	204 69	195 49	1,427,082 7 5	53 17 6
Stratford–Kawakawa	101 0	11 18	52,964 1 8	32 14 0
North Island Main Trunk	209 70	119 21	1,478,785 9 6	4,828 10 3
Nelson–Roundell	22 73	22 73	165,669 11 0	21 10 6
Midland Railway*	243 55	93 58	462,073 0 1	30,469 4 6
Greymouth–Point Elizabeth	5 1	5 1	62,540 11 10	18 19 1
Greymouth–Brunner	7 51	7 51	150,512 11 11	..
Greymouth–and Ross	40 37	24 37	244,506 16 0	1,883 7 11
Westport–Ngakawau	19 56	19 56	188,008 17 3	..
Westport–Ngakawau Extension to Mokihinui†	7 12	7 12	..	..
Mokihinui Colliery Line‡	3 69	3 69	..	..
Ngahere–Blackball	2 40	..	27,879 8 0	5 14 4
Picton–Waipara—				
Picton–McKenzie	138 15	33 45	328,218 12 7	..
Waipara–McKenzie	35 0	14 59	153,710 3 6	1,632 8 5
Hurunui–Waitaki, with Branches	483 72	443 8	2,239,839 8 1	..
Canterbury Interior Main Line—Oxford–Temuka	83 0	11 44	59,343 9 2	..
Waitaki–Bluff, with Branches	565 48	478 12	3,597,847 14 10	581 7 9
Otago Central	182 56	111 38	1,141,208 14 4	3,997 5 2
Invercargill–Kingston, with Mararoa Branch	117 4	97 44	332,550 14 3	..
Forest Hill Railway—Winton–Hedgehope§	12 40	12 40	22,733 19 3	..
Western Railways	71 6	62 24	262,833 9 2	..
Preliminary surveys	..	..	34,215 14 0	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	10,336 19 11	..
Stock of permanent-way on hand	..	..	42,064 18 10	114 8 8
Value of permanent-way in hands of Railway Department	..	..	25,000 0 0	..
Rolling-stock	..	..	3,464,227 13 7	164,491 0 9
Total	3,284 72	2,370 68	20,865,338 1 1	211,572 0 9
Provincial Government Lines, etc.				
Canterbury (lengths included above)	..	..	731,759 0 0	..
Otago	..	..	372,522 2 5	..
Gisborne to Ormond Tramway	..	..	4,975 1 7	..
Midland Railway, Valuation of Works constructed by Company	..	..	683,460 3 1	..
Grand total	3,284 72	2,370 68	22,658,054 8 2	211,572 0 9

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* The amount shown as expenditure represents the net amount charged against the colony.

† The funds for this extension—namely, £35,501 2s. 11d.—were provided by the Westport Harbour Board.

‡ The funds for purchase of this line, £15,745, were provided by the Westport Harbour Board.

§ The expenditure on this line as a tramway was made by the Lands Department.

During the financial year a total length of 45 miles 72 chains of railway was opened for traffic. The following contains the particulars of the sections:—

Railway.	Section.	Length.	Date of Opening.
		M. ch.	
Catlins–Waimahaka	Owaka–Catlins ...	3 38	1st August, 1904
Otago Central	Ida Valley–Omakau ...	13 20	1st September, 1904.
North Island Main Trunk ...	Mangaweka–Taihape ...	13 1	10th September, 1904.
Coal Creek	...	5 1	1st December, 1904.
Waitaki–Bluff	Heriot–Edievale ...	6 20	15th February, 1905.
Stratford–Ongarue	Oruru	4 72	1st March, 1905.

Appended hereto is a coloured diagram showing the lengths of railway opened each year since the commencement of the public-works policy.

KAWAKAWA - GRAHAMTOWN.

Section 7 m. 16 ch. to 15 m. (about 8 miles long).—The line has been completed up to the 14½-mile point, but has not yet been formally opened for public traffic. Some troublesome slips have occurred on the last half-mile. Beyond the 15-mile point the earthworks are in hand for about a mile.

At the Whangarei end the earthworks have been in progress during the year, but have been delayed by relatively heavy slips occurring. The large bridge crossing the harbour has been completed during the year, also two small bridges.

HELENSVILLE NORTHWARDS.

Komokoriki Section.—The remaining portion of this section from 54 m. 29 ch. to 56 m. 30 ch. has been completed so far as to be open for traffic up to 56 m. 70 ch., including about half a mile of the Kaipara Flats section.

Kaipara Flats Section (56 m. 70 ch. onwards).—The formation-works have been completed up to the Kaipara Flats Station. The formation of this station-yard is in progress, and the small bridges are being built. About one mile of platelaying is done, and the ballasting is in progress.

Beyond 58 m. 70 ch. the formation-works are in hand up to 61 m. 40 ch. There are some heavy works on this length.

PAEROA - WAIHI.

Length, 12 miles 40 chains.—Good progress has been made during the year with all the works on this line. The headings in the Karangahake tunnel met in the beginning of September last, and the tunnel was completed by the end of January. The bridges over the second and third crossings of the Ohinemuri River have been finished, and the remaining small bridges on the line have just been completed. The rails are laid up to 9 m. 50 ch., and this part of the work will be finished to Waihi in about two months. As broken stone for ballast has to be provided, it will take longer than this to finish the ballasting. A contract for station buildings at Waikino has been finished, and a contract for the station buildings at Waihi is about half finished. The coal required by the Waihi mine has been carried by the railway since the 3rd April last.

GISBORNE - KARAKA.

Karaka Section (12 m. 65ch. to 18 m.; length, 5 m. 15 ch.).—The large bridge over the Waipaoa River was completed in September last, and the other principal work on the section, the tunnel at 13 m. 10 ch., 210 yards long, was completed in October last. The platelaying was started immediately after the completion of the Waipaoa Bridge, and, although delayed by slips, this and all other works were in a sufficient state of completion to allow of the line being opened for public traffic to Karaka Station on the 13th April last. Since that date all necessary works have been completed up to the end of the Karaka Station.

NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.

North End.

Taumarunui Section (76 m. 55 ch. to 83 m. 23 ch.; length, 6 miles 48 chains).—The decking of the Taumarunui Bridge for vehicle traffic has been completed during the year. The ballasting of the section has been completed. This work was delayed by heavy slips and by the Wanganui River cutting into the railway-work. It took about six months' work to deal with the slips and build protective works and groynes to defend the railway works against the river. It is probable that there will yet be considerable trouble from slips on this section.

Whakapapa Section (129 m. to 119 m., Marton mileage; length, 10 miles).—The formation and bridge-works on this section are so far completed that the rails have been laid on a length of 7½ miles, and it is expected that they will be laid over the whole section in about two months.

Owhango Section (119 m. to 111 m.; length, 8 miles).—All the bushfelling has been done on this section; the service-road has been finished up to Pukerimu at the end of the section, and considerable progress has been made with the earthworks.

Makaretu Section (111 m. to 104 m.; length, 7 miles).—Work is in progress on this section, including bushfelling, construction of service-road, and formation-works. The approach-cutting to the longest of the tunnels on the section has been completed.

The manufacture of the steel superstructure for all the bridges up to Makatote is now nearly completed; several of the bridges are erected.

A contract has just been let to Messrs. J. and A. Anderson, of Christchurch, for the erection, complete, of the Makatote Viaduct. The contract sum is £53,369, and the time for erection two years.

A Public Works sawmill has been started at Kakahi. When all the machinery is at work about 9,000 to 10,000 superficial feet per day will be put out. Planing machinery, &c., is to be added shortly.

South End.

The line up to Taihape was opened for goods traffic on the 1st August, and taken over on the 10th September by the Railway Department; but work on clearing slips, also some minor works, occupied the attention of this Department for some months after that date. There were many very heavy works on this section—about 13¼ miles long—including seven tunnels, large banks, and culverts, the Mangaweka Viaduct, and the Toitoi Bridge. The station formation and equipments at Taihape also involved the execution of a large amount of work. A road bridge is being built over the Hautapu River to give better access to the Utiku Station.

Paengaroa Section (40 m. 40 ch. to 50 m. 70 ch.; length, 10 miles 30 chains).—The first half-mile of this section is included in the section opened. The formation-works up to 49 m. 20 ch. have been completed, including a short tunnel 5¾ chains long. The platelaying of this finished portion is in hand, and will shortly be finished up to the Mataroa tunnel. The work of enlarging and lining this tunnel is being vigorously carried on, and it is hoped to have it finished before the end of the year. The excavations for the Mataroa Station are practically finished, and only one large bank remains to be completed. The approach-roads to the station-yard have yet to be formed and metalled.

Turangarere Section (50 m. 70 ch. to 61 m. 40 ch.; length, 10 miles 50 chains).—The culverts have all been finished, and the earthworks are now well advanced towards completion. As soon as possible double shifts will be started on all necessary remaining earthworks to accelerate the completion of the formation-works on the section. Slips have given trouble on this section, owing to the presence of numerous springs. The concrete abutments and piers for the bridge over the Hautapu River at 51 m. 12 ch. are being built, and work on those for the second bridge will be started soon. A short tunnel near Hautapu Falls is in progress.

Waiouru Section (61 m. 40 ch. to 69 m.; length, 7 miles 40 chains).—Some culverts have been finished, but not enough to enable all the earthworks on the section to be put in hand. All the heavy cuttings have been started, the work extending up to 66 m. Beyond this point the earthworks on the section are not heavy. An effort will be made to complete all the concrete-work on the section next summer, so that there may be no chance of the earthworks being delayed in completion. A cart service-bridge has been built over the Hautapu near 62 m. 67 ch., and a large cement-shed near the same place. Stone is being quarried and broken, ready for delivery at the various culvert and bridge sites as soon as the ground is firm enough for carting.

Only a little over three months were available for carting during the year. The roads did not become practicable for carting until the end of January, and heavy rains set in early in May; work had therefore to be carried on under very adverse conditions.

Murimutu Section (69 m. to 82 m. 70 ch.; length, 13 miles 70 chains).—A start has been made with a drive for a culvert at 70 m. 49 ch., and as soon as the roads are open all the heavy works on the section will be put in hand. Near 71 m. a two-roomed cottage has been built for the officers who will be in charge; also a stable, blacksmith shop, store, and a cement-shed.

The bushfelling and clearing on the sections beyond Murimutu will be started shortly.

All the steelwork for the bridges up to 87 m. is completed.

Preparations are being made for starting the works over the whole length of the line next summer.

STRATFORD - WHANGAMOMONA.

Oruru Section (6 m. 26 ch. to 11 m. 16 ch.; length, 4 miles 70 chains).—The earthworks were completed early in the year, and then the platelaying and ballasting were pushed on. The section was handed over to the Working Railways Department on the 1st March.

Huiroa Section (11 m. 16 ch. to 15 m. 68 ch.; length, 4 miles 52 chains).—The earthworks on this section have been started, including the summit cutting at 14 m. 15 ch., and fair progress has been made during the time worked. Severe weather has somewhat hindered work.

MOUNT EGMONT BRANCH RAILWAY.

The earthworks on this line were started in January last. The works being very light, about 4 miles of formation have been finished, and the bush has been felled for another 1½ miles. A considerable amount of work is required in the construction of the junction-station yard, and this is not yet finished. A start has been made with the platelaying. One mile and a half of fencing has been finished and 4 miles of telephone-line erected. Surveys have been made for site for stone-crushing station and for water-power schemes to work the crushing plant.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Tadmor Section (31 m. to 41 m. 29 ch.; length, 10 miles 29 chains).—The protective works to the approach-banks to the Motueka Bridge have been finished. The line has been finished up to Maniaroa Station ready for traffic. The station is 4 m. 55 ch. beyond Motupiko Station. The rails have been laid to 40 m. 34 ch.; the line is partly ballasted up to 39 m., and has been fenced where it runs through private property.

Reefton-Inangahua Section.—A combined road and railway bridge has been built over the Waitahu River, about 2½ miles beyond Reefton. The bridge over the Inangahua River at the Landing Ferry has also been finished, and road-approaches have been made to it. One pier was damaged by flood in June last, and stone protection is being put round it. Some progress has also been made with the earthworks. Large parties of men are employed on the approach-banks to the Waitahu Bridge, and on stone protection for these banks.

Arthur's Pass Section.—A contract was let this month for the erection of the bridges over Goat Creek and the Rolleston River, and a start is being made with the construction of all works required between Otira Station and the Rolleston end of the Summit tunnel, excepting the banks to be made up from the tunnel-spoil. There is one large cutting on which several parties will be started, and special efforts made to secure its early completion. The distance from the end of the Otira Station-yard to the Rolleston end of the tunnel is 2 miles 28 chains.

Mount Torlesse Section (6 m. to 18 m.; length, 12 miles).—The line is finished up to Staircase, and has been opened for goods traffic to that point. It is now fit to be opened for passenger traffic to 9 miles 30 chains. There is only a short length of unfinished formation between Staircase and Broken River—about a quarter of a mile—but some of the works thereon are heavy. About a mile of service-road has been completed during the year, and at present about 2¼ miles are under construction. Work on the two unfinished tunnels between Staircase and Broken River is being carried on vigorously; one of these tunnels is 26¼ chains and the other 30¼ chains long. Of the first, 7 chains are completed and the heading put through, and 11 chains of the second is also completed, whilst the heading is about three-quarters driven. A start will shortly be made to work at four faces in the first of these tunnels—four faces are now being worked in the second in enlarging and lining it. Block-making for tunnel-lining has been carried on uninterruptedly during the year. The concrete foundation-blocks for the Staircase Viaduct were finished in December last. The contractors for the steelwork began erection in January this year, and the central steel pier has now been finished; the short span at the east end of the viaduct is nearly completed, and the staging for the other two large spans is being erected. Four small bridges beyond Staircase are finished, and the masonry and timber piers and abutments for two other somewhat larger bridges are now well advanced towards completion. The steelwork for these two bridges is being manufactured by contract. The foundations for the piers for the Broken River Bridge have been excavated, and preparations are being made to build the concrete piers. The line has been fenced up to Staircase Station.

Picton - Waipara.

All the works between Scargill and the Hurunui Station, just north of the Hurunui River crossing, are finished, except the ballasting of the Hurunui Station-yard. The rails are laid up to the end of the station. The station buildings are being erected. A road has been made up the Hurunui Gorge to give access to the Hurunui Station from the main road. This station is 8 miles 54 chains beyond Scargill Station. The formation-works are in hand for about three miles beyond Hurunui Station. The works are not heavy, but an old slip has to be crossed in the gorge, and this may give trouble in excessively wet seasons. The questions of tunnelling behind the slip, or bridging over the toe of it near the river, were carefully considered, as alternatives to making the line over the slip, as is now being done. The construction of culverts is being kept well in advance of the earthworks. The bridge over the Hurunui River was completed in August last.

Ngahere - Blackball Railway.

The road-approaches to Ngahere Bridge were completed early in the year. Some protective groynes of stone have been put in along the left bank of Nelson Creek to prevent possible alteration of its course. The formation-works beyond the bridge have been in hand, and some progress has been made.

Coal Creek Railway.

The works were taken over by the Railway Department on the 1st December last. Since then a station-yard has been in course of construction at Runanga, and is now nearly completed. The station-buildings are being put up. Large quantities of gravel have been hauled by this Department for metalling of streets and roads. A considerable amount of work had to be done in removing slips on the line.

Hokitika - Ross Railway.

The combined road and railway bridge over the Hokitika River at Hokitika was finished in October last. A contract for building bridges over Mahinapua and Fisherman's Creeks was let in February following, and these works are now in progress. The formation-works are now practically finished for 8½ miles beyond Hokitika, with the exception of one cutting, and of the approaches to the Hokitika Bridge at the north end. A service-line has been laid into a ballast-pit about three quarters of a mile beyond the Hokitika Bridge. Platelaying will be started almost immediately. The works are in progress to over 10 miles beyond Hokitika; the earthworks are of a relatively light character.

Otago Central Railway.

The line was completed up to Ophir and handed over to the Working Railways on the 1st September last, the line being now finished up to 111½ miles from the Wingatui Junction.

The earthworks are now completed up to 121½ miles. On the length from Ophir to the second crossing of the Manuherikia there are some heavy rock cuttings. Beyond this point up to near the third crossing of the Manuherikia, at 128 miles 72 chains, the heavier earthworks have been put in hand, and good progress has been made. A start has also been made with the formation between Alexandra and Clyde, some work having been done at about 129½ miles. All culverts are finished up to 121¼ miles, and are in hand up to 128 miles 68 chains. Some of the piers for the bridge over the Manuherikia, at the second crossing at 121 miles 26 chains, are finished, but the progress made by the contractor is not satisfactory. The timber for two short-span pile bridges, between the second and third crossings of the Manuherikia, will shortly be delivered, when their erection will immediately be put in hand. A contract has been let for the erection of the bridge over the Manuherikia, at the third crossing at 128 m. 72 ch. The timber for the bridge over Waikerikeri Creek, the last bridge before reaching Clyde, will be ordered immediately.

CATLINS RIVER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The bushfelling has been completed for 2 miles 10 chains beyond 21 m. 60 ch., to which point the line is opened, but the clearing is being left till the weather is better. Some other work has been done in preparation of the swampy portions of the line to receive the banks.

WAIPAHI - HERIOT RAILWAY.

The line has been completed from Heriot Station to Edievale, a distance of 6 miles 23 chains. Some of the station-buildings were removed from Heriot to Edievale. The section was opened on the 15th February last.

SURVEYS OF NEW LINES, LAND-PLAN SURVEYS, ETC.

All the fieldwork for land-plan survey for the eighteen miles of line from Kawakawa to Hukerenui has been finished, the plans for ten miles have been passed by the Survey Department, and those for the remaining length are completed.

The permanent location survey between Kawakawa and Grahamtown has been completed.

An examination for a trial line *viâ* the Dome Valley as an alternative route for the Helensville Northwards line was made, but was not found to be as good as the selected route.

Trial lines were run to determine the best route for the extension of Paeroa-Waihi line beyond Waihi.

An examination was made for a proposed railway from Mamaku to Te Puke.

A survey has been made for the extension of the Gisborne-Karaka line up to a point 43½ miles from Gisborne.

The permanent survey for a line of railway starting from a point two miles south of Eltham to Opunake is in progress; about six miles and a quarter of trial line have been run. Several alternative routes were examined.

The working survey for the Inangahua–Westport Railway has been carried on during the year, and over nineteen miles have been finished.

The working survey for a line of railway from Culverden to Hanmer has been finished and the plans are being prepared. Alternative surveys have been made for 2 ft. gauge and for 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

The plans for a projected extension of the Mount Somers Railway have been completed, including land plans.

The survey for the permanent location of the Summit tunnel at Arthur's Pass is in progress; the work is now well advanced, but its completion is much delayed by the rough weather, which usually prevails in the mountains. Surveys for water-power schemes, to work the tunnel section by electricity, are also being made; also surveys of all streams likely to be of service in working tunnel-construction plant. A large amount of work has been done in getting data for the best approach to the tunnel from the Bealey side.

A land-plan survey for ten miles of the Otago Central Railway, beyond Omakau (Ophir), has been completed.

The trial survey for the extension of the Catlins River Railway has been in progress during the year, and has been completed for a length of about 20 miles.

SLEEPERS.

Under contracts and agreements for the supply of sleepers, the deliveries during the year ended 31st March last were as follows: Auckland district, 13,950 totara, 129 puriri, 1,495 ironbark; Rangitikei district, 653 totara; Wellington, 118 ironbark; Westport district, 29,818 yellow or silver pine; Greymouth district, 49,687 yellow or silver pine; Otago district, 1,811 totara.

ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

The railway-bridge on North Island Main Trunk Railway, over the Wanganui River, has been planked for road traffic, and the necessary road-approaches formed. On the Reefton-Inangahua Railway the railway-bridge just built over the Waitahu has been planked for road traffic to save rebuilding the existing decayed road-bridge, and a combined road and railway bridge has just been finished over the Inangahua River at the landing ferry. The Hokitika Bridge is also a combined road and railway bridge. Contracts have been prepared for the erection of road-bridges over the Whakatane River, and over the Motueka River at Alexander's Bluff. A report was furnished on the condition of the Wanganui Town Bridge after the flood of May, 1904.

A number of petty contracts have been completed for improvements in the Westport–Waimangaroa Road and in widening the Denniston Hill Road.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Auckland District.

The Government House was repainted internally and externally, some additional accommodation and furnishings provided, and all necessary work done to maintain the house and grounds. All the various departmental buildings in the district have been maintained in a state of repair. New Public Buildings are being erected by contract at Tauranga.

Courthouses.—Accommodation has been provided at the Supreme Court for the Arbitration Court; all necessary fittings have been provided, and the repairs and maintenance-work of the whole building attended to. A new Courthouse is being erected at Huntly. A number of minor repairs and improvement-works have been done at the various Courthouses, and all necessary maintenance-work done.

Gaols.—The building of the back wing of the central block, Mount Eden Gaol, is completed, and it is now occupied. Work is in progress on the central and front part of the same wing. A contract for the supply of the internal iron staircases and gallery-rails has been completed. The quarters of the petty officers have been renovated. Some small buildings were erected at the prison camp, Whakarewarewa, and fittings at the Waiotapu prison camp.

Mangakawa Sanatorium, Cambridge.—Some bed-shelters have been built and other buildings completed. Some additional drainage-works have been carried out.

Hospital for Mental Diseases, Auckland.—The old laundry has been converted into a dormitory, and all necessary furniture and fittings supplied. A contract for alterations to the dining-room and kitchen block is in progress; the alterations to the kitchen are finished. It will take two months or more to finish the contract.

Police-stations.—Some minor alterations, additions, and improvements have been made in the Auckland Police-station. A contract for the conversion of the Brigade Office into an inspector's residence has been completed. Three sections have been leased from the City Council for a site for a police-station, and tenders for the erection of the building have been asked for. An office has been built at the Otorohanga Police-station; police-cells were erected at Te Awamutu; the office at Newton Police-station has been altered and enlarged; a lock-up and stable have been erected at Cambridge; cells have been provided at Karaka; the buildings at Hikurangi and Whakatane have been renovated; a contract for the erection of cells at Rotorua has been completed; a contract has been let for the erection of a police-station at Waiuku; a lock-up and a constable's hut have been built at Taumarunui, and some fencing done there and at Ngaruawahia.

Post and Telegraph Offices.—In the Auckland Post-office some additional private letter-boxes have been provided, and an extra clerk's room built. A large lantern light has been provided over the telegraph operating-room, and a number of other improvements made. The post-office fumigating-shed has been removed to Hobson Street wharf. A new post-office has been built at Mangonui, and provided with all fittings and furnishings. A building at Grey Lynn has been purchased and fitted up as a post-office. The Whakatane Post-office has been removed to a site nearer the wharf. Tenders have been received for the erection of a new brick post-office at Parnell. Some considerable repairs have been done at the Te Awamutu Post-office, also at Kihikihi. A tender has been accepted for the erection of a post-office at Waipiro. The contract for the erection of a post-office at Whakarewarewa is nearly completed. A number of minor repairs, alterations, additions, &c., have been carried out at other buildings.

Native Schools.—A contract for the enlarging of the school at Oromahoe has been completed. A new school has been built at Kaingahoe. The Tapuaeharuru School has been moved to another site at Lake Rotoiti. A new school has been built at Oruanui, also one at Waitahanui. Additions have been made to the school at Ruatoki. New schools have been built at Waioeka and at Manguoronga. Additional rooms have been provided at the buildings at Whakarewarewa.

Electric fire-alarms have been provided at the industrial school, Mount Albert, and some iron fittings for fire-escapes and fire-extinguishers at the Takapuna Industrial School. Some fittings and furnishings have been supplied to the State Fire Insurance Department. Some new outbuildings have been erected at the Motuihi Quarantine Station, and repairs to dwelling carried out. The Stock Department's fumigating-shed was removed to the Hobson Street wharf.

All necessary works for maintenance and repairs to buildings in the district have been carried out.

New Plymouth, Wanganui, and Hawke's Bay Districts.

Some small additions were made to the New Plymouth Departmental Buildings.

Police-stations.—Some repairs and additions have been carried out at Hawera, and drainage and water-supply provided at Normanby and Hastings. At Opunake the buildings have been repaired, and painted and papered throughout. A lock-up has been built at Porangahau, also at Hunterville. Alterations and repairs have been carried out at Dannevirke, and extra cells have been built. Painting and repairs have been carried out at Palmerston North, and a few new cells are being built. The Waipukurau Station is being repaired and painted.

Courthouses.—A contract has been let for enlarging the Court-room at Stratford and building additional rooms. Drainage and water-supply have been provided at Hastings Courthouse. The Mangaweka Courthouse has been repainted. The Foxton Courthouse has been reroofed. At Palmerston North some alterations have been made in the clerk's office, and the Woodville Courthouse is being painted and repaired.

Gaols.—A new wall is being built at Napier Gaol; drainage-works have been carried out at Wanganui Gaol.

Post-offices.—The erection of a post-office at Eltham was completed, and the necessary drainage-connections subsequently made to the new town system. Repairs to the Waverley Post-office have been completed and a telephone-room added. A post-office is being built by contract at Pungarehu.

The Manaia Post-office has been put in as good a state of repair as possible. The buildings at Porangahau and Mangaweka have been repainted. Small earthquake damages have been made good at Dannevirke, Porangahau, and Weber. The brick post-offices at Woodville and Feilding sustained very slight damage. A contract is in progress for alterations, additions, repairs, and painting at Dannevirke Post-office. A contract is also in progress for extending the mail-room in the Napier Post-office, and for painting the building.

A stable and trap-shed has been built for the Stock Inspector at Hawera.

A number of buildings in these districts have been examined and reported on.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

The Wellington Customhouse has been completed with all fittings, and was formally opened on the 12th June.

The building for the Mines laboratory was completed in September, and the building for the Public Health laboratory was finished in October; a cottage has been built for the laboratory assistant at Wallaceville laboratory. Additions have been made to the Wellington Telephone Exchange. The Te Nui Post-office has been repaired and painted; a brick post-office has been built at Otaki. Alterations, &c., have been made in the South Wellington, Brooklyn, Te Aro, Molesworth Street, and Abel Smith Street Post-offices. Some repairs, &c., have been done to the police-station buildings at Te Nui, Upper Hutt, and Manners Street. At Levin Industrial Home a contract for the erection of a cottage for fourteen boys, laundry, and manager's house has been completed, and a contract has been let for the erection of an office-building, dairy, boiler and engine-house in brick, and a cow-shed and cattle-yards in wood. A contract for the erection of a Native School at Waimarama has been completed; a contract for the supply of materials for the erection of a Native School at Kaiwhata is in progress. At the Terrace Gaol a retaining-wall has been built and additional exercise-yards provided, a slip removed; also a slip has been removed in Ranfurly Street. At Mount View Mental Hospital repairs have been made to the roof, some storm-water drains made; also sewerage drain, new water-main laid, and minor repairs done. At Porirua Mental Hospital a laundry has been completed and a meat-store built. Additions to the Auxiliary Asylum No. 2 have been completed with fittings, &c.; some additional fire-appliances provided. The Medical Superintendent's house has been repainted; the water-main through the garden has been uncovered and supported on concrete blocks. A piggery is being built; the reservoir gathering has been fenced; preparations are being made for the construction of sewerage filter-beds.

Additional letter-boxes have been provided at the General Post Office, various rearrangements made, and the building renovated generally. Government House has been repainted, and improvements made in the laundry. Small addition has been made to the Museum workshop. New offices have been fitted up for the Labour Department. Some minor alterations have been made at the Supreme Court and considerable renovation-work. A large amount of work was done on the Government Life Insurance building to make good earthquake damages.

Electric light has been provided in the new wing, Terrace Gaol, Supreme Court, Mines laboratory, Health laboratory, Customhouse, Commandant's new offices, and other buildings in whole or part. An electric light installation for the Levin Industrial Home is nearly complete, also a large amount of work has been done in improvements to and the maintenance of the various Government buildings and offices in the City of Wellington.

MARLBOROUGH.

In the Government building, Blenheim, a new safe has been provided, and some necessary repairs to the buildings and fittings done. A contract for sanitary fittings and drainage is in progress. The Picton Post-office has been repainted and the interior walls revarnished. The police-station at Picton has been repaired and a new outhouse built. Some conveniences have been provided at the post-office, Renwick.

NELSON.

A contract has been let for the erection at Nelson of a new post-office in brick. The house purchased for a home for imbecile children at Richmond has been altered to meet the requirements of such a home. A small fire-service reservoir is being built at the Nelson Mental Hospital; some fittings have been provided for the post-office at Port of Nelson. The Collingwood Courthouse has been repaired and painted.

WEST COAST DISTRICTS.

Westport.—A number of small-repair contracts have been carried out in various public buildings; the largest were those for police-station, Denniston, and the Postmaster's residence, Lyell. At Reefton Government Buildings and Police-station sanitary improvements have been made, and the post-office has been painted. At Greymouth a contract has been let for large additions, in brick, to the hospital. Repairs have been made to the old post-office, and improvements and repairs, &c., have been carried out in the Postmaster's residence. A contract has been let for the erection of a new post-office in brick, and work has been begun. Additions have been made to the police-station and the buildings repaired and painted. General repairs to the police sergeant's quarters have been carried out. At the Courthouse some sanitary work has been done. The Public Works building has been repaired and painted outside. Additions have been made to the Courthouse, Hokitika, and the building has been repaired and painted. Some additions have been made to the post-office, Hokitika, also to the police-station, and repairs and painting done at the post-office at Ross.

CANTERBURY.

Some improvements have been made in the Departmental Buildings, Christchurch. Some minor works have been carried out, and fittings and furnishing at various Courthouses in the district, and minor renovation improvements have been made and fittings provided at the gaols at Lyttelton and Timaru.

Police-stations.—The buildings at Kaikoura have been repaired and painted. At Amberley some small additions have been made. Alterations and additions to station at Culverden have been completed. Lock-ups have been built at Rangiora, Kaiapoi, and New Brighton, and one is being built at Belfast and one at St. Andrew's. At Christchurch the watch-house has been renovated, improvements made, and fittings supplied. The office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures has been renovated. Some of the buildings at Sumner have been repainted. The new station at Akaroa was completed this year. The sergeant's house at Ashburton has been renovated and some small additions and improvements made. The additions, alterations, &c., in progress at Temuka Police-station last year have been completed, and some further works done. At Timaru the sergeant's quarters have been renovated and painted. A building has been erected for kitchen and dining-room, &c.; the quarters for Inspector of Weights and Measures have been renovated, and some improvements in lavatory services have been made. At Pleasant Point Station some additional accommodation has been provided, and the exterior of the building repaired and repainted. At Waimate some fencing has been done and tanks fixed.

Post-offices.—Some small additions have been made to the Waiau Post-office, and small repairs at Rangiora. The new brick post-office at Kaiapoi has been finished; some small alterations in the bell-tower were made. Some fencing and repairs have been done to the Papanui office. The old St. Albans Borough Council offices have been purchased and converted into a post-office; considerable alterations were required. Some renovations have been made in the post-office, Christchurch. A contract has been let for considerable additions to this building. An old bank building in Hereford Street has been converted into a temporary money-order office, &c. Some repairs, &c., have been done to the branch office in Lichfield Street, and small improvements at New Brighton Post-office. At Akaroa additional accommodation has been provided and extensive alterations have been made, also some improvements in various services, &c. The works in progress at Timaru last year have been finished, and the exterior of the building has been painted and some other works done.

At Sunnyside Hospital for Mental Diseases the contract for additions to auxiliary building, providing large dining-room, kitchen, and scullery, was completed in October last; some fire-prevention appliances have been supplied. Extensive alterations, repairs, &c., have been done throughout the buildings. A contract for the supply of some cooking apparatus has been finished. A contract for the erection of three large iron water-tanks in the towers is in progress; alterations have been made in the towers to receive these new tanks. Extensive repairs have been required in the old slate roofs on the male division; some improvements have been made in the laundry and boiler-house. The Medical Superintendent's house has been renovated and repainted.

Education Department.—The Receiving Home in Hereford Street was destroyed by fire. Some works have been carried out at this site, also temporary premises have been fitted up in Fitzgerald Avenue. An additional ram has been fixed at Te Oranga Home for pumping water. At Sumner Deaf-mute Institute some rooms have been painted and some fittings and furnishings provided. A contract has been let for a room for electric plant. At Burnham Industrial School some fire-hose and fire-extinguishers have been provided, and some sewerage carrier-pipes, &c., laid. At the Hanmer Spa a cold swimming-bath, new laundry, additions to dining-rooms, and verandah, septic tank, also repairs and painting have been done by contract; a boiler-house has been built, drains laid, hot-water service, and other fittings supplied. At Pukaki Hotel, for tourists, extensive additions have been made.

OTAGO.

Post-offices.—Some minor works were done at Alexandra Post-office, also at Oamaru and Invercargill. A room for the Labour Bureau has been provided in Oamaru Post-office. Alterations have been made in the mail-room, Dunedin, and fittings supplied. A new post-office has been built at Waikaka and fittings, &c., provided. Renovations and repairs have been done at Lawrence and Kaitangata. Additions have been made to the Pembroke Post-office. A contract for the erection of an office and residence in brick is in progress at Winton. A contract has been let for additions to the Arrowtown Post-office. A contract for the erection of a post-office at Half-moon Bay, Stewart Island, has been let; some additions have been made to the Palmerston South Post-office.

Police-stations.—Small additions and improvements have been made at the North and South Dunedin stations. At Invercargill a stable has been built, and some improvements made in the sergeant's residence. The Central Station at Dunedin has been renovated. The station at Milton has been renovated and painted.

Courthouses.—The Courthouse at Lawrence has been renovated. A new Courthouse is being built at the Bluff. At the Dunedin Law Courts a room has been fitted up for the Arbitration Court. The woodwork in the building has been oiled; a fire-proof door has been fixed up and some fire-escape ladders.

Some minor repair and other works have been done at the gaol buildings at Invercargill, Oamaru, and Lawrence. Some repairs have been done to the Dunedin Customhouse, and the outside has been painted. Repairs have been done at the industrial school, Caversham. A contract for repairs to the stairs, Dunedin Government Insurance Buildings, has been completed, also some other works have been done. Some works to improve the foundations to the Seacliff Asylum have been finished. A contract has been let for additions to the Glade House, Te Anau Lake. A contract for renovations to the Port Chalmers Garrison Hall has been finished. The Immigration Barracks, Caversham, has been sold for removal; this work is in progress. A contract has been completed for renovating and painting the Quarantine Island buildings. "Rex" fire-extinguishers have been provided at Central Post-offices, Dunedin, Gore, and Invercargill, the Courthouses at Gore and Invercargill, and police barracks, Invercargill. A large amount of maintenance-work has been done in addition to the above-mentioned works, and many minor fittings supplied to various Departments.

MARINE.

The cast-iron tower for Cape Campbell lighthouse, to replace the wooden trestle tower now decayed, is completed, and the lantern is being fixed in position. A contract has been let for the removal of rocks in Onehunga Harbour, and good progress is being made with the work. A fog-signal is being erected at Taiaroa Head. The Kaipara Heads beacons have been enlarged, and beacons are being erected at Manukau, and the lighthouse-keepers' residences put in repair. The signal-station at Karamea Harbour has been shifted to meet altered conditions; plans for beacons at West Wanganui have been prepared. Additions and repairs have been carried out at the pilot-station, Foxton. Plans for a wharf for the cable-steamer "Iris," Auckland Harbour, have been prepared, and for a wharf in Whangarei Harbour, to give deep-water facilities. A contract has been let for the construction of groynes at St. Clair to protect the sandhills from erosion. Reports have been furnished on Karamea and Motueka Harbours, and a report on the Lake Ellesmere outlet, suggesting methods of keeping it open.

A large number of plans for works by local bodies have been dealt with during the year.

Some snagging has been done in Mahinapua Creek.

ROTORUA DRAINAGE AND WATER-SUPPLY.

The drainage-pipes have been relaid in all the main streets, but the work in the residential portion of the town has yet to be done. Some of the work required to be done below lake-level was somewhat troublesome. The collecting-tank has been made serviceable, and an oil-engine for pumping has been obtained. No house connections have yet been made for a new water-supply.

A survey has been made of a pipe-line from Rotorua to Moerangi springs; the distance is five miles and three quarters It is proposed to lay a large-diameter pipe sufficient to give a good fire-supply in addition to ample domestic supply. The water from the Moerangi springs is of very good quality. Since this work was done other springs have been suggested as a source of supply, and the question as to their suitability is now under consideration.

HANMER WATER-SUPPLY.

Fresh surveys have been made for water-supply to the Hanmer Township; the proposed water-power scheme at Jollie's Pass would seriously affect the scheme at first suggested.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

A very large amount of work has been done during the year in connection with approving plans for electric tramways, and in passing sections of tramways, and the rolling-stock on same, as completed.

UTILISATION OF WATER-POWER.

A complete survey for the utilisation of the Huka Falls on the Waikato River is in progress. When this work is done the survey for the alternative scheme to utilise the flow from Rotorua and Rotoiti Lakes by works located in the Kaituna River valley or otherwise will be started.

A survey to determine all necessary data for the Tauherinikau scheme has been in progress for some time; though much hindered by the wet winter a large part of the work is now done. The survey of the Hutt River will then be put in hand to determine which will be the better scheme to develop for the supply of electric power for Wellington City and surrounding districts.

An exhaustive survey is in progress at Jollie's Pass to determine the extent of and the best location for works to utilise the water flowing in the Clarence River, by diverting it by a tunnel through Jollie's Pass. The possibility of increasing the storage-capacity of Lake Tennyson by a dam is also being investigated; it will apparently be possible to do so at no relatively great expense, and thus the control of the flow from the headwaters of the Clarence River will become possible. It appears almost certain that over 20,000-horse power will be obtainable. An alternative to taking the water from the Clarence through Jollie's Pass is to divert it through Jack's Pass. This does not appear at first sight to be so good as the Jollie's Pass scheme, but sufficient data will be got to enable a correct decision being arrived at.

A survey is now nearly completed for a water-power scheme to utilise the water from the two Opuhas, the Opihi, and the Tengawai. A considerable amount of water can be stored by the building of a dam at the upper end of the Opihi Gorge; the flow of water in the streams is considerable, and a good scheme appears to be available. As much as possible of the high-water flow of the two Opuhas and the Tengawai would be diverted into the reservoir on the Opihi.

Some further information of a preliminary character has been got as to the possibility of a tunnel and pipe conduit to divert the water from Tekapo Lake into the Opihi. This is apparently quite possible.

After the Opihi survey is finished some further information will be obtained regarding Lake Coleridge.

A survey of the Teviot River scheme has been completed. A very large storage-lake can be formed by building a masonry dam. The available fall from Lake Onslow to the Clutha for power schemes is 1,780 ft. A series of power schemes would be possible; the lowest one would be the first to be constructed; the fall obtainable for it would be about 870 ft. The result of the survey is to show that a very good power scheme is available on this river.

Some data has been got as to the possibility of diverting the upper waters of the Taieri by a tunnel through the Rock and Pillar range. About 1,000 ft. of fall is obtainable, but the works would be costly. By storing water in a favourable reservoir-site a considerable power scheme could be got on the Earnscleugh River, near Clyde. Some further consideration has been given to possible additional power schemes on the Mohaka River, Hurunui, Ashley, Waiau-ua, and others, and to schemes already proposed on the Clarence, Mangawhero, &c., but no further special examinations to ascertain probable extent or location of works for these schemes have been made.

DEFENCES.

AUCKLAND.

Some additional gun-pits are being constructed. The lodge roof at one fort has been covered with iron, and the Commander's house has been repaired. At another battery a concrete-covered trench has been constructed, mine-field appliances have been provided, and some surveys made. Meters have been fixed on the water-supply pipes. Some improvements in case of fire have been made; some improvements in roads have been made, and in maintenance of grounds. A defence store has been erected by contract. A contract for a new rifle range has been completed and requirements supplied.

WELLINGTON.

Shelly Bay wharf has been put in an efficient state of repair; some small water-supplies have been completed; an abandoned gun-pit has been converted into a fire commander's station; repairs have been carried out to the Mahanga Bay incline, and torpedo-boat shed; maintenance-work has been done at various batteries; at Alexandra Depot offices for the Commandant have been built; additions have been made to the armoury store, and a storekeeper's residence built by contract; an artificer's workshop has been completed, and improvements made in the grounds.

LYTTELTON.

The rifle-range has been improved; a retaining-wall is being built at the parade ground, Sumner Road Barracks; the drainage is being renovated, electric light installed, and a small wharf and shed built. At Ripa Island a water-tank has been enlarged and better lavatory accommodation provided.

DUNEDIN.

A smithy and workshop for the artillery have been erected. Work is in progress for a searchlight emplacement. One of the jetties has been repaired. A contract for additions to one of the barracks has been completed.

I have, &c.,
W. H. HALES,
Engineer in Chief.

The Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

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22 30	17 21	16 46	1 15	26 75	16 51	14 67	16 43	27 56	22 49	..	4 44	..	28 60	32 11	17 73	921 37

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TABLE of LENGTHS of GOVERNMENT LINES AUTHORISED, CONSTRUCTED, and SURVEYED up to 31st March, 1905.

NORTH ISLAND

											State of Line. Opened.																																
Appropriation.	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Surveyed.	Under Formation.	Under Plate-laying.	Date.	1873-4	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-80	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1890-1	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-00	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	Total.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		M. chs.		M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.		M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.	M. chs.
awakawa-Grahamtown	Kawakawa ..	7 41	Opua Wharf-Taumarere	5 11	0 57	8 18	..	..	..	7 April, 1884												5 11																						7 41
			Taumarere-Kawakawa	2 30						22 Feb., 1877				2 30																														
	Kawakawa southwards	8 0	Kawakawa-Kopuru ..	7 39	0 28	7 67	0 41	..	7 39	..																																		
	Kopuru-Hukerenui ..	17 63	Kopuru-Hukerenui ..	17 63	..	17 63	17 63	..	..	..																																		
	Whangarei-Kamo Extension	16 0	Hukerenui-Waiotu ..	1 26	0 40	1 66	..	..	..	1 Mar., 1901																												1 26						22 52
			Waiotu-Whakapara	3 29	2 69	17 43	..	..	..	21 Dec., 1898																										3 29								
			Whakapara-Hikurangi	3 25						2 Nov., 1896																								3 25										
			Hikurangi-Kamo ..	8 0						2 July, 1894																						8 0												
	Kamo-Whangarei ..	9 20	Kamo-Whangarei ..	4 50	2 27	8 79	..	..	..	28 Oct., 1880								4 50																									
			Whangarei-Opau Wharf	2 2						30 Nov., 1882										2 2																							
			Opau Wharf-Grahamtown	2 48	..	2 48	..	2 48	..	..																																		
aihu Valley	Kaihu Valley ..	19 40	Dargaville-Opanake	16 46	0 75	18 16	..	..	..	27 July, 1891*																			16 46														17 21
			Opanake-Booms ..	0 55						21 Oct., 1896																								0 55									
			Booms-Waima ..	2 19	..	2 19	..	2 19	..	..																																		
Helensville Northwards	Helensville Northwards	110 0	Extension ..	56 65	..	56 65	56 65	estim.	..																																		
			Maungaturoto-Hoteo	23 0	..	23 0	23 0	..	..																																		
			Hoteo to Woodcock's	9 13	..	9 13	3 0	6 13	..																																		
			Woodcock's-Ahuroa	2 41	0 16	2 57	..	..	2 41	..																																		
			Ahuroa-Tahekeroa ..	4 55	0 15	4 70	..	..	..	2 Sept., 1903																															4 55		18 41
			Tahekeroa-Makarau	3 18	0 10	3 28	..	..		19 Dec., 1900																												3 18					
			Makarau-Kanohi ..	3 6	1 50	12 18				16 June, 1897																									3 6								
			Kanohi-Helensville Terminus	7 42						3 May, 1889																	7 42																
Kaipara-Waikato	Kaipara-Auckland ..	35 73	Helensville Terminus,—Helensville	0 43	6 66	42 59	..	..	..	18 Sept., 1880								0 43																									35 73
			Helensville-Kumeu	12 79						29 Oct., 1875			12 79																														
			Kumeu-Henderson ..	11 0						18 July, 1881									11 0																								
			Henderson-Waikomiti	1 50						21 Dec., 1880								1 50																									
			Waikomiti-Newmarket	9 61						29 Mar., 1880							9 61																										
	Onehunga Branch ..	2 73	Penrose-Onehunga ..	2 53	1 70	4 63	..	..	..	24 Dec., 1873	2 53																																2 73
			Onehunga Wharf ..	0 20						28 Nov., 1878						0 20																											
	Auckland-Waikato ..	100 13	Auckland Wharf ..	..	0 55	0 55	..	..	..	..																																		
			Auckland Station ..	0 15	16 11	116 24	..	..	..	30 Nov., 1885													0 15																				100 13
			Auckland-Mercer ..	42 72						20 May, 1875		42 72																															
			Mercer-Newcastle ..	31 2						13 Aug., 1877					31 2																												
			Newcastle-Hamilton	10 33						19 Dec., 1877					10 33																												
			Hamilton-Ohaupo ..	9 27						4 June, 1878					9 27																												
			Ohaupo-Te Awamutu	6 24						1 July, 1880								6 24																									
	Auckland-Penrose—Deviation *viâ* Beach	6 50	Deviation *viâ* Beach	6 50	..	6 50	6 50	..	..	..																																		
	Auckland City Branch—Kingsland Station to Auckland Station *viâ* Western Park and Freeman's Bay	2 60	Auckland City Branch	2 60		2 60	2 60	Prelim.																																				
urveys, new lines	Pukekohe-Waiuku ..	12 5	Paerata-Waiuku ..	12 5	..	12 5	12 5	..	..	..																																		
Waikato-Thames	Waikato-Thames ..	62 58	Frankton Junction,—Hamilton	1 1	10 17	72 75	..	..	..	20 Oct., 1879							1 1																										62 58
			Hamilton-Morrinsville	16 79						1 Oct., 1884												16 79																					
			Morrinsville-Te Aroha	12 55						1 Mar., 1886													12 55																				
			Te Aroha-Paeroa ..	12 63						20 Dec., 1895																							12 63										
			Paeroa-Thames ..	19 20						19 Dec., 1898																										19 20							
aeroa-Waihi	Paeroa-Waihi ..	12 40	Paeroa-Waihi ..	12 40	1 30	13 70	..	8 10	4 30	..																																		
Hamilton-Cambridge	Hamilton-Cambridge	12 2	Ruakura Junction,—Cambridge	12 2	3 14	15 16	..	..	..	8 Oct., 1884												12 2																					12 2
Thames Valley-Rotorua	Thames Valley-Rotorua	69 33	Morrinsville-Oxford ..	30 60	5 27	74 60	..	..	..	8 Mar., 1886													30 60																				69 33
			Oxford-Putaruru ..	6 77						21 June, 1886														6 77																			
			Ngatira Contract ..	8 0																											8 0												
			Kaponga Contract ..	10 23						24 Nov., 1893																					10 23												
			Tarukenga Contract	4 62																											4 62												
			" "	0 8																												0 8											
			Rotorua Contract ..	8 43						8 Dec., 1894																						8 43											
Gisborne-Rotorua	Gisborne-Karaka ..	18 15	Wharf Extension ..	0 25	..	0 25	..			..																														0 25			13 10
			Gisborne-Ormond ..	10 60	2 45	13 25	..			26 June, 1902																														10 60			
			Ormond-Kaiteratahi	2 5	..	2 5	..	..		10 Nov., 1902																														2 5			
			Kaiteratahi-Karaka	5 5	0 71	5 76	..	5 5	..	..																																		
ew survey	Napier-Gisborne ..	120 0	Napier-Wairoa River	58 0	..	58 0	58 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
			Wairoa River-Gisborne	62 0	..	62 0	62 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
apier-Woodville and Palmerston North	Napier-Woodville ..	96 65	Spit-Napier ..	2 16	15 5	111 70	..	..	..	25 Nov., 1874		2 16																															96 65
			Napier-Hastings ..	11 64						12 Oct., 1874		11 64																															
			Hastings-Pakipaki ..	4 27						1 Jan., 1875		4 27																															
			Pakipaki-Te Aute ..	10 17						17 Feb., 1876			10 17																														
			Te Aute-Waipawa ..	12 53						28 Aug., 1876				12 53																													
			Waipawa-Waipukurau	4 49						1 Sept., 1876				4 49																													
			Waipukurau-Takapau	12 79						12 Mar., 1877				12 79																													
			Takapau-Kopua ..	5 63						25 Jan., 1878					5 63																												
			Kopua-Makotuku ..	5 22						9 Aug., 1880								5 22																									
			Makotuku-Matamau	4 22						23 June, 1884												4 22																					
			Matamau-Tahoraite	7 43						1 Dec., 1884												7 43																					
			Tahoraite-Woodville	15 10						22 Mar., 1887														15 10																			
	Woodville-Palmerston North	17 21	Woodville-Palmerston North	17 21	0 51	17 72	..	..	..	9 Mar., 1891																		17 21															17 21
Wellington-Woodville	Woodville-Wellington	115 79	Woodville-Mangatainoka	5 76	21 78	137 72	..	..	..	11 Dec., 1897																									5 76								115 79
			Mangatainoka-Pahiatua	3 30						2 Aug., 1897																									3 30								
			Pahiatua-Newman ..	15 24						3 May, 1897																									15 24								
			Newman-Eketahuna	2 4						16 Mar., 1896																							2 4										
			Eketahuna-Mangamahoe	6 15						8 April, 1889																	6 15																
			Mangamahoe-Mauriceville	4 7						10 Jan., 1887														4 7																			
			Mauriceville-Masterton	12 8						14 June, 1886														12 8																			
			Masterton-Woodside	16 22						1 Nov., 1880								16 22																									
			Woodside-Featherston	4 19						14 May, 1880								4 19																									
			Featherston-Kaitoke	17 48						12 Oct., 1878						17 48																											
			Kaitoke-Upper Hutt	7 47						1 Jan., 1878					7 47																												
			Upper Hutt-Silverstream	3 35						1 Feb., 1876			3 35																														
			Silverstream-Lower Hutt	8 0						15 Dec., 1875			8 0																														
			Lower Hutt-Pipitea	8 2						14 April, 1874	8 2																																
			Pipitea-Wellington ..	0 47						1 Nov., 1880								0 47																									
			Te Aro Extension ..	1 15						29 Mar., 1893																				1 15													
	Greytown Branch ..	3 7	Woodside-Greytown	3 7	0 64	3 71	..	..	..	14 May, 1880								3 7																									3 7
Rimutaka Incline Deviation Surveys	Coach road Route ..	9 0	Kaitoke-Featherston	9 0	..	9 0	9 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
	Tauherenikau Route	21 30	Upper Hutt-Woodside	21 30	..	21 30	21 30	..	..	..																																		
	Wainui-o-mata Route	31 40	Petone-Pigeon Bush	31 40	..	31 40	31 40			..																																		
	Coast Route ..	52 0	Petone-Pigeon Bush	52 0		52 0	52 0	..		..																																		
	Coast Route ..	70 0	Petone-Carterton, *viâ* Martinborough	70 0	..	70 0	70 0	..		..																																		
Foxton-New Plymouth	Foxton-Patea ..	120 44	Foxton-Palmerston ..	23 39	14 75	135 39	..	..	..	27 April, 1876			23 39																														120 44
			Palmerston-Feilding	11 28						20 Oct., 1876				11 28																													
			Feilding-Halcombe ..	7 76						22 April, 1878					7 76																												
			Halcombe-Marton ..	10 49						20 May, 1878					10 49																												
			Marton-Turakina ..	9 10						1 Feb., 1878					9 10																												
			Turakina-Aramoho ..	20 25						17 May, 1877				20 25																													
			Aramoho-Kai Iwi ..	9 31						28 June, 1879						9 31																											
			Kai Iwi-Waitotara ..	13 2						20 Sept., 1880								13 2																									
			Waitotara-Waverley	6 73						23 Mar., 1881								6 73																									
			Waverley-Patea ..	8 31						28 Aug., 1883											8 31																						
	Route Improvement Surveys	26 7	Turakina-Matarawa	11 67	..	11 67	11 67	..	..	..																																		
			Aramoho-Goat Valley Tunnel	7 40	..	7 40	7 40	..	..	..																																		
			Kai Iwi-Okehu ..	3 60	..	3 60	3 60	..	..	..																																		
			Nukumaru-Waitotara	3 0	..	3 0	3 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
	Patea-Waitara ..	71 56	Patea-Manutahi ..	8 57	11 52	83 28	..	..	..	28 Aug., 1883											8 57																						71 56
			Manutahi-Hawera ..	9 24						23 Mar., 1885												9 24																					
			Hawera-Normanby ..	3 35						20 Oct., 1881									3 35																								
			Normanby-Eltham ..	8 32						18 June, 1881									8 32																								
			Eltham-Ngaire ..	2 60						7 Feb., 1881								2 60																									
			Ngaire-Stratford ..	3 20						27 Sept., 1880								3 20																									
			Stratford-Inglewood	13 40						17 Dec., 1879							13 40																										
			Inglewood-Sentry Hill	8 60						30 Nov., 1877					8 60																												
			Waitara-N. Plymouth	11 13						14 Oct., 1875			11 13																														
			N. Plymouth-Moturoa	2 35						28 April, 1886														2 35																			
			Moturoa-Breakwater	..	0 53	0 53	..	..	..	..																																		
	Bull's Branch ..	3 79	Bull's Branch ..	3 79	..	3 79	3 79	Prelim.	..	..																																		
	Wanganui Branch ..	3 29	Aramoho Loop ..	0 10	2 13	5 42	..	..	..	21 Jan., 1878					0 10																												3 29
			Aramoho-Wanganui	3 19						21 Jan., 1878					3 19																												
Stratford-Kawakawa	Stratford-Kawakawa	101 0	Toko Section ..	6 26	0 40	6 66				9 Aug., 1902																														6 26			11 18
			Oruru Section ..	4 72	0 36	5 28	..			1 Mar., 1905																																4 72	
			Surveyed ..	89 62		89 62	89 62	..	..	..																																		
	Opunake-Mountain Road	23 10	Opunake-Eltham	23 10		23 10	23 10	Prelim.	..																																		
	Mount Egmont Branch	9 20	Manganui Section ..	6 0		6 0	..	6 0	..																																		
			Te-popo Section	3 20		3 20	3 20	Prelim.	..																																		
North Island Main Trunk Railway	Marton-Te Awamutu	209 70	Marton Junction,—Rangatira	18 53	3 41	26 4	..		..	2 June, 1888																18 53																	44 68
			Mangaonoho Contract	3 70						1 May, 1893																					3 70												
			Makohine Section ..	11 0	1 20	12 20	..	..	..	1 Nov., 1902																														9 24			
			" " ..	..	..	..	..	..		10 Sept., 1904																																1 56	
			Mangaweka Section	6 70	0 43	7 33	..	..	..	10 Sept., 1904																																6 70	
			Paengaroa Section ..	10 26	1 18	11 44	..	4 54	1 17	10 Sept., 1904																																4 35	
			Turangarere Section	10 49	..	10 49	..	10 49	..	..																																		
			Waiouru Section ..	7 41	..	7 41	..	7 41	..	..																																		
			Murimutu Section ..	13 70	..	13 70	13 70	..	..	..																																		
			Raetihi Section ..	8 60	..	8 60	8 60	..	..	..																																		
			Waimarino Section ..	12 30	..	12 30	12 30	..	..	..																																		
			Makaretu Section ..	7 0	..	7 0	4 0	3 0	..	..																																		
			Owhango Section ..	8 0	..	8 0	..	8 0	..	..																																		
			Whakapapa Section	10 0	..	10 0	..	4 0	6 0	..																																		
			Taumarunui Section	6 48	0 52	7 20	..	..	6 48	..																																		
			Ongarue Section ..	14 7	1 44	15 51	..	..	..	1 Dec., 1903																															27 36		74 33
			Ohinemoa Section	13 29	1 6	14 35	..																																					
			Poro-o-tarao Tunnel Contract	1 34	3 50	50 47	..	..	..	21 Dec., 1896																								1 34									
			Mokau Section ..	11 9																														11 9									
			Waiteti Contract ..	8 53						8 May, 1889																	8 53																
			Te Kuiti Contract ..	11 41						2 Dec., 1887															11 41																		
			Waipa Contract ..	14 20						9 Mar., 1887														14 20																			
	Central Route—Deviation Surveys	30 0	Ohakune to Mokau-Retaruke Divide	30 0	..	30 0	30 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
		34 0	Makatote Gorge-Marae Kowhai	34 0	..	34 0	34 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
		20 0	Marae-Kowhai-Ohura Valley	20 0	..	20 0	20 0	Explor.	..	..																																		
	Ngaire-Ongaruhe ..	103 58	Ngaire Section ..	38 73	..	38 73	38 73	..	..	..																																		
			Tangarakau Section	26 0	..	26 0	26 0	..	..	..																																		
			Heao Section ..	10 70	..	10 70	10 70	..	..	..																																		
			Ohura Section ..	27 75	..	27 75	27 75	..	..	..																																		
	Waitara-Tangarakau	46 75	Waitara Section ..	46 75	..	46 75	46 75	..	..	..																																		
	Urenui Route ..	12 0	Urenui to Tangitu River	12 0	..	12 0	12 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
	Hastings-Te Awamutu	170 0	Hastings-Te Awamutu	170 0	..	170 0	170 0	Prelim.	..	..																																		
Total ..		2,045 76	..	2,045 76	141 9	2,187 5	1,028 25	67 79	28 15		10 55	61 19	69 23	64 24	103 76	27 19	24 22	68 39	22 67	2 2	17 8	55 21	‡43 50	§54 77	11 41	18 53	22 30	17 21	16 46	1 15	26 75	16 51	14 67	16 43	27 56	22 49	..	4 44	..	28 60	32 11	17 73	921 37

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* In this case the date given is the date on which the railway was taken over by the Government.

‡ This comprises 12 m. 70 ch. of railway constructed by Government, and 30 m. 60 ch. of line constructed by private company under the District Railways Act and afterwards purchased by the Government.

§ This comprises 48 m. of railway constructed by Government, and 6 m. 77 ch. of line constructed by private company under the District Railways Act and afterwards purchased by the Government.

NOTE.—Taonui and Lichfield Branches not mentioned above, as the rails have been taken up.

TABLE of LENGTHS of GOVERNMENT LINES AUTHORISED, CONSTRUCTED, and SURVEYED up to 31st March, 1905—*continued*.

SOUTH ISLAND.

Appropriation.	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Surveyed.	Under Formation.	Under Plate-laying.	State of Line. Opened.																																			
										Date.	To June, 1872.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
		M. ch.		M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.		M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.
Nelson-Roundell	Nelson-Belgrove ..	22 73	Port Extension ..	1 0	2 52	25 45	..	..	..	17 May, 1880										1 0																									22 73
			Nelson-Foxhill ..	18 73						31 Jan., 1876					18 73																														
			Foxhill-Belgrove ..	3 0						25 July, 1881											3 0																								
Midland Railway	Stillwater - Belgrove (*viâ* Tadmor)	148 21	Stillwater - Reefton	37 9	4 79	42 8	..	..	..	21 July, 1900 ††																														37 9					93 58
			Reefton-Inangahua	20 0	..	20 0	14 0	5 40	0 40	..																																			
			Inangahua-Tadmor	71 19	..	71 19	71 19	..	..	..																																			
			Tadmor-Motupiko ..	10 29	0 69	11 18	..	2 47	7 62	..																																			
			Motupiko-Belgrove ..	9 44	0 62	10 26	..	..	..	21 July, 1900 ††																														9 44					
	Brunner - Springfield	95 49	Brunner-Jackson's ..	32 15	2 68	45 15	..	..	..	21 July, 1900 ††																														32 15					
			Jackson's-Otira ..	10 12						13 Nov., 1900																														10 12					
			Otira-Avoca ..	37 22	..	37 22	37 22	..	..	..																																			
			Avoca-Otarama ..	11 22	..	11 22	2 60	3 38	5 4	..																																			
			Otarama-Springfield	4 58	0 16	4 74	..	..	..	21 July, 1900 ††																														4 58					
Ngahere-Blackball	Ngahere-Blackball	3 30	Ngahere-Blackball ..	3 30	..	3 30	2 24	1 6	(to bridge)	..																																			
Greymouth-Nelson Creek	Greymouth - Nelson Creek	7 51	Greymouth-Brunnerton	7 32	6 18	13 69	..	..	..	7 April, 1876					7 32																														7 51
			Extension ..	0 5						1 Feb., 1881										0 5																									
			Stillwater (portion)..	0 4						14 Mar., 1881										0 4																									
			" " ..	0 10						1 Sept., 1885															0 10																				
Westport-Ngakawau	Westport - Ngakawau	19 19	Station ..	0 29	8 12	27 31	..	..	..	17 Dec., 1878								0 29																											19 19
			Westport-Waimangaroa	10 0						5 Aug., 1876						10 0																													
			Waimangaroa-Ngakawau	8 70						26 Sept., 1877							8 70																												
		0 37	Extension to Coal Company's Line	0 37	..	0 37	..	..	..	31 Mar., 1890																			0 37																0 37
Westport-Ngakawau Extension	Ngakawau - Mokihinui	7 12	Ngakawau-Mokihinui	7 12	1 18	8 30	..	..	..	8 Aug., 1898																							7 12												7 12
	Mokihinui Colliery Line	3 69	Mokihinui to coal-mine	3 69	0 25	4 14	..	..	..	25 Feb., 1895 *																								3 69											3 69
Newsurvey	Westport Inangahua Junction	26 0	Westport - Inangahua Junction	26 0	..	26 0	26 0	Prelim.	..	..																																			..
State Colliery	Greymouth - Coal Creek	5 1	Greymouth - Coal Creek	5 1	1 50	6 51	..	..	..	1 Dec., 1904																																		5 1	5 1
Greymouth-Hokitika	Greymouth - Hokitika	24 37	Greymouth-Hokitika	24 37	2 10	26 47	..	..	..	20 Dec., 1893																							24 37												24 37
Kumara Branch	Kumara Branch	4 10	Kumara Branch ..	4 10	..	4 10	4 10	..	..	..																																			..
Hokitika-Ross	Hokitika-Ross ..	16 0	Hokitika-Ross ..	16 0	..	16 0	2 0	14 0	..	..																																			..
Newsurvey	Ross-Waitaha ..	10 0	Ross-Waitaha ..	10 0	..	10 0	10 0	Prelim.	..	..																																			..
Picton-Waipara	Picton-Kahautera	103 30	Picton-Blenheim ..	16 57	3 26	23 68	..	..	..	18 Nov., 1875					16 57																														33 45
			Blenheim ..	1 22						24 May, 1880										1 22																									
			Omaka Contract ..	2 43						18 April, 1893																							2 43												
			Vernon Contract ..	1 75	..	1 75	..	..	..	10 Oct., 1902																																1 75			
			Dashwood Contract	3 38	..	3 38	..	..	..																																	3 38			
			Utawai Contract ..	2 39	..	2 39	..	..	..																																	2 39			
			Awatere Section ..	5 11	0 43	5 54	..	..	..																																	5 11			
			Surveyed (location)..	4 71	..	4 71	4 71	..	..	..																																			..
			" (trial) ..	64 74	..	64 74	64 74	..	..	..																																			..
	Kahautera - Mackenzie	34 65	Kahautere-Mackenzie	34 65	..	34 65	34 65	Prelim.	..	..																																			..
	Mackenzie-Waipara	35 0	Mackenzie Section ..	11 26	..	11 26	10 12	1 14	..	..																																			..
			Waikari Section ..	8 54	0 11	8 65	..	0 64	7 70	..																																			..
			Omihi Section ..	15 0	1 2	16 2	..	..	0 21	16 Dec., 1902																																14 59			14 59
Hurunui-Waitaki, with Branches	Main Line ..	206 7	Culverden-Hurunui	9 50	64 68	270 75	..	..	..	9 Feb., 1886															9 50																				206 7
			Hurunui-Medbury ..	1 14						9 Feb., 1886															1 14																				
			Medbury-Waikari ..	8 40						28 Oct., 1884														8 40																					
			Waikari-Waipara ..	9 10						17 April, 1882												9 10																							
			Waipara-Amberley ..	6 77						6 Oct., 1880										6 77																									
			Amberley-Ashley (part)	3 63						9 Feb., 1876					3 63																														
			" "	7 64						3 Nov., 1875					7 64																														
			Ashley-Rangiora ..	1 71						17 April, 1875				1 71																															
			Rangiora-Southbrook	1 63						5 Nov., 1872		1 63																																	
			Southbrook-Kaiapoi	5 1						2 Sept., 1872		5 1																																	
			Kaiapoi-Addington ..	11 68						1 April, 1872	11 68																																		
			Christchurch-Selwyn	22 43						2 Oct., 1867	22 43																																		
			Selwyn-Dunsandel ..	1 77						15 Feb., 1873		1 77																																	
			Dunsandel-Rakaia ..	10 66						29 May, 1873		10 66																																	
			Rakaia-Ashburton ..	17 7						4 Aug., 1874				17 7																															
			Ashburton-Ealing ..	19 29						31 May, 1875				19 29																															
			Ealing-Woodbridge..	2 59						24 Aug., 1875					2 59																														
			Woodbridge-Temuka	13 65						4 Feb., 1876					13 65																														
			Temuka-Timaru ..	11 15						22 Oct., 1875					11 15																														
			Timaru-St. Andrews	10 28						1 July, 1876						10 28																													
			St. Andrews-Otaio ..	3 66						1 Sept., 1876						3 66																													
			Otaio-Makikihi ..	3 61						30 Oct., 1876						3 61																													
			Makikihi-Hook ..	3 36						1 Feb., 1877						3 36																													
			Hook-North Waitaki	16 14						1 Feb., 1877						16 14																													
			North Waitaki-South Waitaki	1 40						17 April, 1876					1 40																														
	Branches,—																																												
	Rangiora-Oxford	21 76	Rangiora-Cust ..	11 77	2 36	24 32	..	..	..	1 Dec., 1874				11 77																															21 76
			Cust-Carlton ..	5 53						6 April, 1875				5 53																															
			Carlton-Oxford West	4 26						21 June, 1875				4 26																															
	Eyreton (from Main Line)	20 7	Main Line - West Eyreton	14 25	1 61	21 68	..	..	..	27 Dec., 1875					14 25																														20 7
			Eyreton-Bennett's ..	5 62						1 Feb., 1878							5 62																												
	Lyttelton ..	6 26	Lyttelton - Christchurch	6 26	..	6 26	..	..	..	9 Dec., 1867	6 26																																		6 26
	Southbridge ..	25 31	Hornby-Ellesmere ..	14 62	3 17	28 48	..	..	..	26 April, 1875				14 62																															25 31
			Ellesmere - Southbridge	10 49						30 July, 1875					10 49																														
	Little River-Akaroa	42 10	Lincoln-Birdling's Flat	17 8	2 5	24 51	..	..	..	7 June, 1882												17 8																							22 46
			Birdling's Flat-Little River	5 38						16 Mar., 1886															5 38																				
			Reconnaissance ..	19 44	..	19 44	19 44	Prelim.	..	..																																			..
	Springfield ..	30 60	Rolleston-Sheffield ..	24 4	3 7	33 67	..	..	..	1 Dec., 1874				24 4																															30 60
			Sheffield-Springfield	5 59						3 Jan., 1880									5 59																										
			Springfield-Coalmine	0 77						10 Feb., 1880									0 77																										
	Whitecliffs ..	11 38	Darfield-Whitecliffs	11 33	1 53	13 11	..	..	..	3 Nov., 1875					11 33																														11 38
			Whitecliffs to Bridge	0 5						27 June, 1886																0 5																			
	Rakaia-Ashburton Forks	22 20	Rakaia-Methven ..	22 20	2 65	25 5	..	..	..	1 April, 1885 *															22 20																				22 20
	Ashburton ..	29 46	Tinwald-Westerfield	10 47	1 52	29 1	..	..	..	8 April, 1880										10 47																									27 29
			Westerfield-Anama ..	8 39						7 Oct., 1882												8 39																							
			Anama-Cavendish ..	2 47						1 Mar., 1884													2 47																						
			Cavendish-Mt. Somers	1 48						4 Oct., 1886																1 48																			
			Mt. Somers-Springburn	4 8						9 Sept., 1889																			4 8																
			Extension ..	2 17	..	2 17	2 17	..	..	..																																			..
	Opawa and Albury to Fairlie Creek and Burke's Pass	55 8	Washdyke - Pleasant Point	8 67	2 45	38 50	..	..	..	24 Dec., 1875					8 67																														36 5
			Pleasant Point-Albury	16 61						1 Jan., 1877						16 61																													
			Albury-Winscombe ..	7 7						22 Aug., 1883													7 7																						
			Winscombe-Eversley	3 30						30 Jan., 1884													3 30																						
			Preliminary survey ..	19 3	..	19 3	19 3	Prelim.	..	..																																			..
	Waimate ..	4 42	Studholme-Waimate	4 42	1 3	5 45	..	..	..	19 Mar., 1877						4 42																													4 42
	Waimate Gorge	8 21	Waimate-Waihao Downs	8 21	0 54	8 75	..	..	..	1 April, 1885 *															8 21																				8 21
Waitaki-Bluff and Branches	Main Line ..	246 69	South Waitaki - Oamaru	13 8	59 13	306 2	..	..	..	25 Sept., 1875					13 8																														246 69
			Oamaru-Hillgrove ..	24 52						1 Nov., 1876						24 52																													
			Hillgrove-Palmerston	12 68						22 May, 1878							12 68																												
			Palmerston - Waikouaiti	9 3						6 Sept., 1878								9 3																											
			Waikouaiti-Waitati	14 33						7 May, 1878							14 33																												
			Waitati-Glendermid	9 77						20 Dec., 1877							9 77																												
			Glendermid-Dunedin	7 6						9 April, 1873		7 6																																	
			Dunedin-Abbotsford	5 7						1 July, 1874				5 7																															
			Abbotsford - Clutha River	46 36						1 Sept., 1875					46 36																														
			Clutha River - Balclutha	0 60						22 Jan., 1878							0 60																												
			Balclutha-Clinton ..	20 76						22 Jan., 1879								20 76																											
			Clinton-Waipahi ..	9 62						1 Nov., 1877							9 62																												
			Waipahi-Gore ..	16 11						21 June, 1877						16 11																													
			Gore-Mataura ..	7 40						30 Aug., 1875					7 40																														
			Mataura-Woodlands	20 68						7 June, 1875				20 68																															
			Woodlands-Invercargill	11 21						11 Feb., 1874			11 21																																
			Invercargill-Bluff ..	17 1						5 Feb., 1867	17 1																																		
	Branches,—																																												
	Duntroon ..	21 75	Pukeuri-Marawhenua	21 29	1 35	23 30	..	..	..	1 Dec., 1875					21 29																														21 75
			Marawhenua - Duntroon	0 46						11 July, 1881											0 46																								
	Duntroon-Hakateramea	15 38	Duntroon - Hakateramea	15 38	1 5	16 43	..	..	..	1 April, 1885 *															15 38																				15 38
	Ngapara ..	14 76	Waiareka-Ngapara ..	14 76	1 31	16 27	..	..	..	2 April, 1877						14 76																													14 76
	Livingstone ..	16 40	Windsor-Livingstone	12 0	0 50	12 50	..	0 5	..	12 Aug., 1887																	11 75																		11 75
			Survey (trial) ..	4 40	..	4 40	4 40	Prelim.	..	..																																			..
	Palmerston-Waihemo	9 40	Palmerston-Dunback (part)	1 58	0 54	9 29	..	..	..	30 July, 1882												1 58																							8 55
			Palmerston-Dunback (part)	6 77						1 Oct., 1885															6 77																				
			Surveyed ..	0 65	..	0 65	0 65	..	..	..																																			..
	Inch Valley Railway	2 29	Inch Valley Lime Quarry	2 29	0 23	2 52	..	..	..	11 June, 1900																														2 29					2 29
	Port Chalmers..	1 9	Glendermid - Port Chalmers	1 9	3 40	4 49	..	..	..	9 April, 1873		1 9																																	1 9
	Green Island ..	2 44	Burnside-Walton Park	1 74	0 52	3 16	..	..	..	1 July, 1874				1 74																															2 44
			Walton Park - Saddle Hill	0 50						4 Sept., 1879									0 50																										
	Green Island to Brighton	4 65	Surveyed ..	4 65	..	4 65	4 65	..		..																																			..
	Fernhill Colliery Line	1 60	Abbotsford to Fernhill Colliery	1 60	0 24	2 4	..			19 Dec., 1895 *																									1 60										1 60
	Kaikorai Valley Railway	2 60	Surveyed ..	2 60	..	2 60	2 60	..		..																																			..
	Outram ..	8 78	Mosgiel-Outram ..	8 78	0 68	9 66	..	..	..	1 Oct., 1877							8 78																												8 78
	Lawrence ..	21 76	Clarksville-Waitahuna	15 4	2 2	23 78	..	..	..	22 Jan., 1877						15 4																													21 76
			Waitahuna-Lawrence	6 72						2 April, 1877						6 72																													
	Lawrence-Roxburgh	38 25	Preliminary survey..	38 25	..	38 25	38 25	Prelim.		..																																			..
	Catlin's River ..	19 20	Balclutha-Romahapa	7 62	1 63	21 3	..	..	..	15 Dec., 1885															7 62																				19 20
			Romahapa-Glenomaru	6 18			..	..	..	9 July, 1891																					6 18														
			Catlin's Tunnel Sec.	0 46			..	..	..	1 Mar., 1895																								0 46											
			Hunt's Road Sec. (part)	3 48			..	..	..	[illegible] Dec., 1895																									3 48										
			Hunt's Road Sec. (part)	1 6			..	..	..	[illegible] June, 1896																										1 6									
	Waipahi - Heriot Burn	20 3	Waipahi-Kelso ..	15 27	2 3	22 6	..	..	..	1 Dec., 1880										15 27																									26 23
			Kelso-Heriot	4 56						[illegible] April, 1884														4 56																					
	Heriot Railway Extension	6 20	Heriot-Eadie's ..	6 20	0 45	6 65	..	..	..	15 Feb., 1905																																		6 20	
	Extension to Roxburgh, *viâ* Rae's Junction and Ettrick	28 10	Surveyed ..	28 10	..	28 10	28 10	Prelim.	..																																				..
	Viâ Spylaw ..	25 70	Surveyed ..	25 70	..	25 70	25 70	Prelim.	..																																				..
	Waimea Plains District Ry.	36 39	Gore-Lumsden ..	36 39	1 34	37 73	..	..	..	1 April, 1886 *																36 39																			36 39
	Kelso-Gore ..	24 0	Surveyed ..	9 58	..	9 58	9 58	..	..																																				..
			Preliminary survey ..	14 22		14 22	14 22	Prelim.	..																																				..
	Riversdale-Switzers	13 70	Riversdale Section ..	7 0	..	7 0	4 50	..	2 30																																				..
			Surveyed ..	6 70	..	6 70	6 70	..	..																																				..
	Edendale-Toitois	19 30	Edendale-Wyndham	4 0	0 72	10 28			..	9 Oct., 1882												4 0																							9 36
			Wyndham-Glenham	5 36						1 May, 1890																				5 36															
			Surveyed ..	9 74	..	9 74	9 74	..	..																																				..
	Seaward Bush ..	24 52	Appleby-Waimatua	5 40	1 50	26 22	..	..	..	9 June, 1886																5 40																			24 52
			Waimatua-Mokotua	5 58			..	..	..	16 Jan., 1888																	5 58																		
			Waituna Sec. (portion)	6 62			..	..	..	6 Mar., 1895																								6 62											
			Waituna Sec. (portion)	1 40			..	..	..	8 June, 1899																													1 40						
			Titiroa and Waimahaka Sections	5 12			..	..	..																														5 12						
Catlin's-Seaward Bush	Catlin's - Seaward Bush	57 60	Owaka Catlin's River Bridge	4 0	0 30	4 30	0 42	..	..	1 Aug., 1904																																		3 38	3 38
			Reconnaissance ..	40 32	..	40 32	40 32	Prelim.	..																																				..
			Tokanui-Waimahaka	13 28	..	13 28	13 28	..	..																																				..
Canterbury Interior Main Line	Oxford-Temuka ..	88 0	Oxford-Sheffield ..	11 44	0 27	11 71	..	..	..	7 Aug., 1884														11 44																					11 44
			Surveyed ..	21 7		21 7	21 7	..	..																																				..
			Reconnaissance ..	50 29		50 29	50 29	Prelim.	..																																				
Otago Central	Waitaki Bluff Main Line to Lake Hawea	182 56	Wingatui Jct.-Hindon	16 67	4 60	90 54	..	..	..	24 Oct., 1889																			16 67																112 38
			Hindon Section (part)	2 48				..	..	9 April, 1891																					23 21														
			Deep Stream Section	4 22				..	..																																				
			Nenthorn Section ..	9 0			..	..	..																																				
			Middlemarch Section	7 31			..	..	..																																				
			Middlemarch-Hyde	16 12			..	..	..	12 July, 1894																								16 12											
			Hyde-Kokonga ..	10 0			..	..	..	1 Oct., 1897																											10 0								
			Kokonga-Ranfurly ..	11 25			..	..	..	14 Dec., 1898																												11 25							
			Ranfurly-Wedderburn	8 29			..	..	..	1 June, 1900																														8 29					
			Wedderburn-Ida Valley	12 24	1 02	13 26	..	..	..	2 Dec., 1901																															12 24				
			Ida Valley-Poolburn	4 30	0 12	4 42	..	..	..	1 Sept., 1904																																		13 20	
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			Spottis-Chatto ..	7 0	..	7 0	..	7 0	..																																				..
			Chatto-Alexandra ..	9 0	..	9 0	..	9 0	..																																				..
			Surveyed ..	52 38		52 38	52 38	..	..																																				..
Invercargill-Kingston and Branch, Lumsden-Mararoa	Invercargill-Kingston	87 4	Invercargill-Winton	18 58	5 15	92 19	..	..	..	22 Feb., 1871	18 58																																		87 4
			Winton-Caroline ..	22 10						20 Oct., 1875					22 10																														
			Caroline-Elbow ..	8 27						7 Feb., 1876					8 27																														
			Elbow-Lowther ..	5 76						15 Jan., 1877						5 76																													
			Lowther-Athol ..	13 18						28 Jan., 1878							13 18																												
			Athol-Fairlight ..	10 10						29 April, 1878							10 10																												
			Fairlight-Kingston ..	8 35						10 July, 1878								8 35																											
			Kingston Wharf ..	0 10						14 Dec., 1878								0 10																											
	Lumsden-Mararoa	30 0	Lumsden-Castle Rock	2 21	1 0	11 40	..	..	..	1 April, 1881											2 21																								10 40
			Castle Rock - Murray Creek	4 9						13 Mar., 1886															4 9																				
			Murray Creek-Mossburn	4 10						22 Jan., 1887																4 10																			
			Surveyed ..	8 20	..	8 20	8 20	..	..																																				..
			Reconnaissance ..	11 20	..	11 20	11 20	Prelim	..																																				..
Forest Hill Railway	Winton to Hedgehope	12 40	Winton - Hedgehope Station	**12 40	0 65	13 25	..	..	..	17 July, 1899																													12 40						12 40
Western Railways	Wallacetown Branch	17 53	Makarewa Junction-Riverton	17 53	6 37	64 13	..	..	..	9 June, 1879								17 53																											17 53
	Otautau Branch	11 40	Thornbury (Aparima Junc.) to Otautau	11 40						15 Dec., 1879									11 40																										11 40
	Otautau-Nightcaps	10 55	Otautau-Wairio ..	10 55						3 Mar., 1882											10 55																								10 55
	Orepuki Branch	17 68	Riverton-Oraki ..	6 3						25 July, 1881											6 3																								17 68
			Oraki-Colac ..	1 30						24 Sept., 1883													1 30																						
			Colac-Orepuki ..	10 35						5 May, 1886															10 35																				
Orepuki-Waiau River	Orepuki-Waiau ..	13 30	Orepuki-Waihoaka ..	4 48	0 58	5 26	..	..	..	1 Oct., 1903																																	4 48		4 48
			Waihoaka - Camp Creek	5 52		5 52	..	5 52	..																																				..
			Camp Creek-Waiau..	3 10	..	3 10	3 10	..	..																																				..
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* In these cases the dates given are the dates on which the railways became the property of the Government.

† This comprises 3 m. 48 ch. of railways constructed by the Government, and 1 m. 60 ch. of lines constructed by private company and afterwards purchased by the Government.

‡ This comprises 45 m. 55 ch. of railways constructed by the Government, and 45 m. 79 ch. of lines constructed by private companies under the District Railways Act and afterwards purchased by the Government.

§ This comprises 11 m. 23 ch. of railways constructed by the Government, and 36 m. 39 ch. of lines constructed by private companies under the District Railways Act and afterwards purchased by the Government.

‖ This comprises 23 m. 40 ch. of railways constructed by the Government, and 3 m. 69 ch. of lines constructed by private company and afterwards purchased by the Government.

** 9 m. 76 ch. formerly returned as opened tramway.

†† In these cases the dates given are the dates on which the title to the railway was actually vested in the Government. Possession was taken of the railway by Government on 25th May, 1895.

* This comprises 20 m. 70 ch. constructed by Government, and 74 m. 2 ch. constructed by New Zealand Midland Railway Company and 9 m. 44 ch. partly constructed by New Zealand Midland Railway Company and finished by Government.

continued.

1888-89.	1882-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
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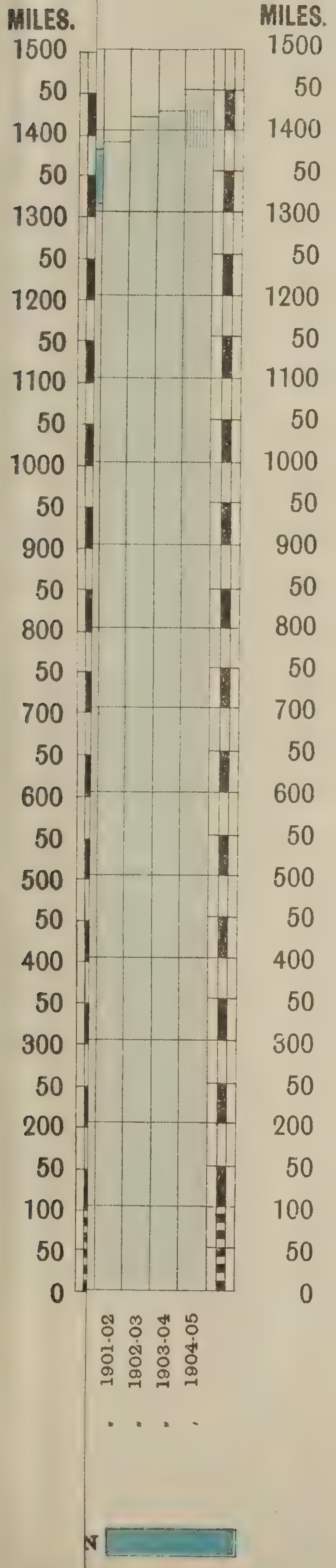
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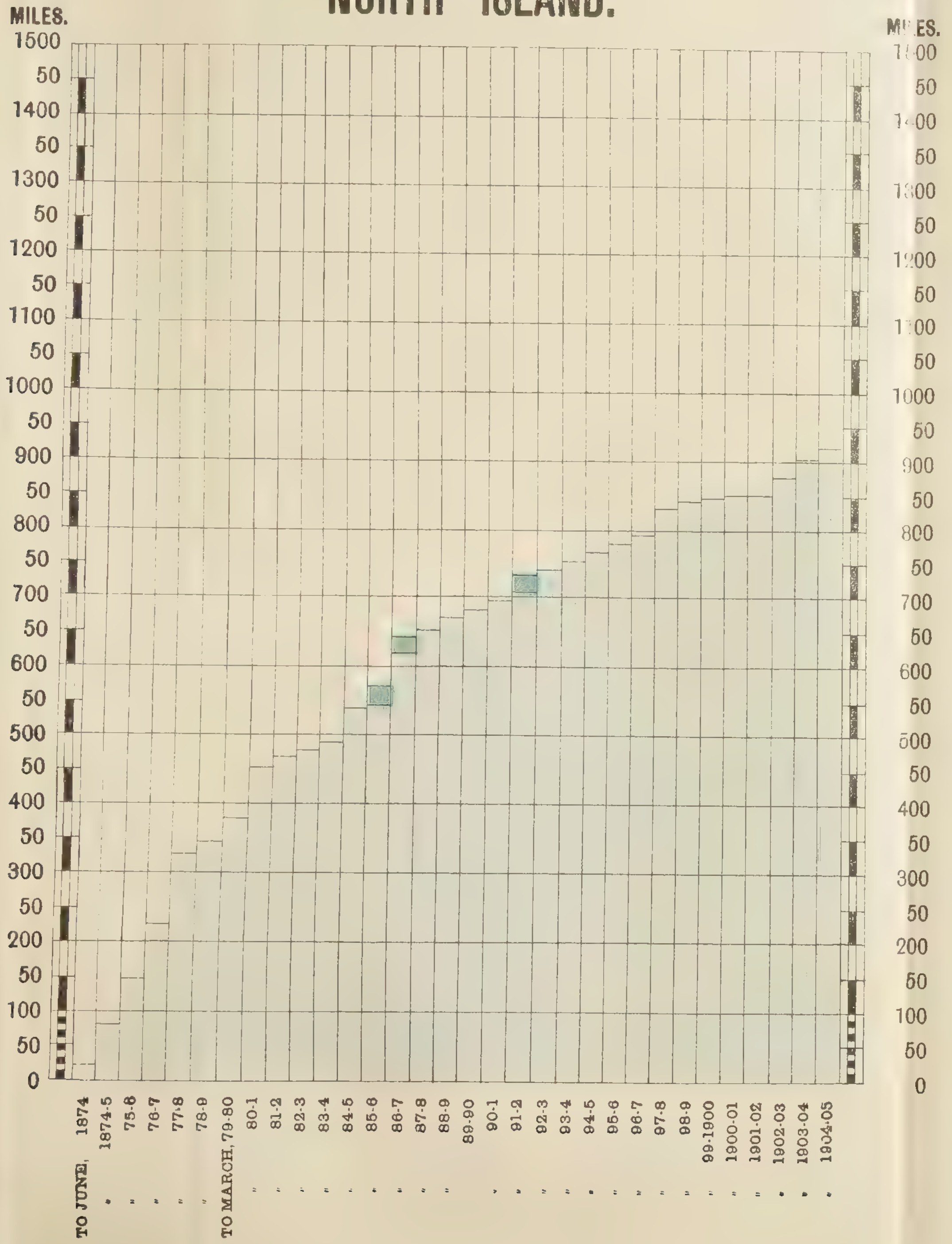
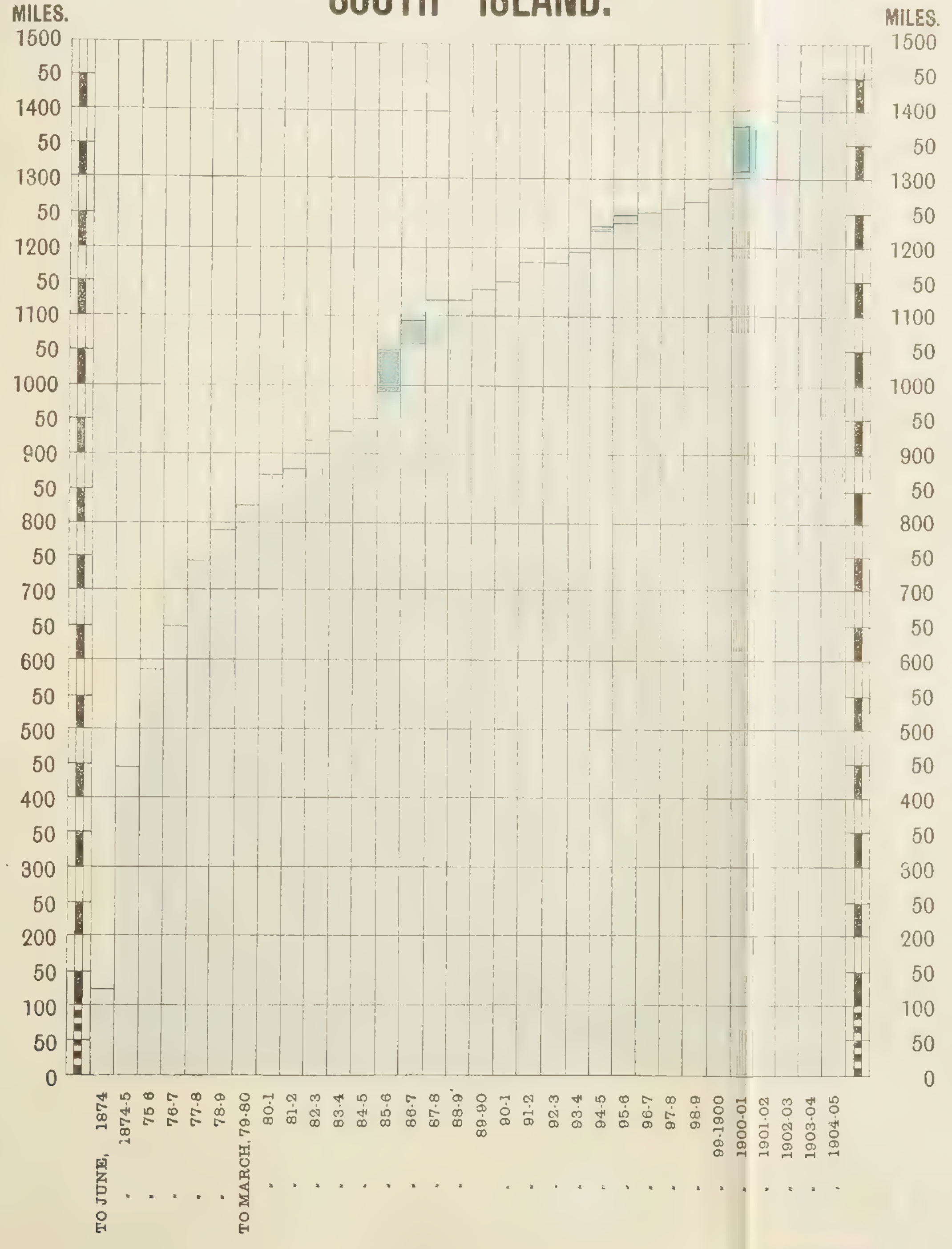
Number of Miles open of Government Lines.

NORTH ISLAND.



Number of Miles open of Government Lines.

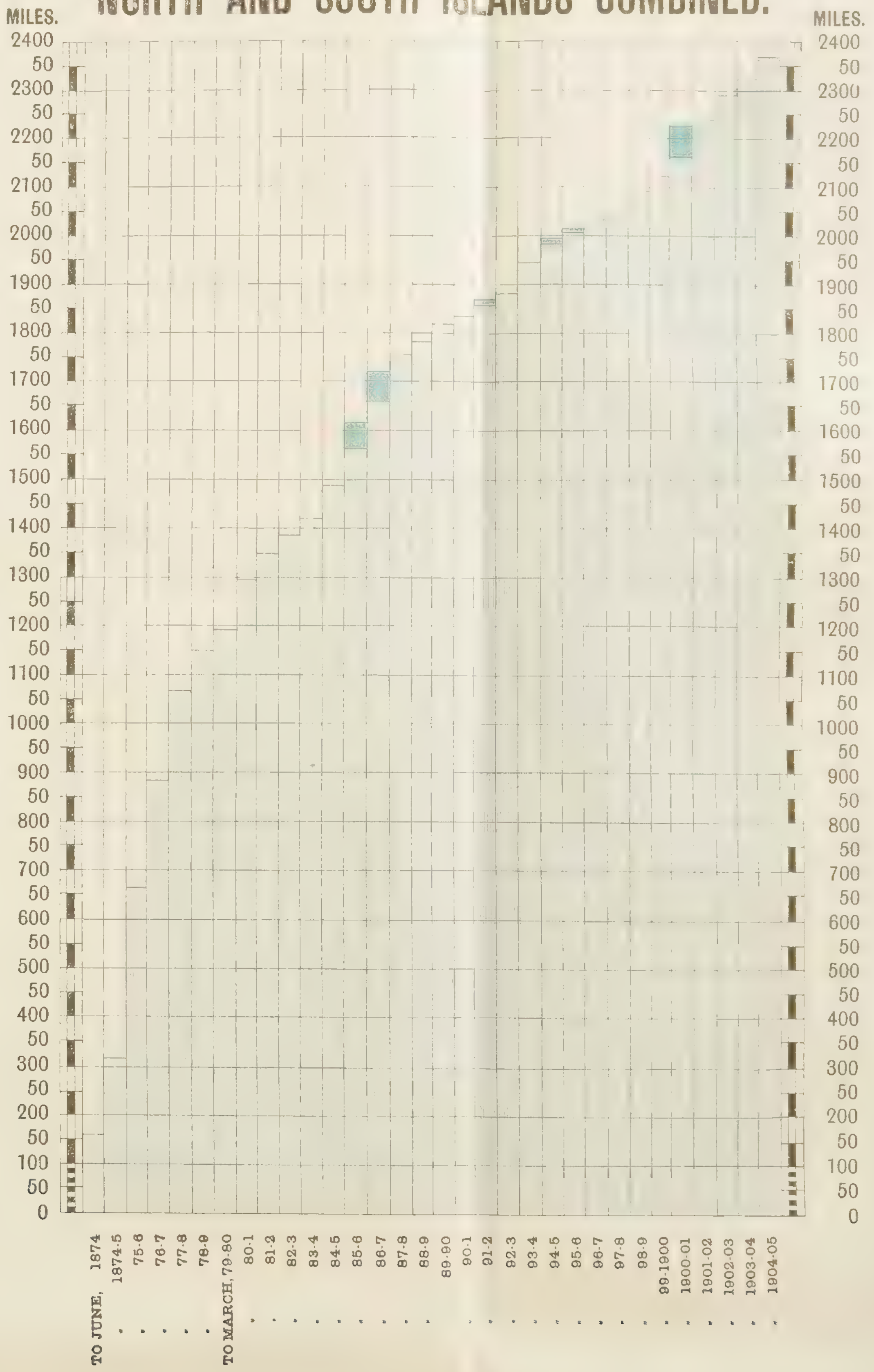
SOUTH ISLAND.



PRIVATE RAILWAYS ACQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT SHOWN 🟦

Number of Miles open of Government Lines.

NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS COMBINED.



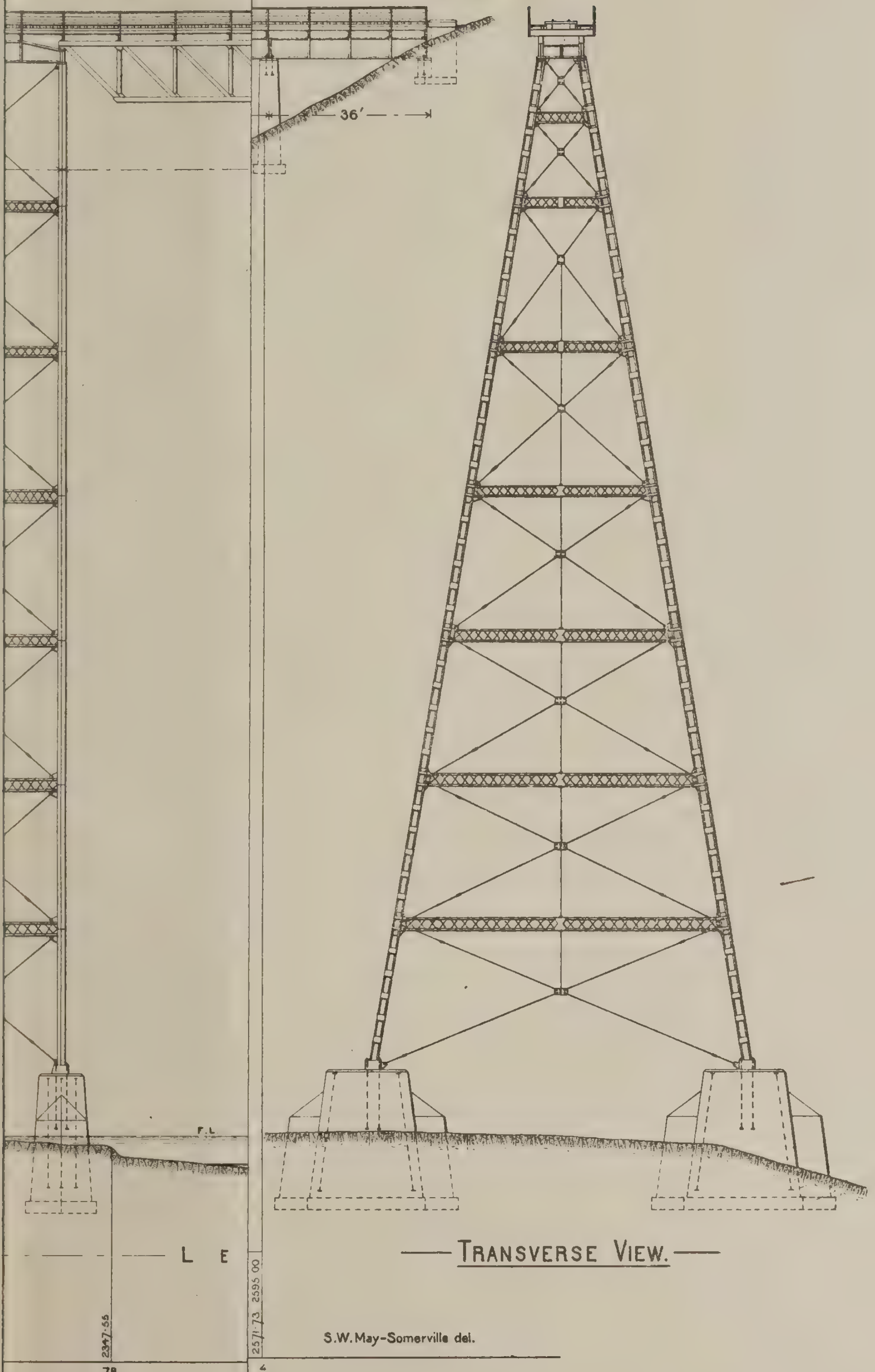
D._1.

ISLAND MAIN
—— MAKATOTE V

Spans of 100ft. Five Piers

— SCALE.—

50
100



—— TRANSVERSE VIEW. ——

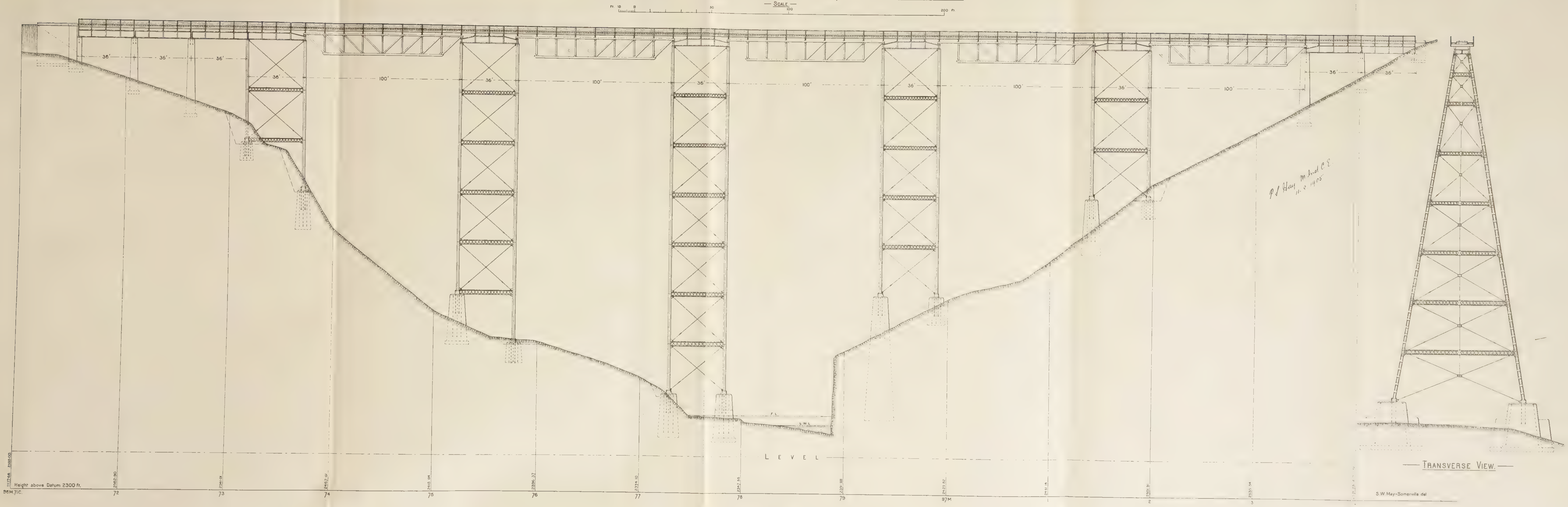
S.W. May-Somerville del.

—— GENERAL EL

NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.

MAKATOTE VIADUCT.

Description. Five Spans of 36 ft. Five Spans of 100 ft. Five Piers of 36 ft. Height from Creek Bed to Rail Level 260 ft.



P. S. Hay M Inst C.E.
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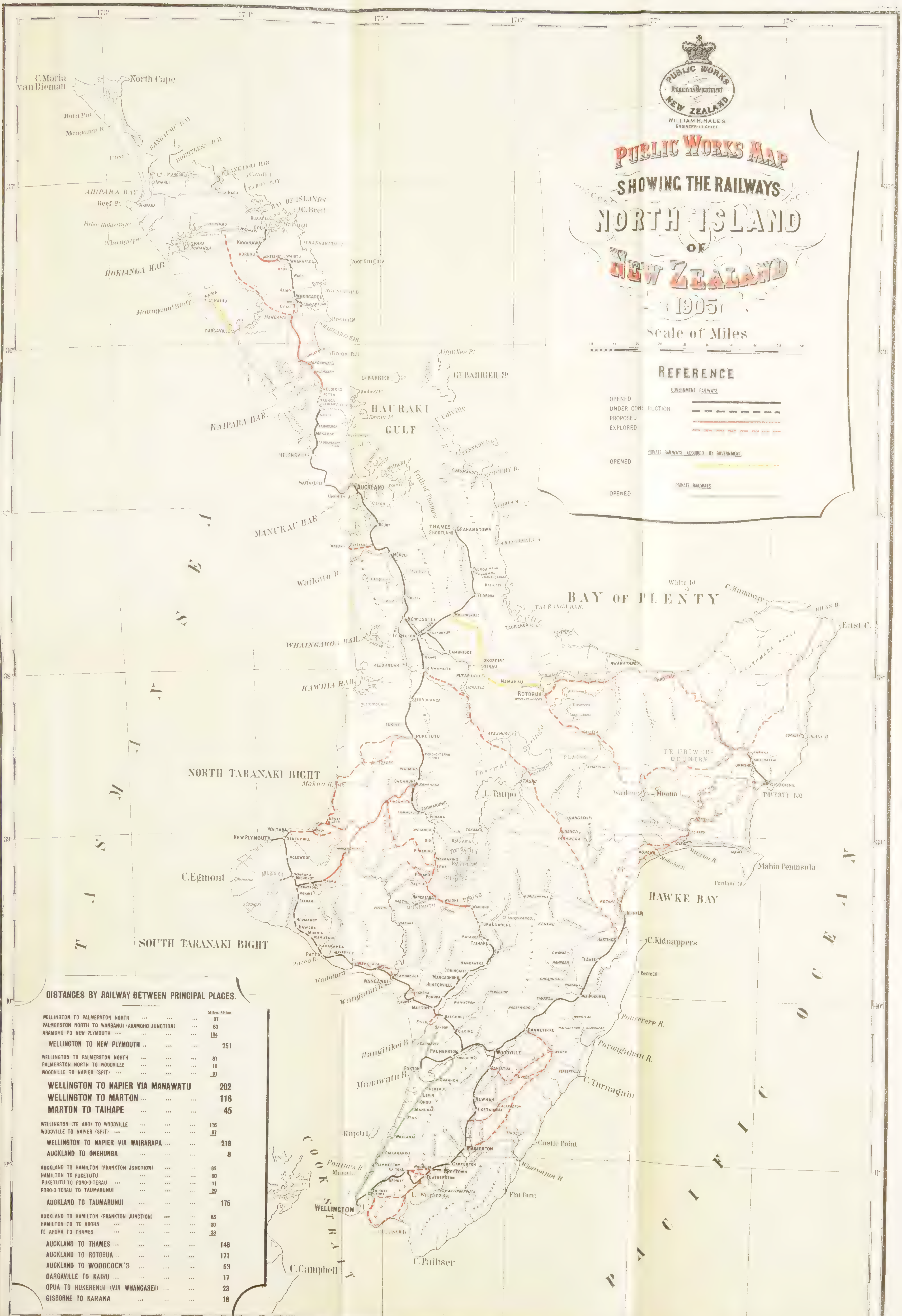
S. W. May-Somerville del.

GENERAL ELEVATION.

TRANSVERSE VIEW.



PUBLIC WORKS
Engineers Department
NEW ZEALAND

WILLIAM H. HALES.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF

PUBLIC WORKS MAP
SHOWING THE RAILWAYS
NORTH ISLAND
OF
NEW ZEALAND
(1905)

Scale of Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

REFERENCE

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

OPENED	▬
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	▬ ▬ ▬
PROPOSED	▬
EXPLORED	▬ ▬ ▬

PRIVATE RAILWAYS ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

OPENED	▬

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

OPENED	▬

DISTANCES BY RAILWAY BETWEEN PRINCIPAL PLACES.

	Miles.	Miles.
WELLINGTON TO PALMERSTON NORTH	87	
PALMERSTON NORTH TO WANGANUI (ARAMOHO JUNCTION) ...	60	
ARAMOHO TO NEW PLYMOUTH	104	
WELLINGTON TO NEW PLYMOUTH		251
WELLINGTON TO PALMERSTON NORTH	87	
PALMERSTON NORTH TO WOODVILLE	18	
WOODVILLE TO NAPIER (SPIT)	97	
WELLINGTON TO NAPIER VIA MANAWATU		202
WELLINGTON TO MARTON		116
MARTON TO TAIHAPE		45
WELLINGTON (TE ARO) TO WOODVILLE	116	
WOODVILLE TO NAPIER (SPIT)	97	
WELLINGTON TO NAPIER VIA WAIRARAPA		213
AUCKLAND TO ONEHUNGA		8
AUCKLAND TO HAMILTON (FRANKTON JUNCTION)	85	
HAMILTON TO PUKETUTU	50	
PUKETUTU TO PORO-O-TERAU	11	
PORO-O-TERAU TO TAUMARUNUI	29	
AUCKLAND TO TAUMARUNUI		175
AUCKLAND TO HAMILTON (FRANKTON JUNCTION)	85	
HAMILTON TO TE AROHA	30	
TE AROHA TO THAMES	33	
AUCKLAND TO THAMES		148
AUCKLAND TO ROTORUA		171
AUCKLAND TO WOODCOCK'S		59
DARGAVILLE TO KAIHU		17
OPUA TO HUKERENUI (VIA WHANGAREI)		23
GISBORNE TO KARAKA		18

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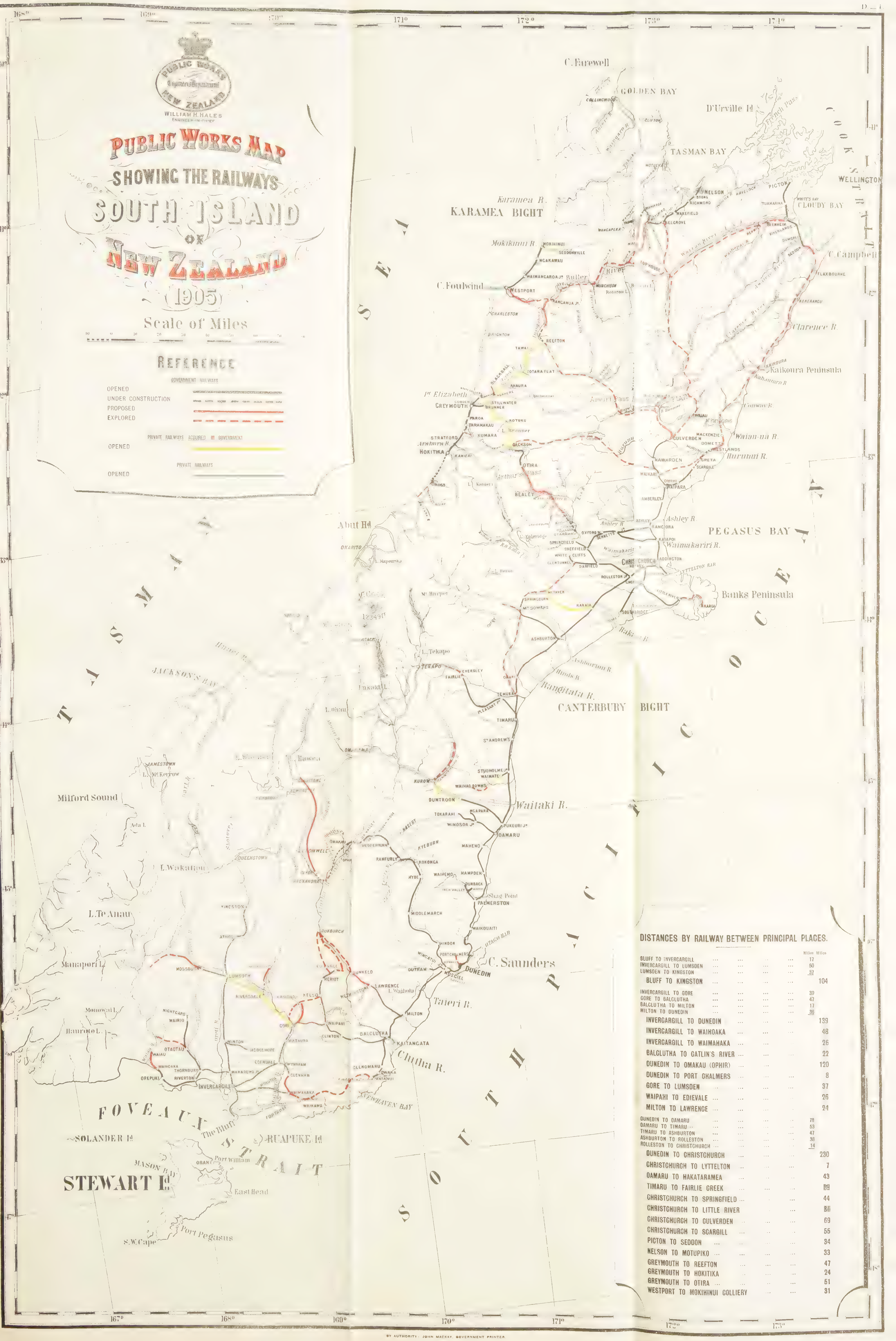
PUBLIC WORKS
Engineers Department
NEW ZEALAND
WILLIAM H. HALES
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF

PUBLIC WORKS MAP
SHOWING THE RAILWAYS
SOUTH ISLAND
OF
NEW ZEALAND
(1905)



DISTANCES BY RAILWAY BETWEEN PRINCIPAL PLACES.

	Miles	Miles
BLUFF TO INVERCARGILL	17	
INVERCARGILL TO LUMSDEN	50	
LUMSDEN TO KINGSTON	37	
BLUFF TO KINGSTON		104
INVERCARGILL TO GORE	39	
GORE TO BALCLUTHA	47	
BALCLUTHA TO MILTON	17	
MILTON TO DUNEDIN	36	
INVERCARGILL TO DUNEDIN		139
INVERCARGILL TO WAIHOAKA		48
INVERCARGILL TO WAIMAHAKA		26
BALCLUTHA TO CATLIN'S RIVER		22
DUNEDIN TO OMAKAU (OPHIR)		120
DUNEDIN TO PORT CHALMERS		8
GORE TO LUMSDEN		37
WAIPAHI TO EDIEVALE		26
MILTON TO LAWRENCE		24
DUNEDIN TO OAMARU	78	
OAMARU TO TIMARU	53	
TIMARU TO ASHBURTON	47	
ASHBURTON TO ROLLESTON	38	
ROLLESTON TO CHRISTCHURCH	14	
DUNEDIN TO CHRISTCHURCH		230
CHRISTCHURCH TO LYTTELTON		7
OAMARU TO HAKATARAMEA		43
TIMARU TO FAIRLIE CREEK		[illegible]
CHRISTCHURCH TO SPRINGFIELD		44
CHRISTCHURCH TO LITTLE RIVER		[illegible]
CHRISTCHURCH TO CULVERDEN		69
CHRISTCHURCH TO SCARGILL		55
PICTON TO SEDDON		34
NELSON TO MOTUPIKO		33
GREYMOUTH TO REEFTON		47
GREYMOUTH TO HOKITIKA		24
GREYMOUTH TO OTIRA		51
WESTPORT TO MOKIHINUI COLLIERY		31

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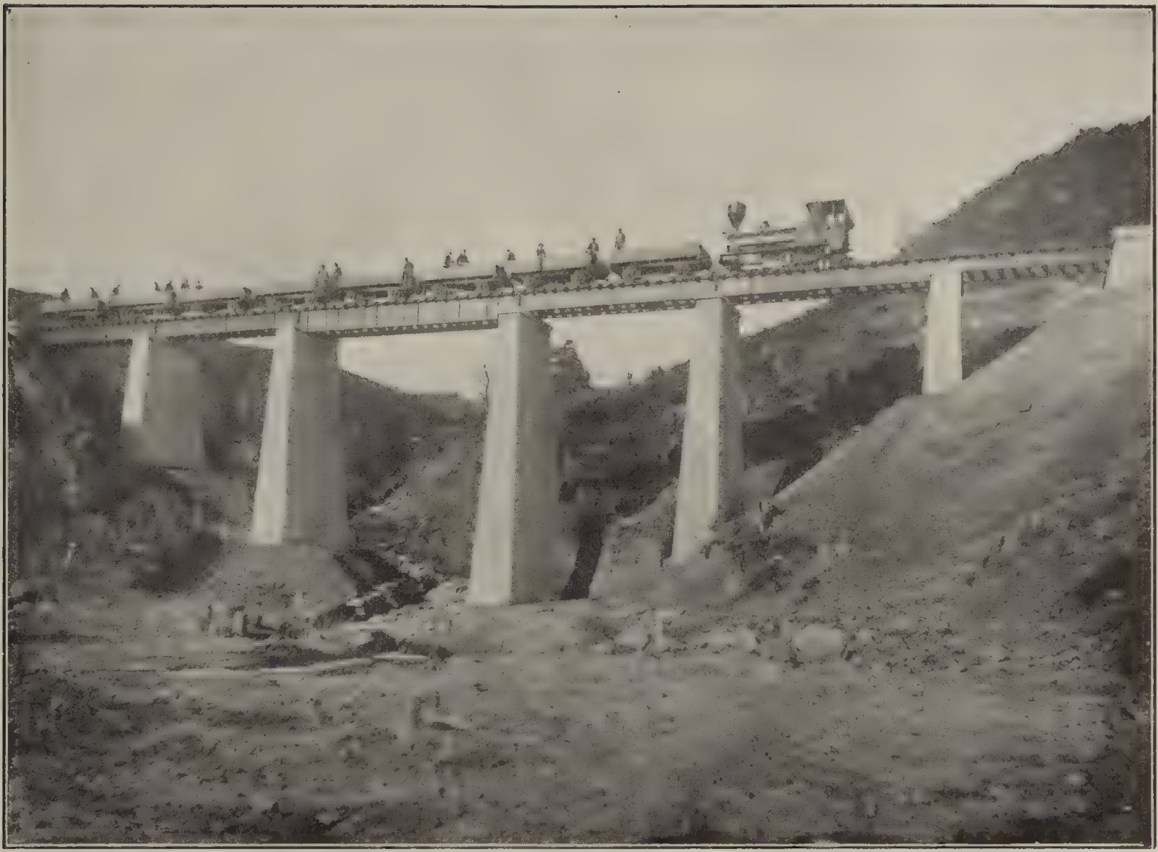
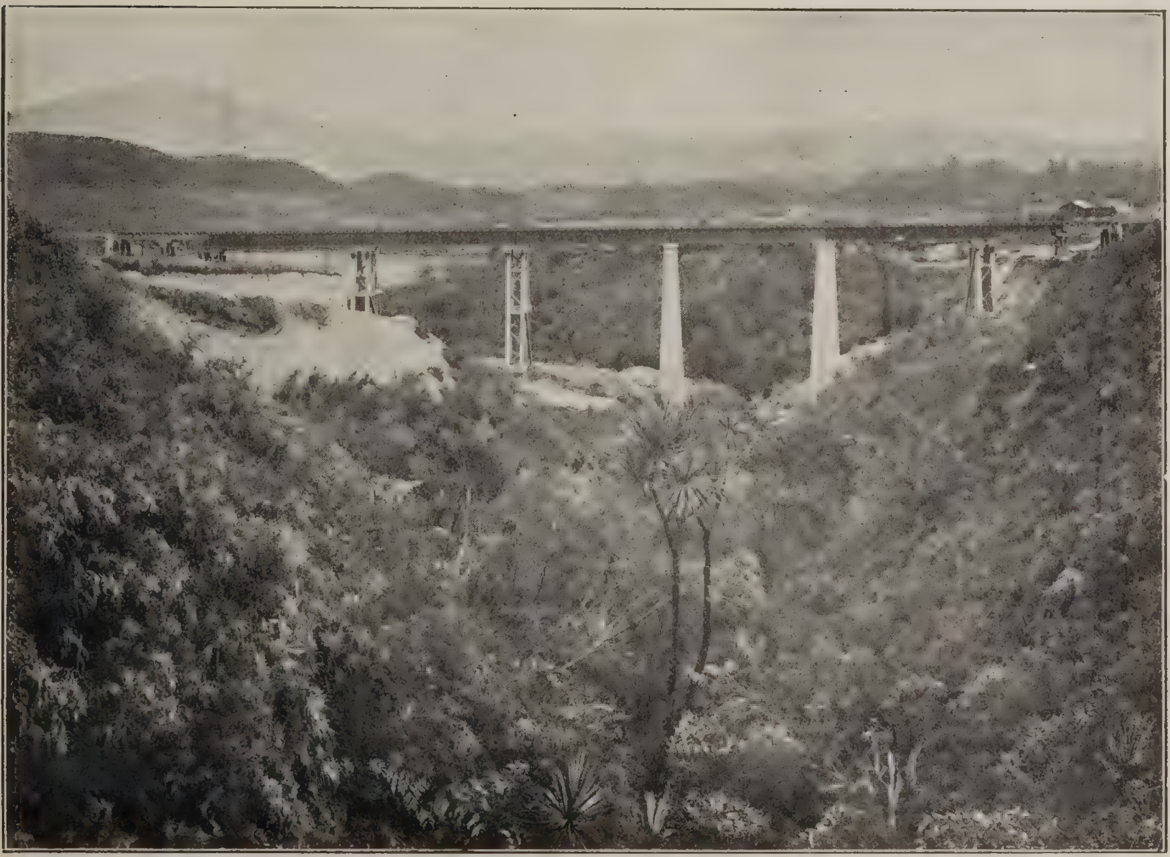
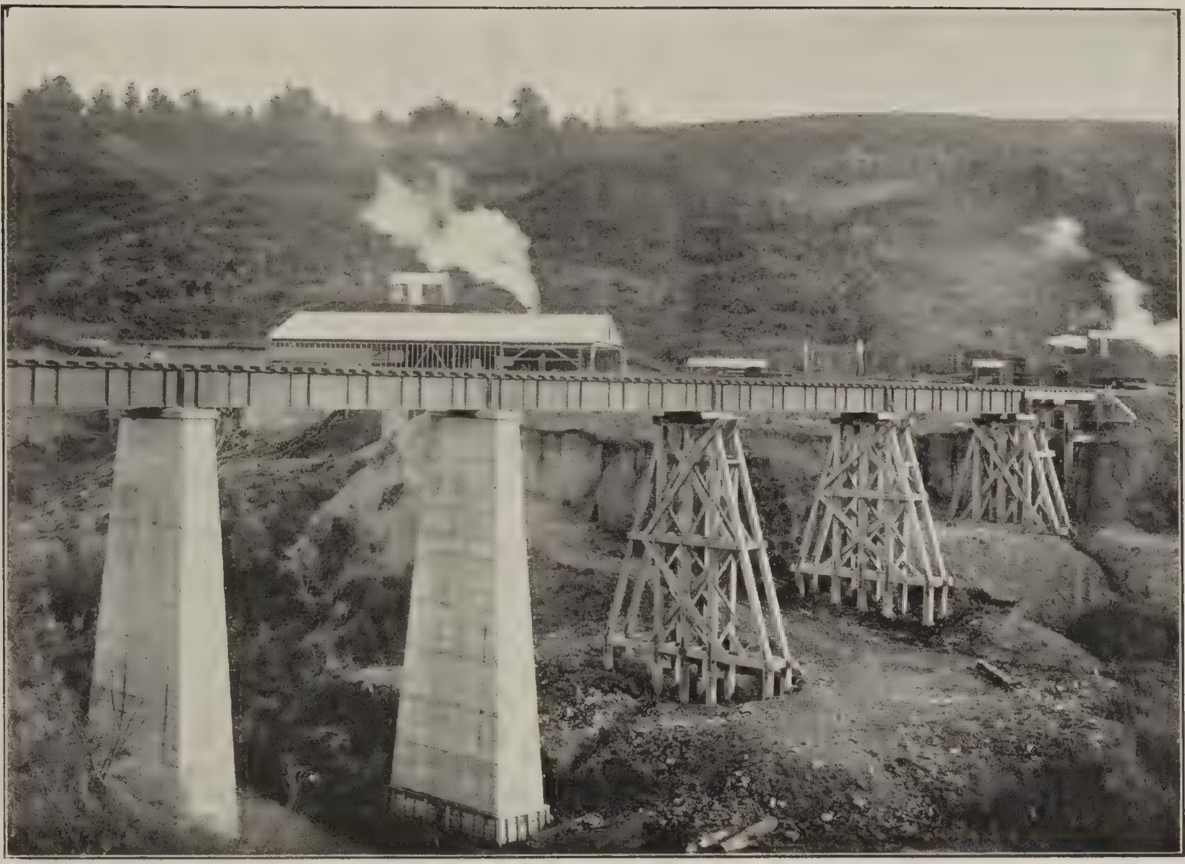


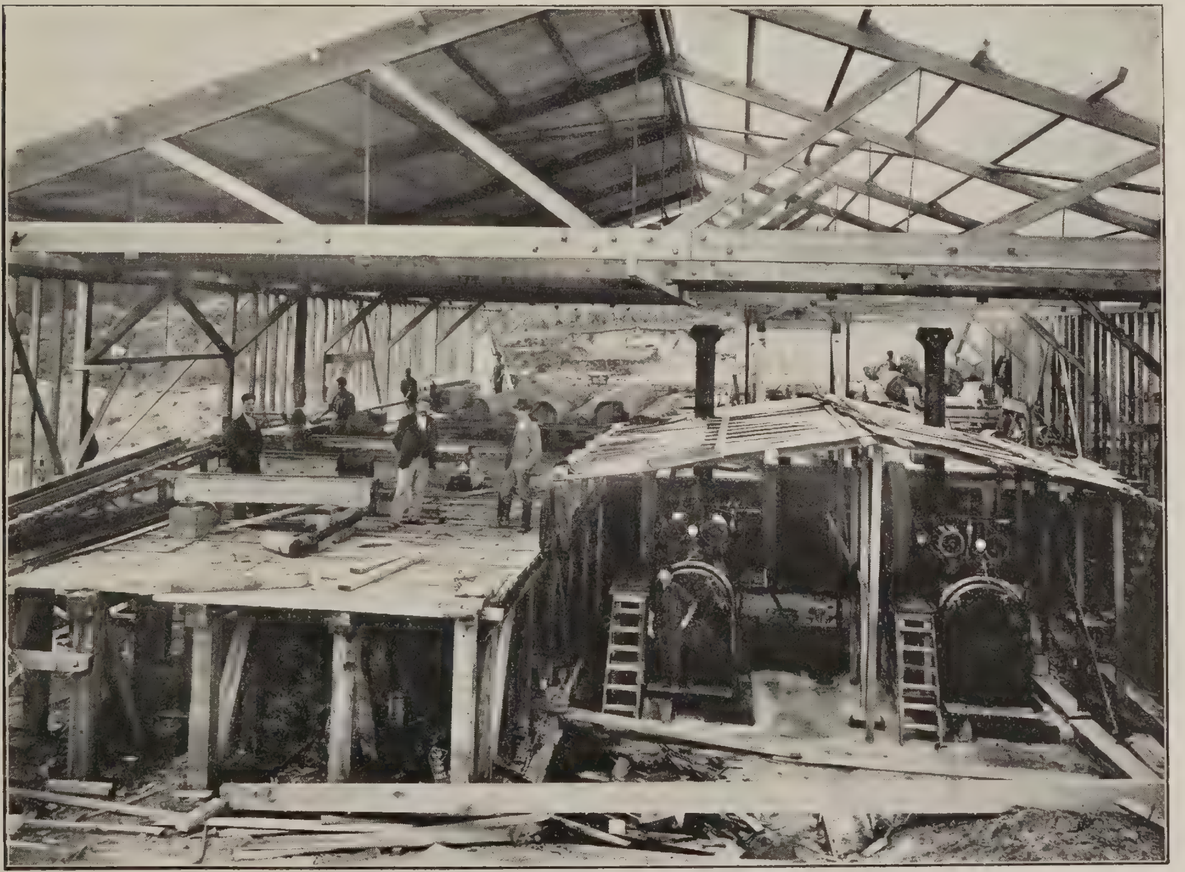
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER WAITEA RIVER, AT 127 MILES 45 CHAINS FROM MARTON JUNCTION; ONE STEEL GIRDER SPAN OF 22 FT., FOUR OF 33 FT., AND ONE OF 44 FT. CREEK BED TO RAIL LEVEL, 55 FT.



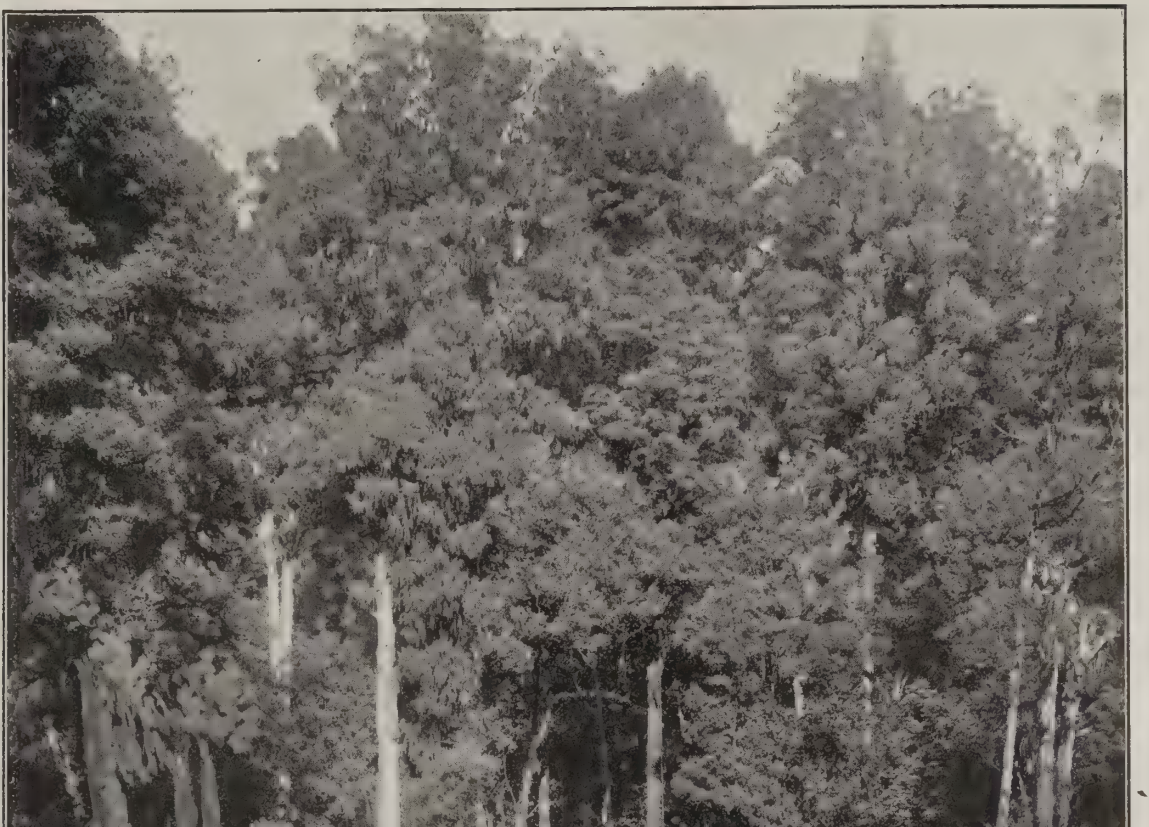
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER KAKAHI RIVER, 125 MILES 64 CHAINS FROM MARTON JUNCTION; FIVE STEEL GIRDER SPANS OF 44 FT. AND ONE OF 22 FT.; HEIGHT, 62 FT. FROM CREEK TO RAIL-LEVEL.



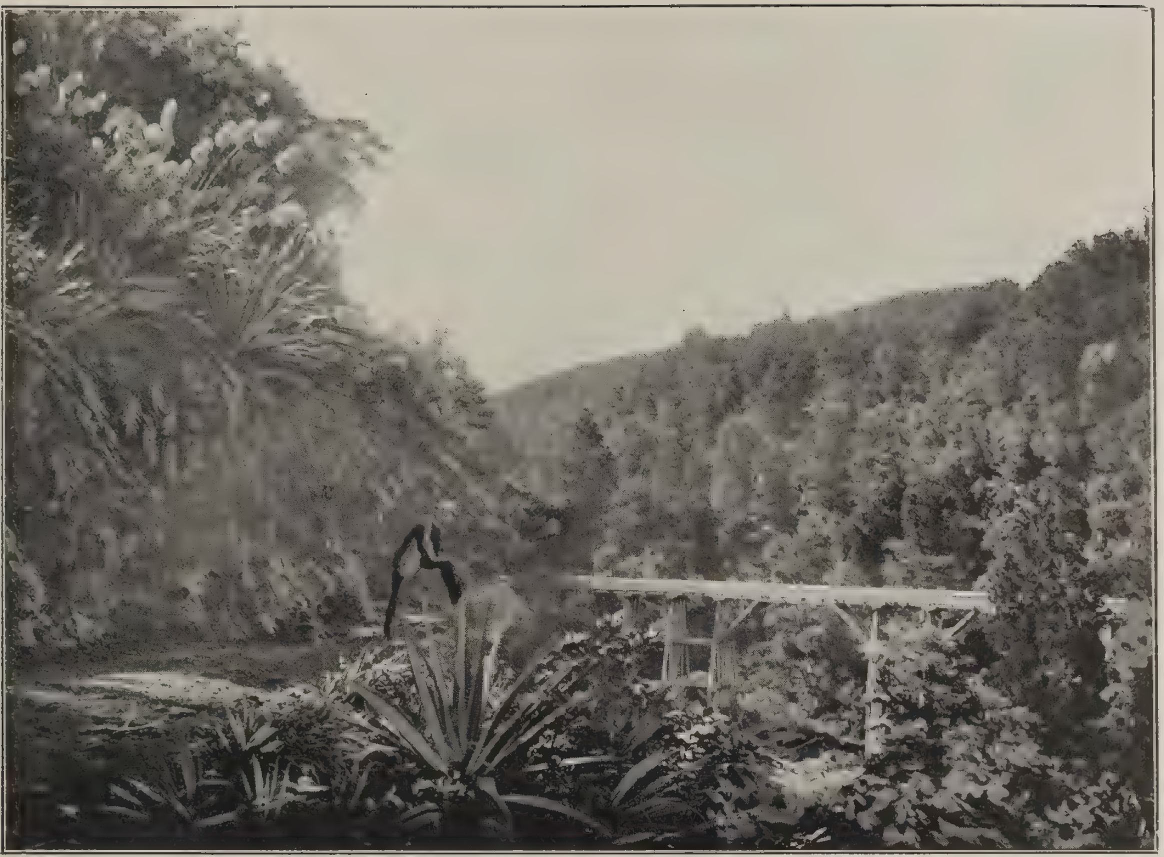
BRIDGE OVER KAKAHI RIVER, SHOWING SAWMILL.



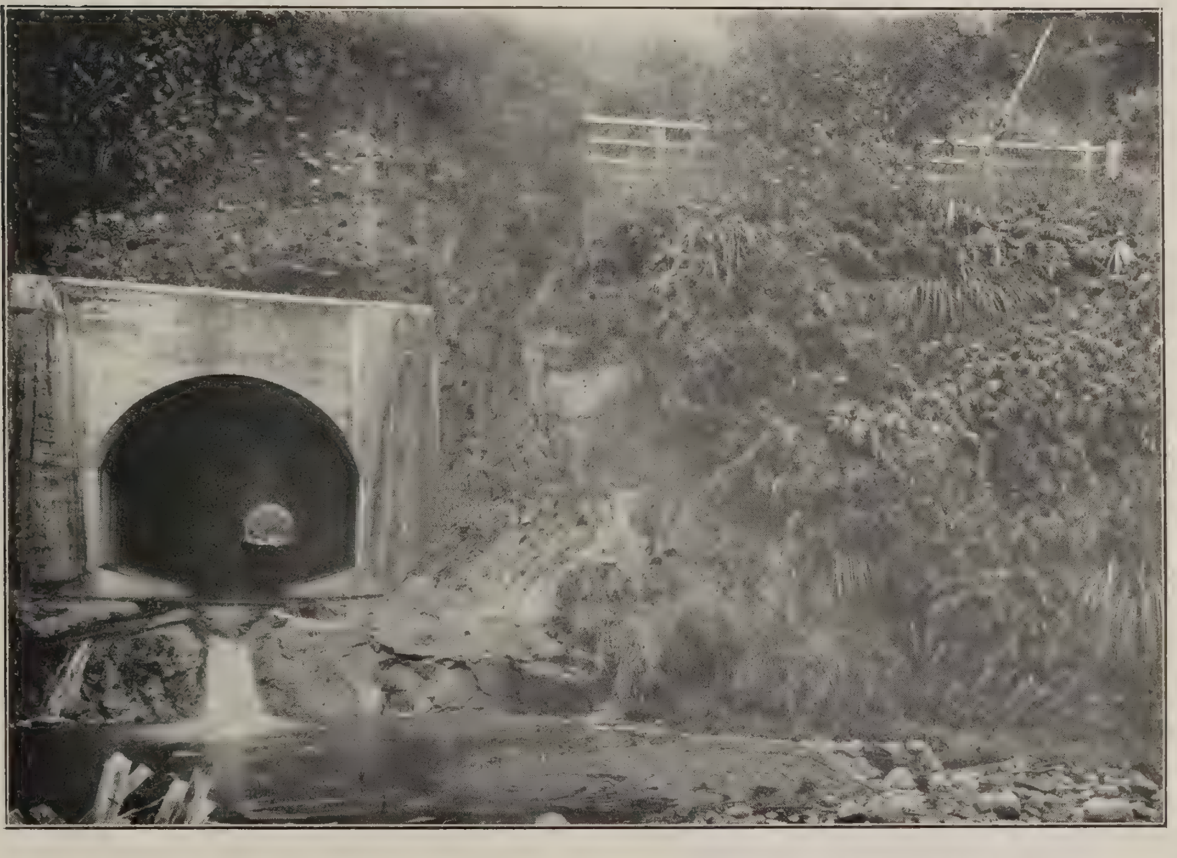
KAKAHI SAWMILL.



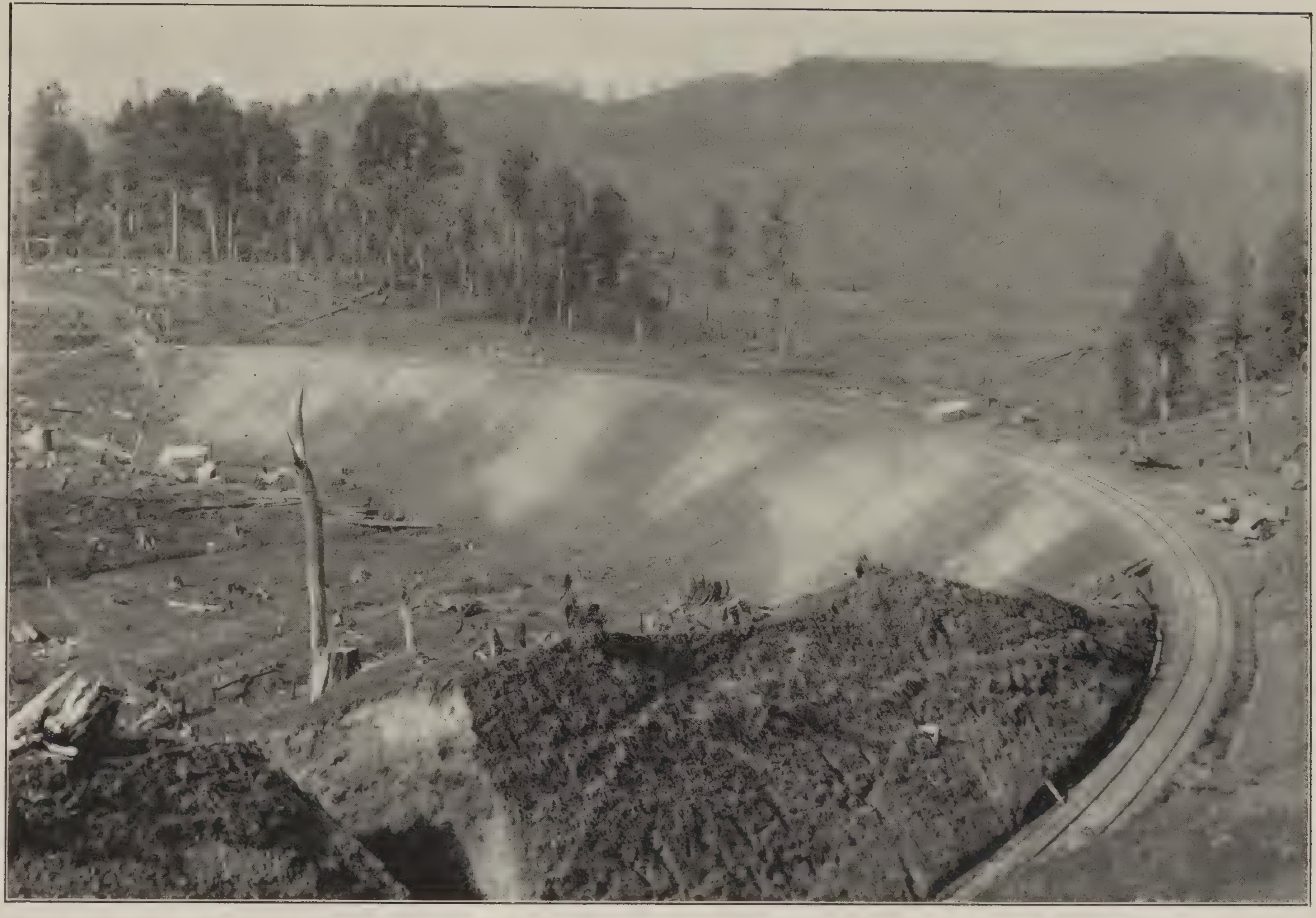
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. SERVICE ROAD BRIDGE OVER TE RUE CREEK, ABOUT 114 MILES 20 CHAINS FROM MARTON JUNCTION.



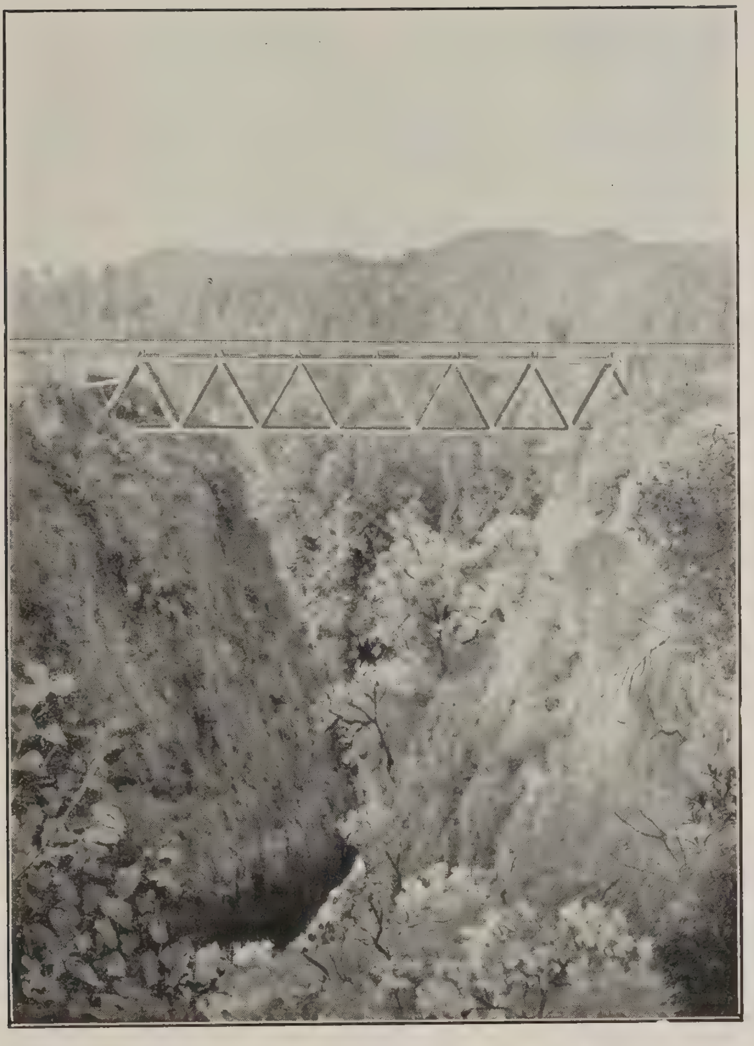
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. VIEW OF MAKATOTE GORGE, SHOWING SERVICE-ROAD BRIDGE, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE BELOW RAILWAY VIADUCT, AT 112 MILES 71 CHAINS FROM MARTON JUNCTION.



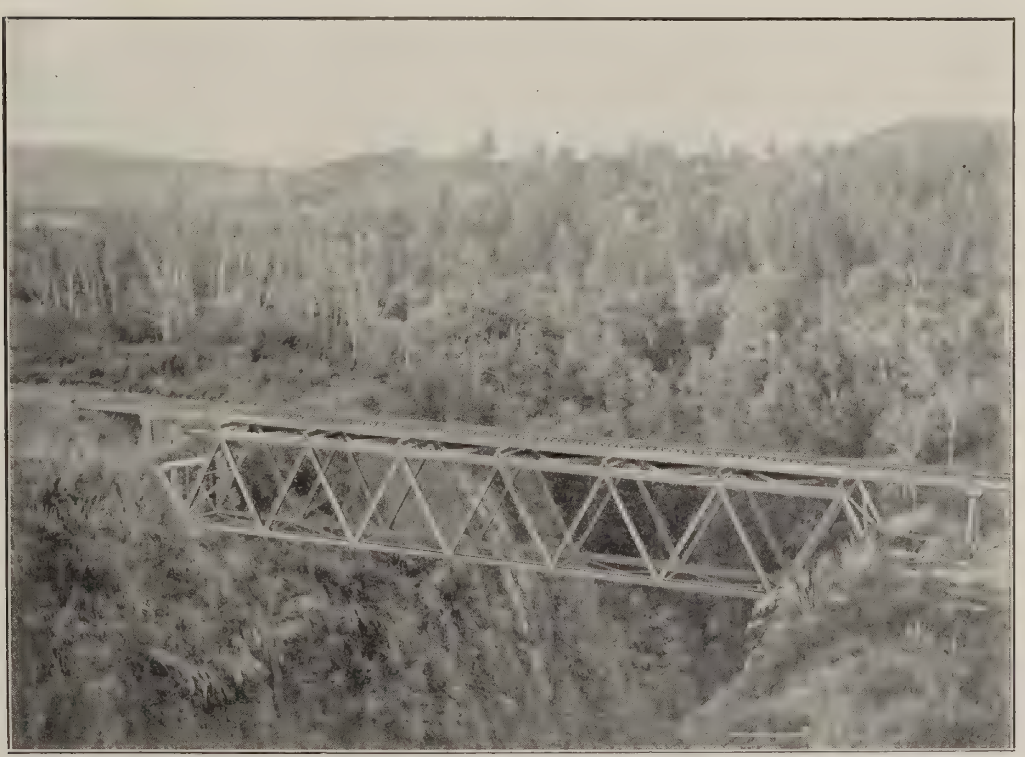
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY: 15 FT. WATER-TUNNEL CARRYING TAIHAPE STREAM UNDER RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, AT 43 MILES 52 CHAINS FROM MARTON JUNCTION.



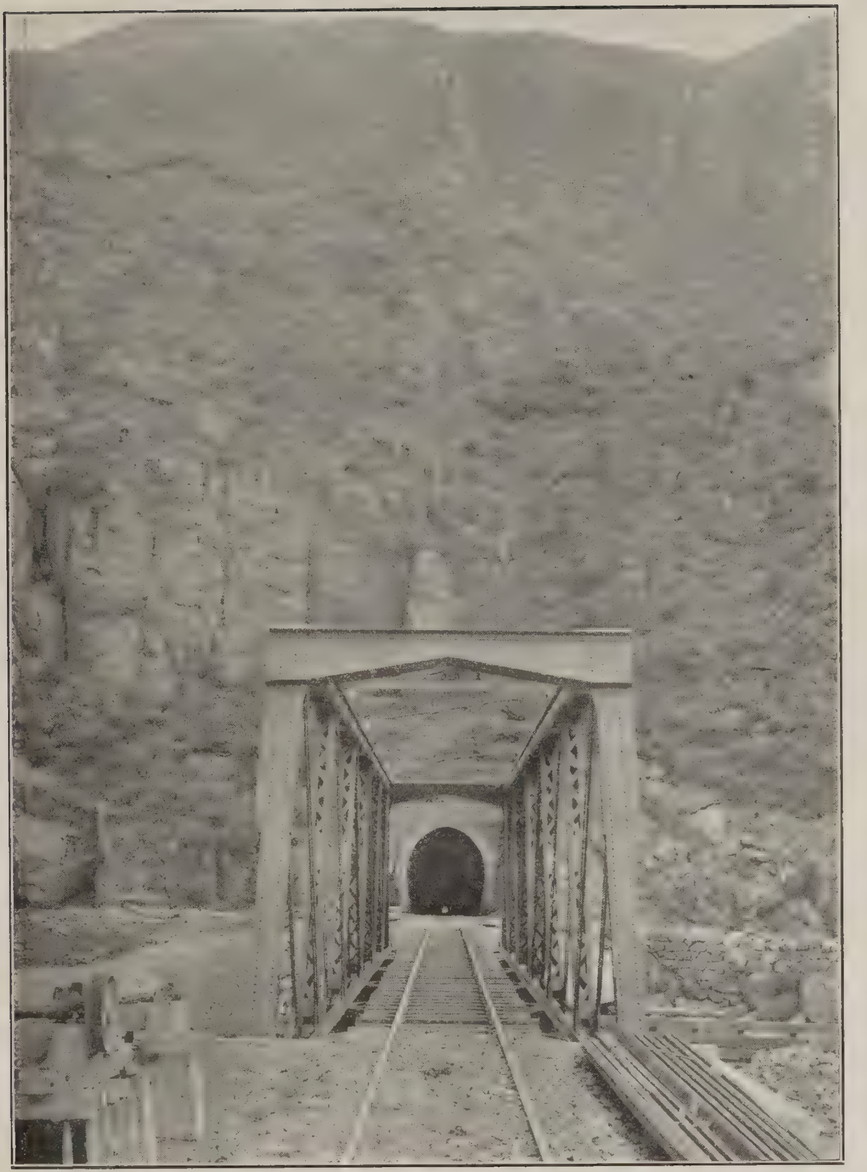
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. EMBANKMENT, ABOUT 2 MILES NORTH OF TAIHAPE, 63 FT. HIGH; CONTENTS, 100,000 CUBIC YARDS.



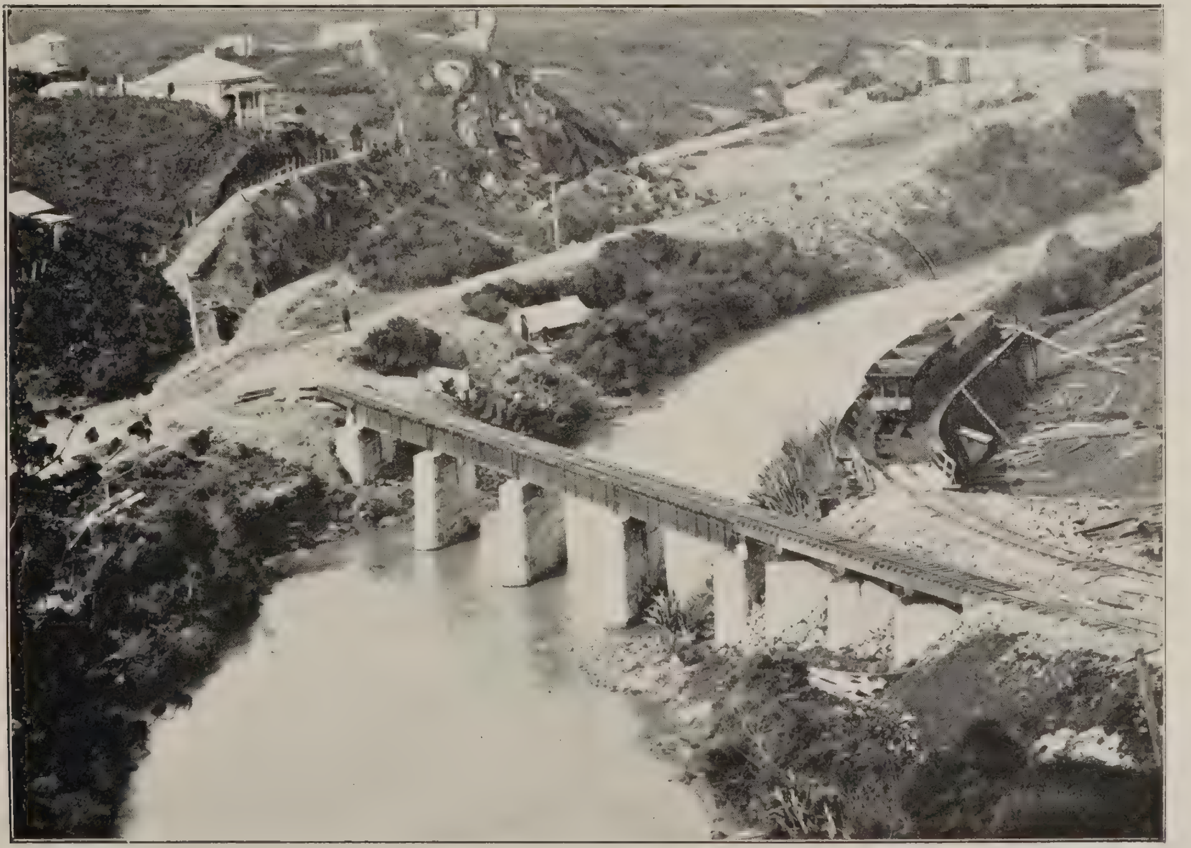
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER TOI CREEK, 37 MILES 54 CHAINS FROM MARTON JUNCTION; ONE STEEL GIRDER SPAN OF 156 FT., TWO TIMBER SPANS OF 20 FT., AND TWO 11 FT.; 187 FT. FROM CREEK-BED TO RAIL-LEVEL.



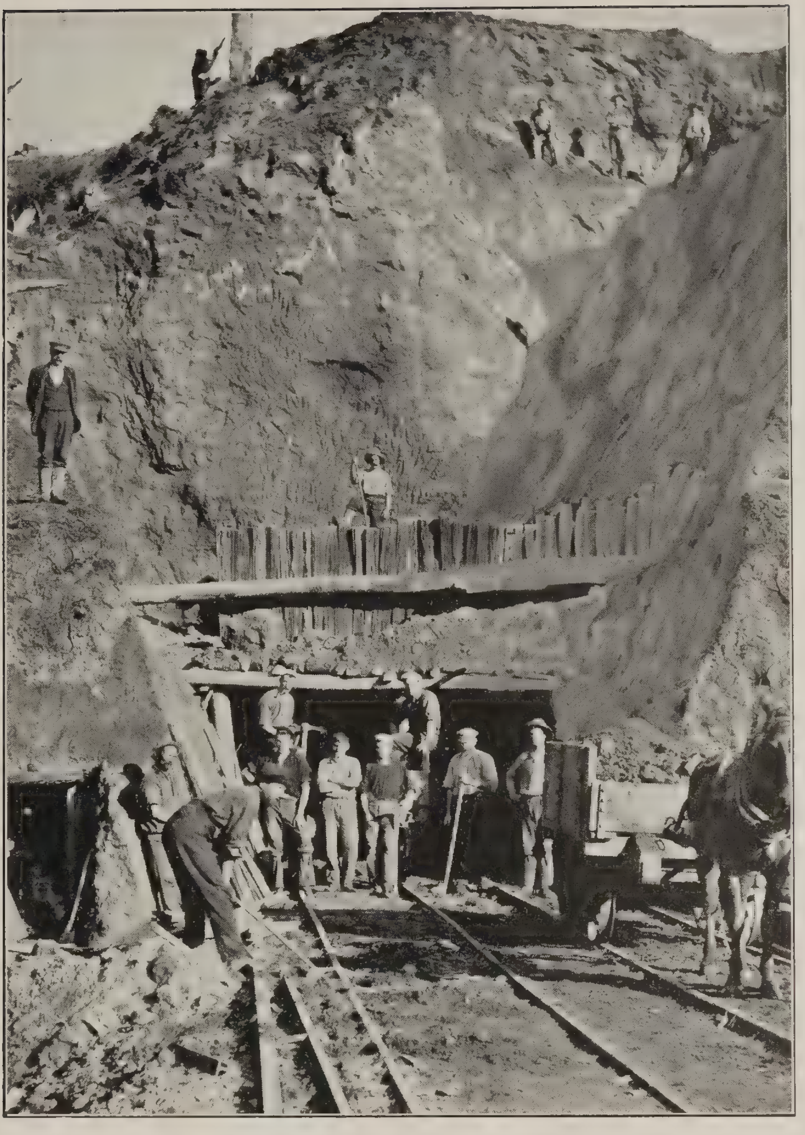
NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER TOI CREEK, 6 MILES BEYOND MANGAWEKA.



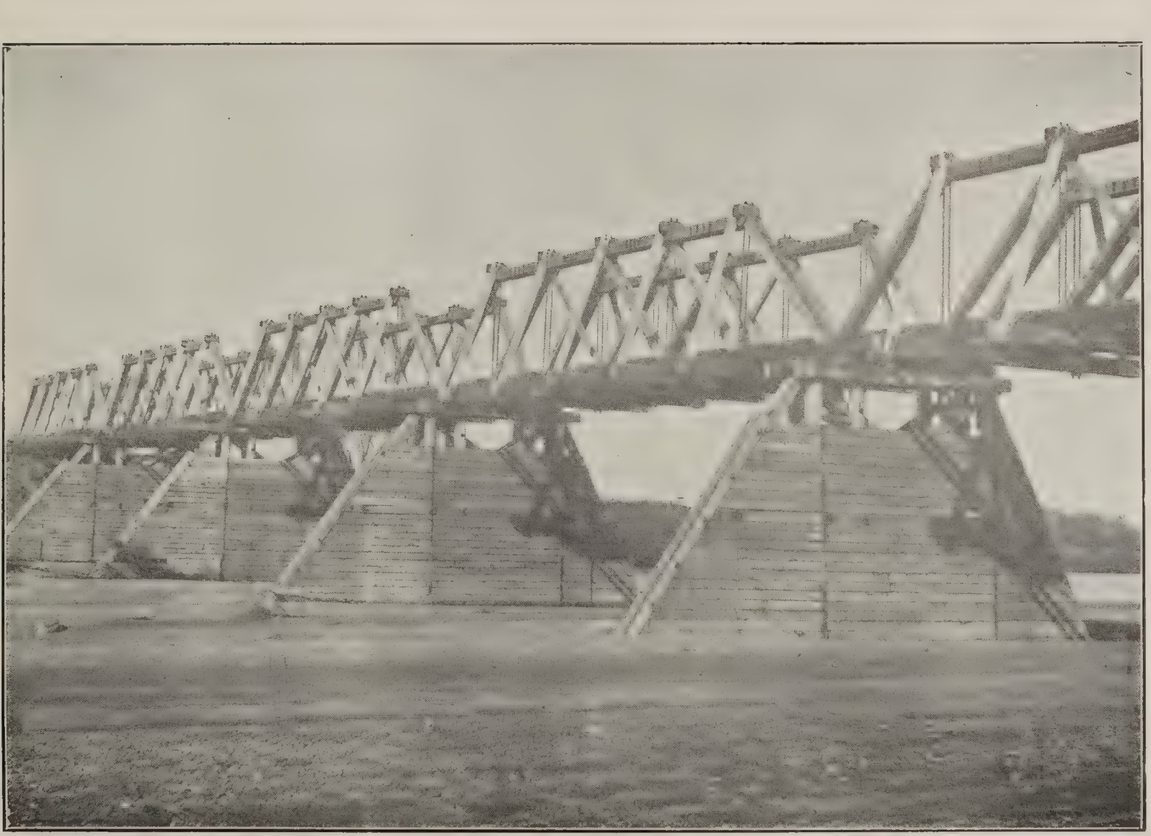
PAEROA–WAIHI RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER OHINEMURI RIVER, SECOND CROSSING; ONE STEEL-GIRDER SPAN OF 121 FT. AND ONE OF 44 FT.; KARANGAHAKE TUNNEL, 1,188 YDS. LONG.



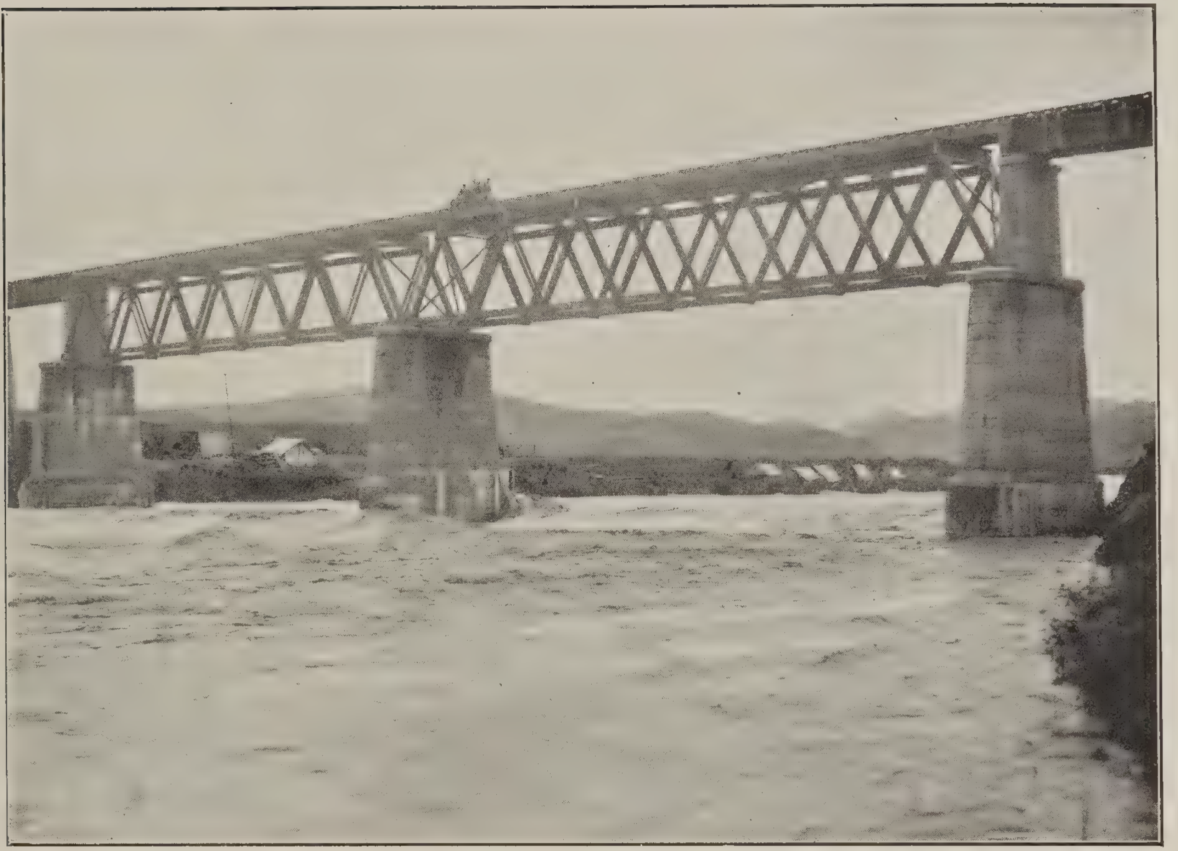
PAEROA–WAIHI RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER OHINEMURI RIVER, THIRD CROSSING, AT WAIKINO. FOUR STEEL GIRDER SPANS OF 44 FT. AND FIVE TIMBER SPANS OF 20 FT.; 24 FT. FROM RIVER-BED TO RAIL-LEVEL.



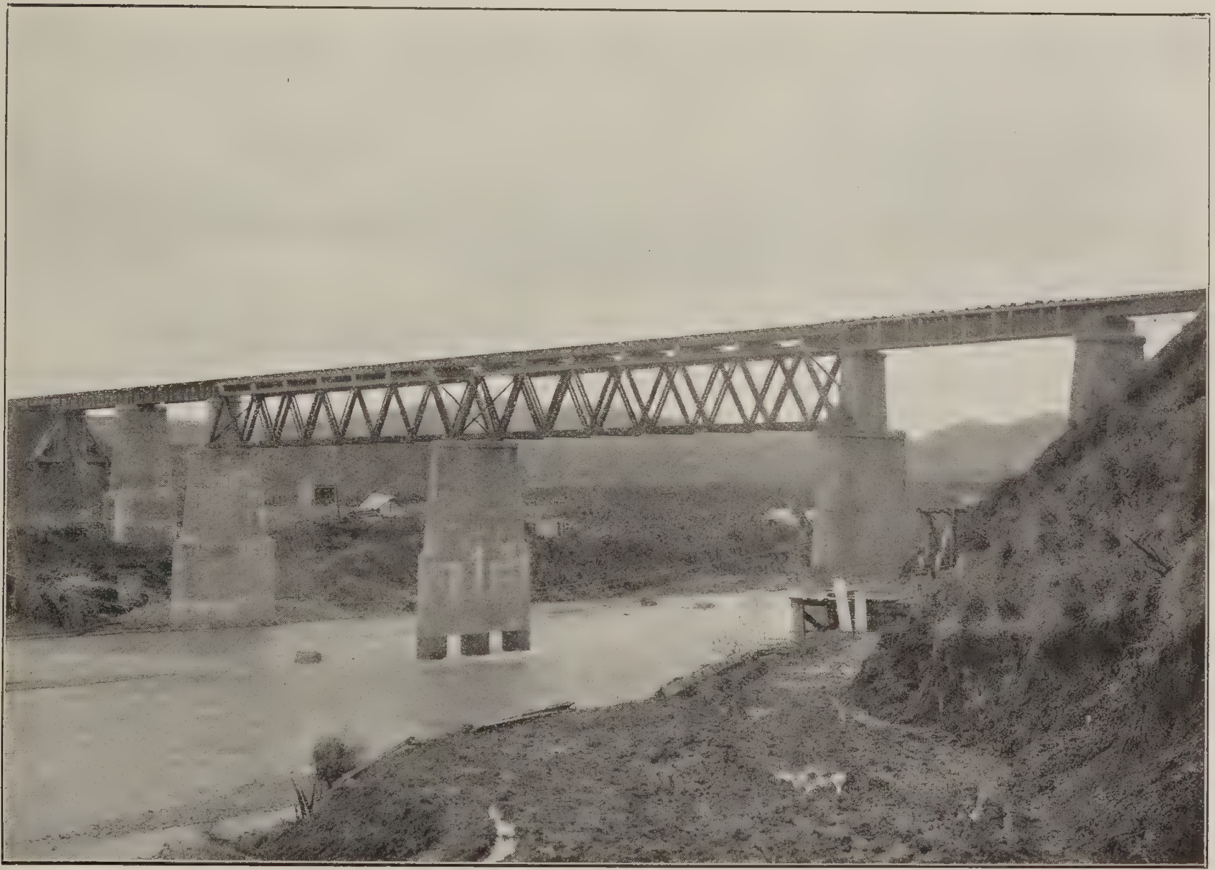
STRATFORD–ONGARUE RAILWAY. 60 FT. CUTTING AT 14 M. 17 CH. FROM STRATFORD.



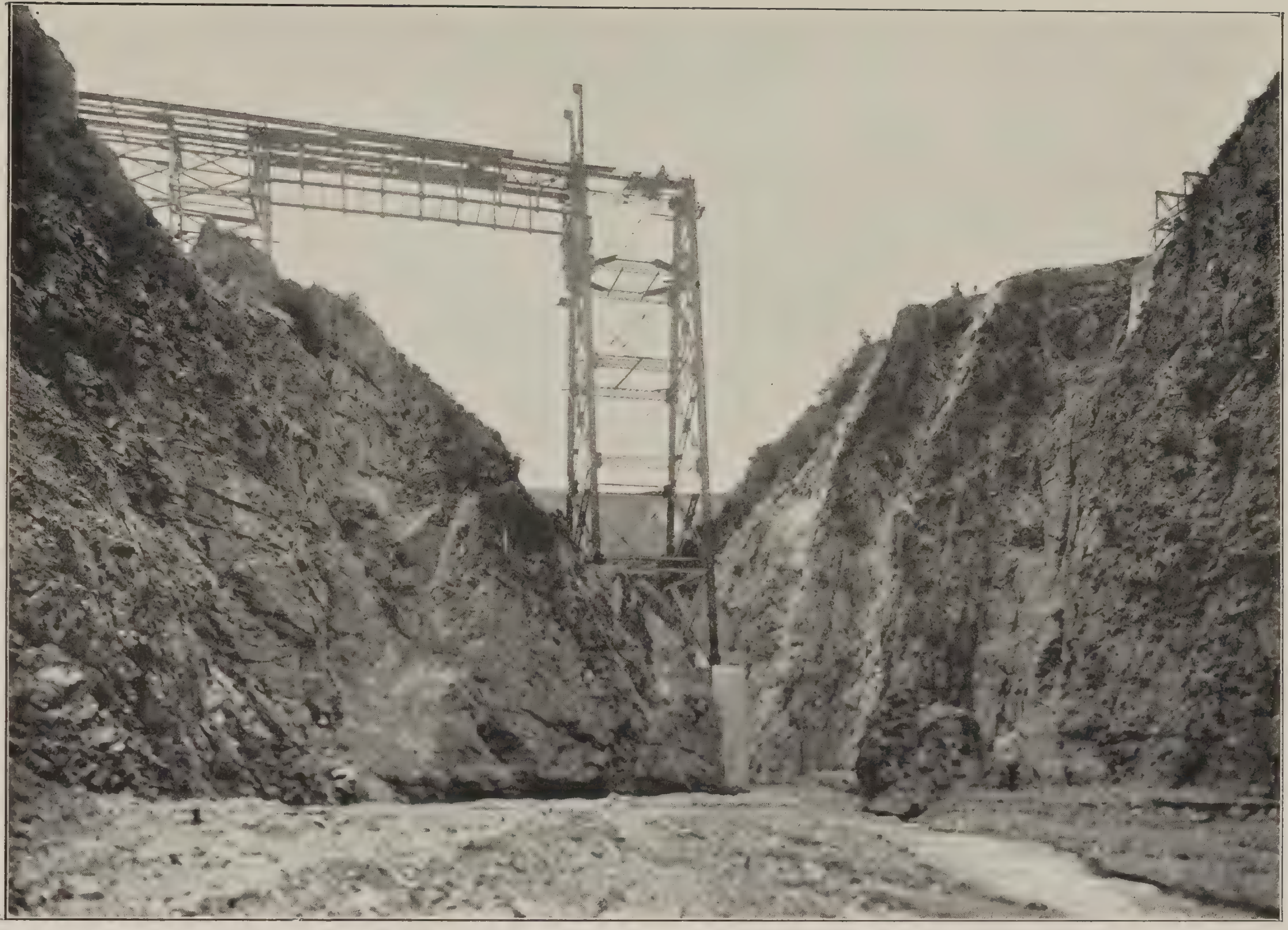
GISBORNE–KARAKA RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER WAIPAO RIVER: SIX 80 FT. AND FOUR 20 FT. SPANS.



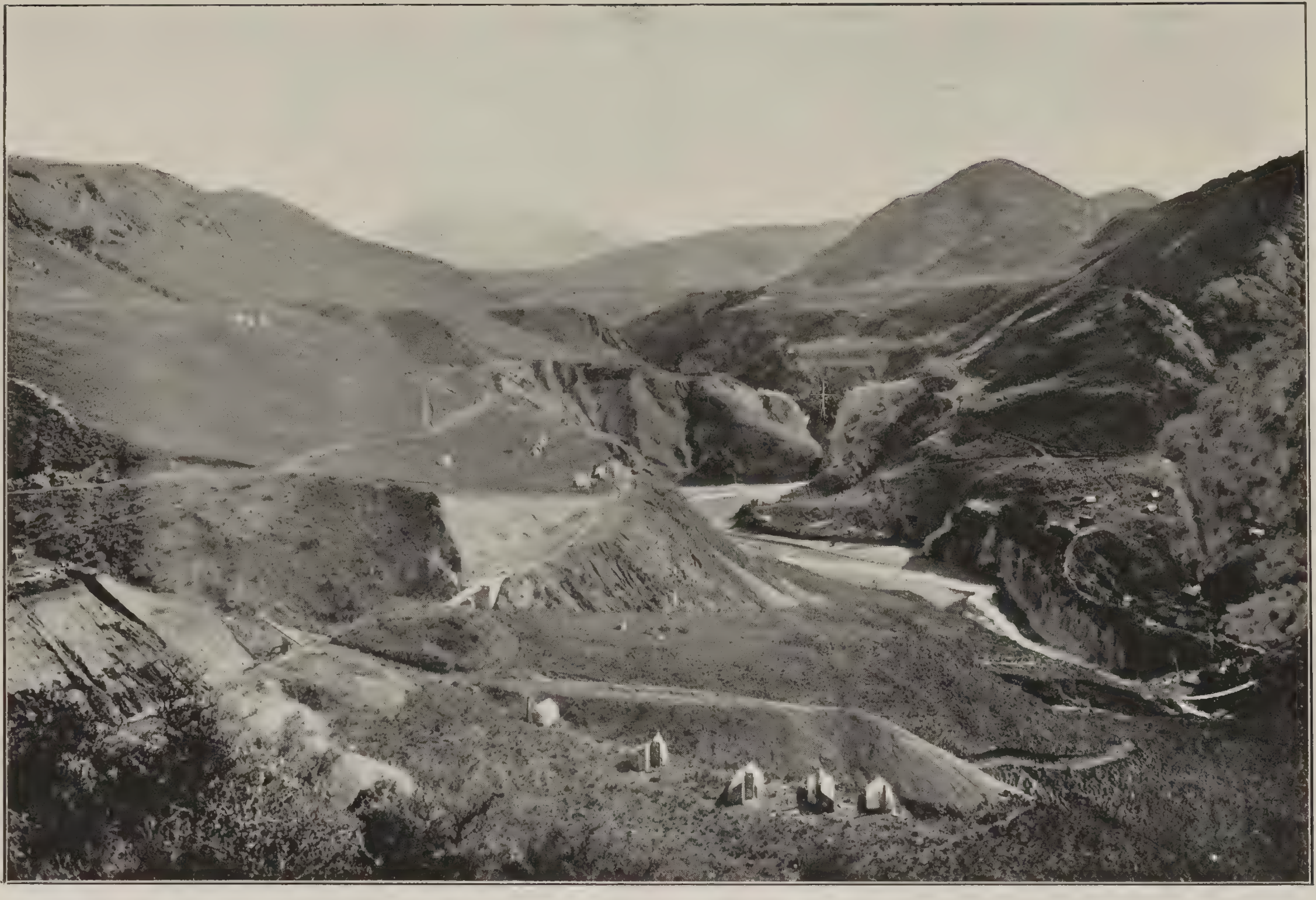
WAIPARA–CHEVIOT RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER HURUNUI RIVER, SHOWING RIVER IN FLOOD.



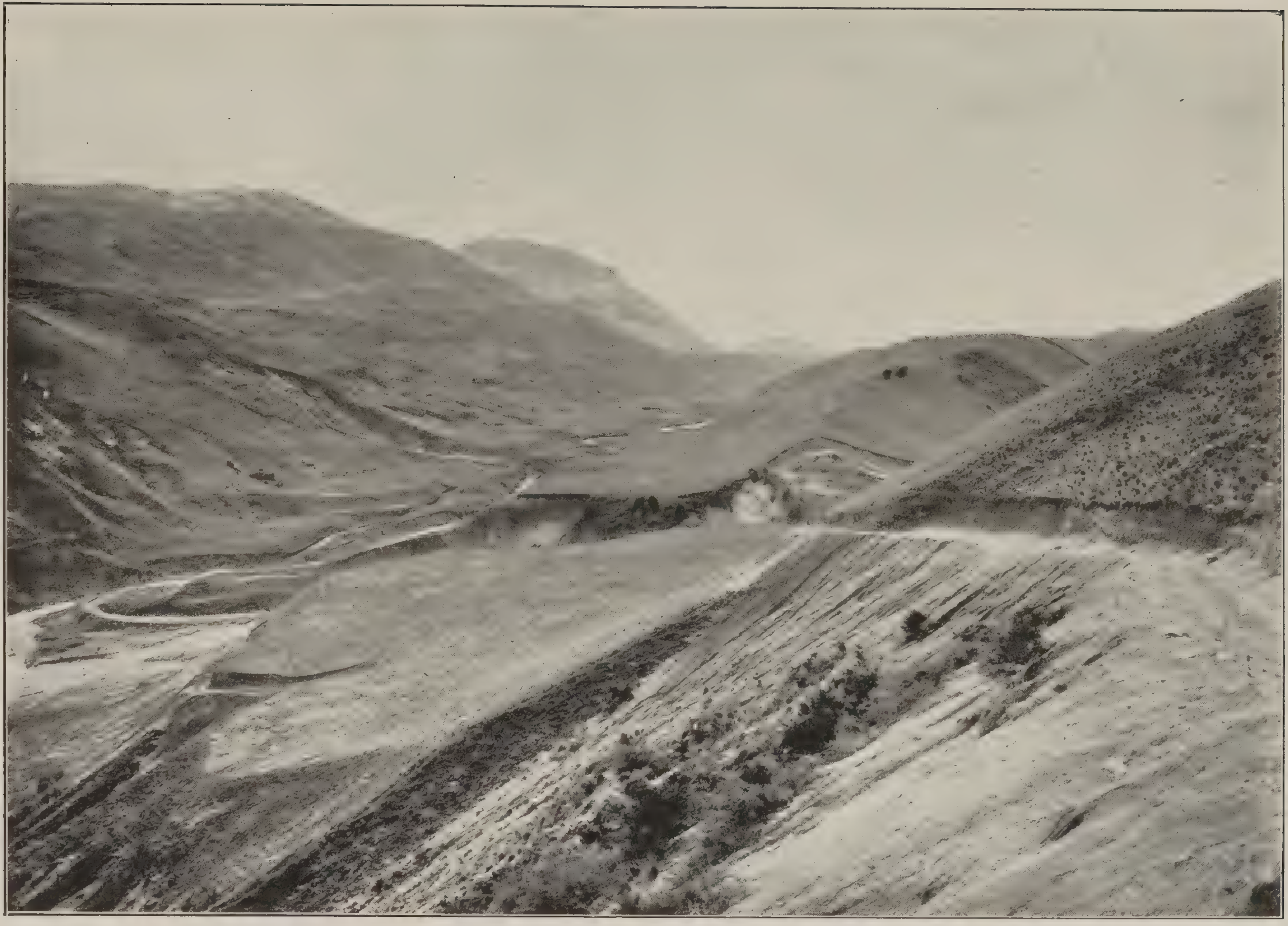
WAIPARA–CHEVIOT RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER HURUNUI RIVER, SHOWING ORDINARY RIVER-LEVEL.



NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY. STAIRCASE VIADUCT IN COURSE OF ERECTION. ONE SPAN OF 60 FT., TWO OF 192 FT.; SPAN OVER PIER-HEAD, 36 FT.; HEIGHT, CREEK TO RAIL-LEVEL, 237 FT.



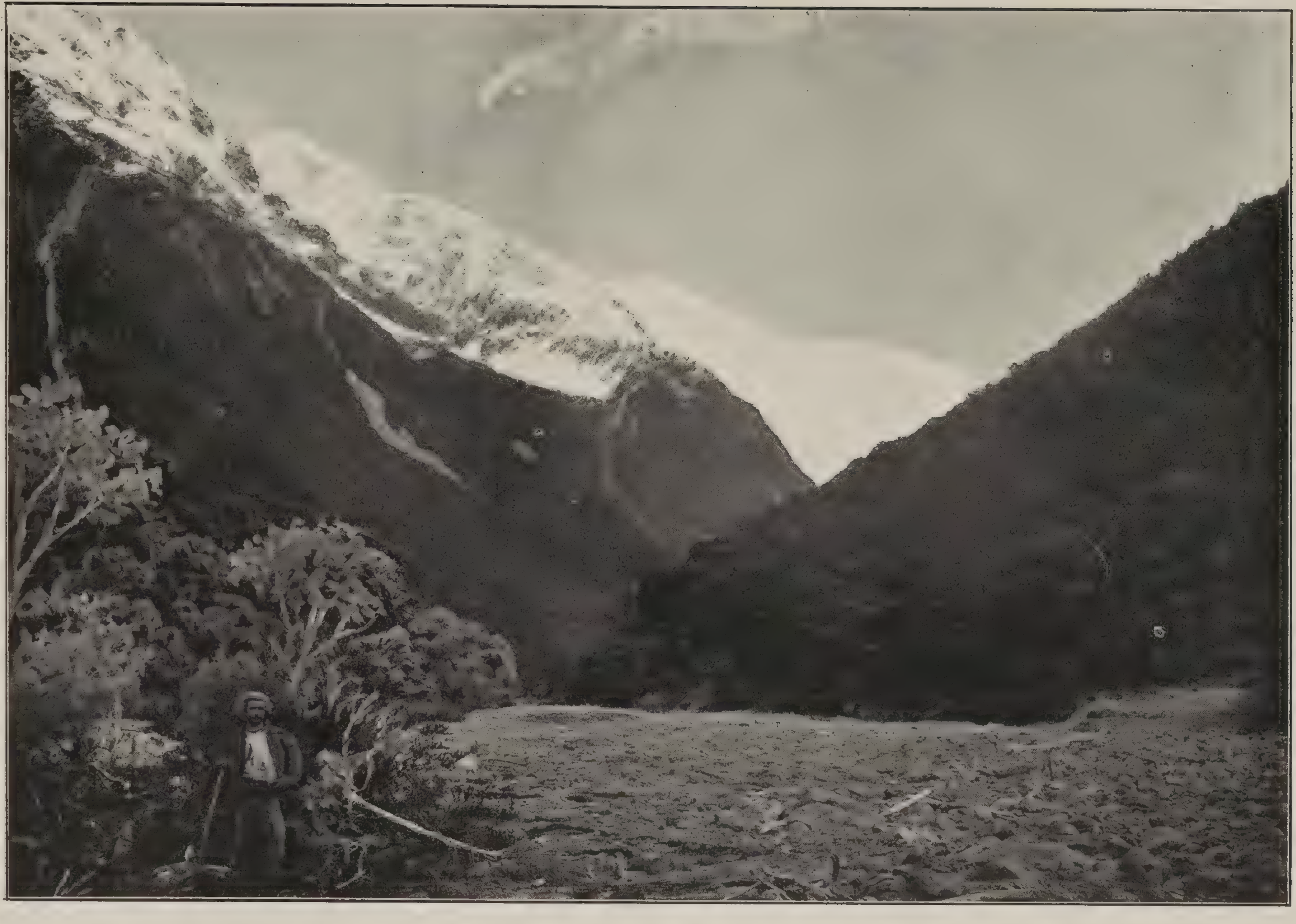
NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY. VIEW LOOKING UP BROKEN RIVER, SHOWING BRIDGE SITE. TWO 20 FT., FOUR 34 FT. 6 IN., TWO 35 FT. 6 IN., AND ONE 192 FT. SPANS; HEIGHT, RIVER-BED TO RAIL-LEVEL, 187 FT.



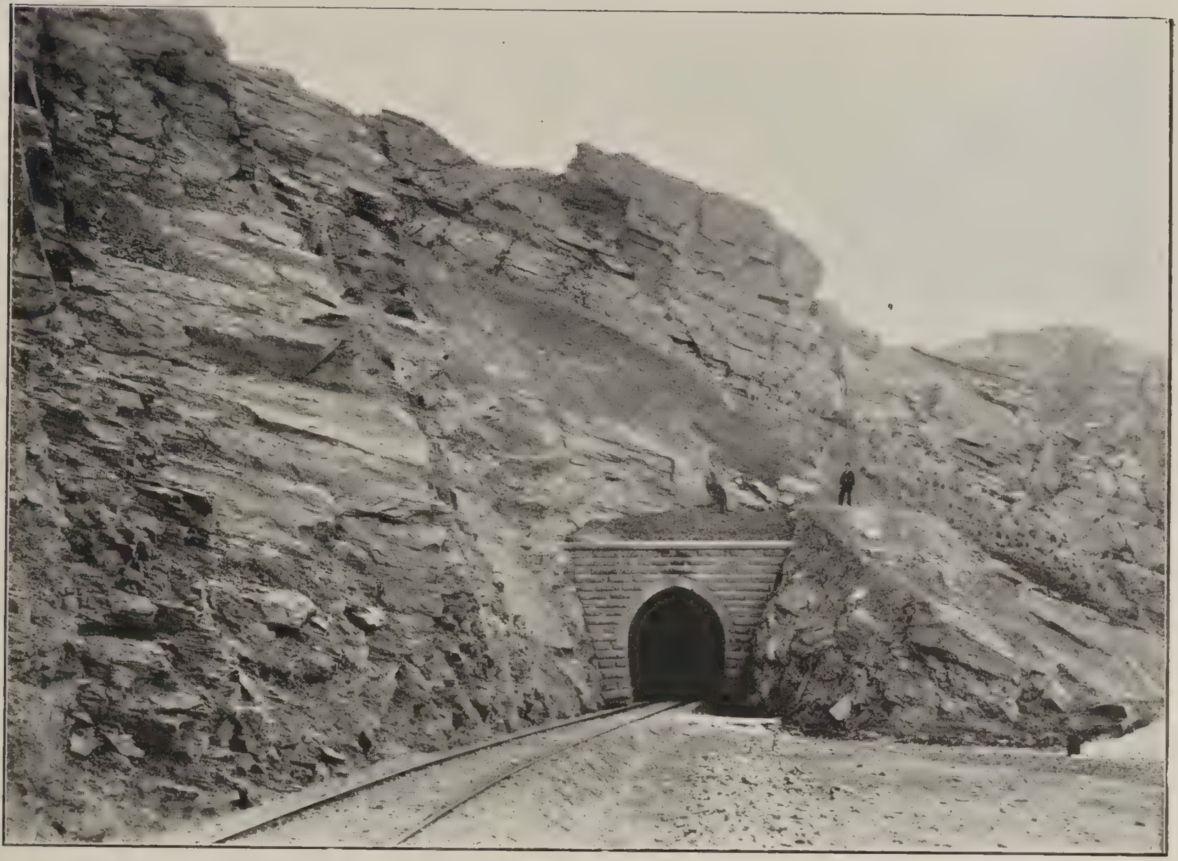
NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY. VIEW LOOKING UP SLOVEN'S CREEK, SHOWING SERVICE-ROAD.

NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY. VIEW FROM ROLLESTON RIVER, SHOWING SITE OF MOUTH OF ARTHUR'S PASS TUNNEL.

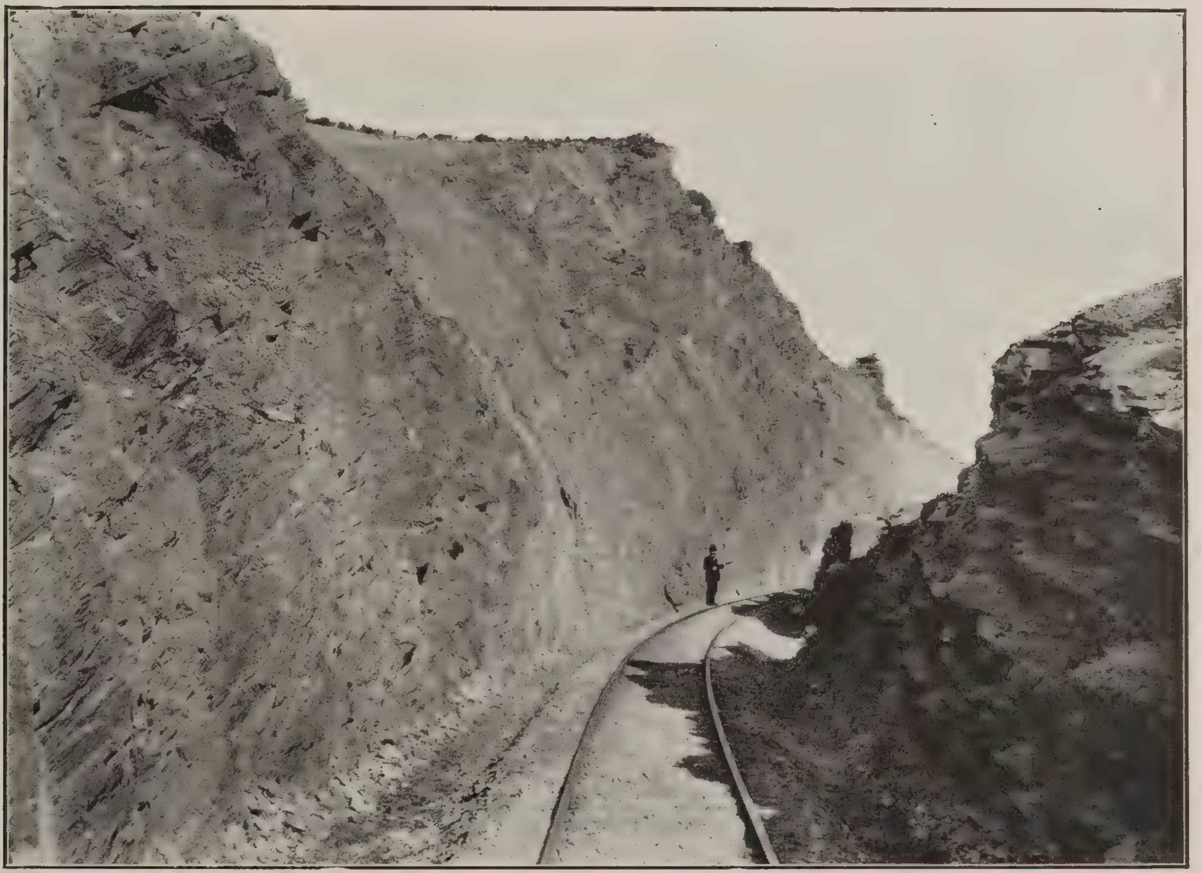
NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY. VIEW FROM SITE OF BRIDGE OVER ROLLESTON RIVER, LOOKING BACK TO OTIRA.



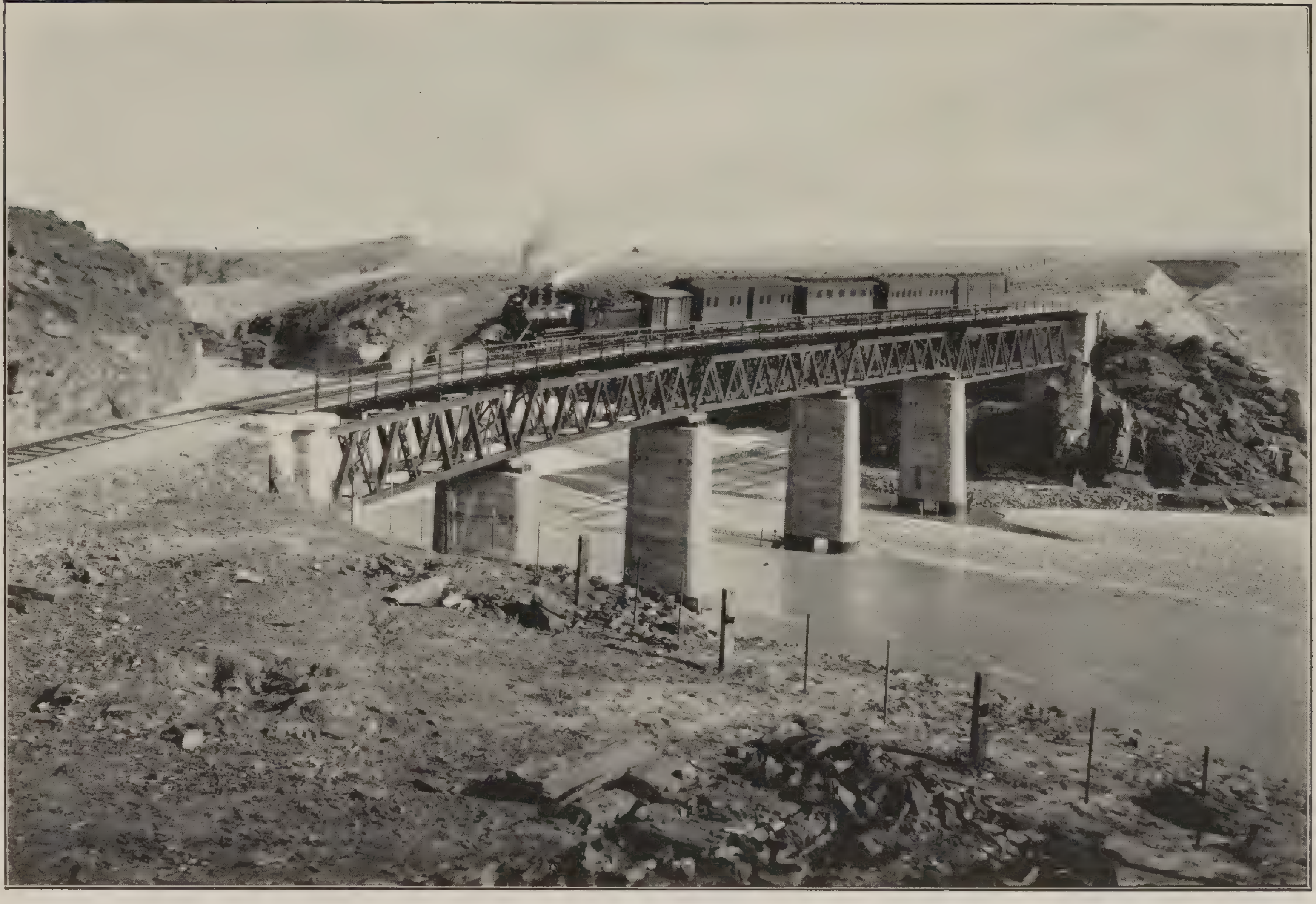
NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY. ROLLESTON RIVER, FROM SITE OF BRIDGE, LOOKING UP GORGE.



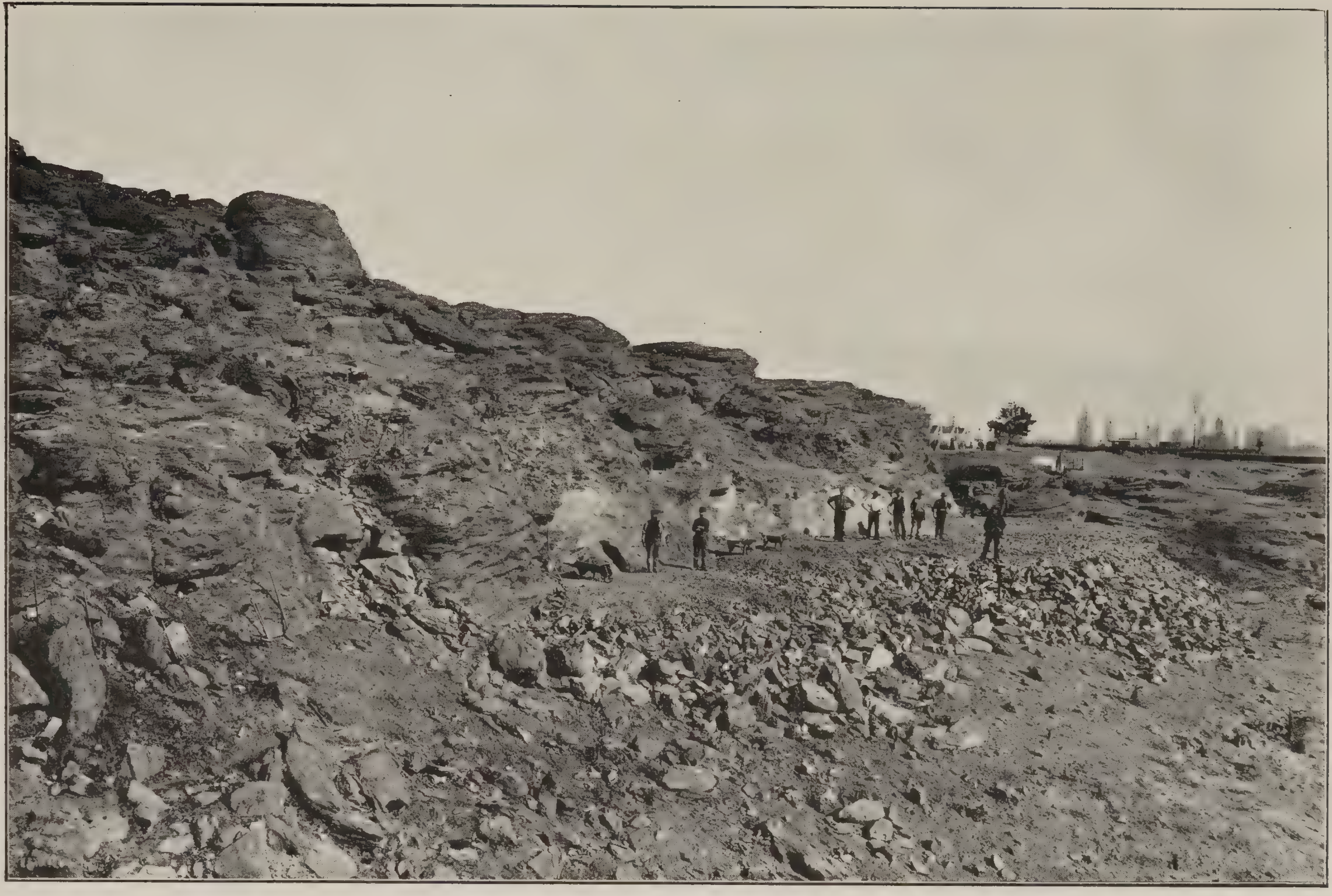
OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY. POOLBURN GORGE TUNNEL NO. 1, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.



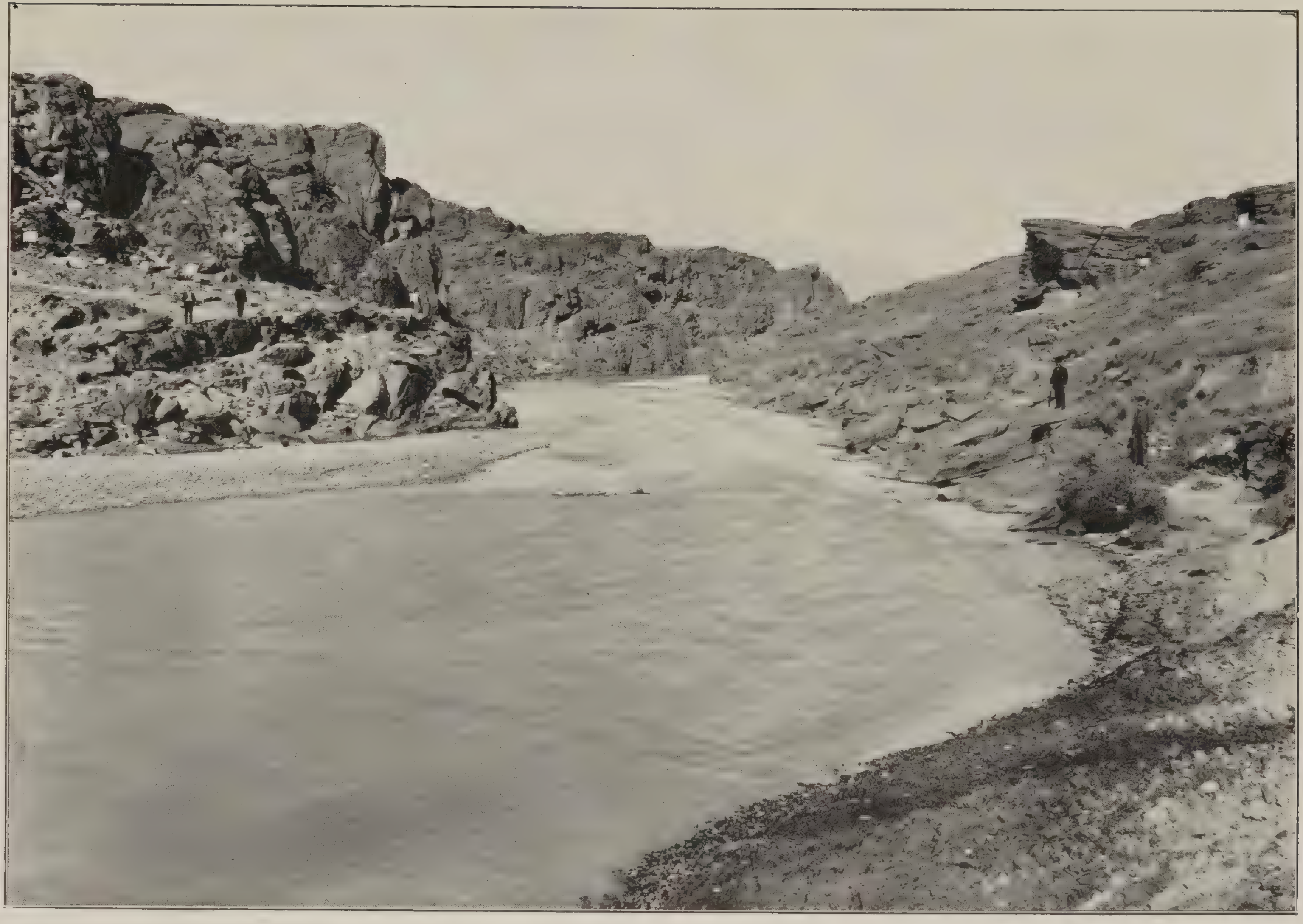
OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY. 55 FT ROCK-CUTTING APPROACH TO MANUHERIKIA RIVER BRIDGE, FIRST CROSSING.



OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY. BRIDGE OVER MANUHERIKIA RIVER, FIRST CROSSING. ONE 100 FT. AND FOUR 66 FT. STEEL GIRDER SPANS ON CYLINDER AND CONCRETE PIERS; LENGTH OVER ALL, 368 FT.; HEIGHT, RIVER-BED TO RAIL-LEVEL, 50 FT.



OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY. ROCK-CUTTING APPROACH TO MANUHERIKIA RIVER BRIDGE AT ALEXANDRA, LEFT BANK.



OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY. SITE OF BRIDGE OVER MANUHERIKIA RIVER AT ALEXANDRA.

OF THE
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND WATER-POWERS, ETC.

(REPORTS ON), BY MR. EDMUND ALLO, ELECTRICAL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

Sir,— Wellington, 2nd March, 1903.

I have the honour to forward herewith my reports on available power to be obtained from the Waikato (Huka Falls and Lower Rapids), Hutt, Waimakariri, Rakaia, and Otira Rivers, and also on the question of the transformation of railways by electrical traction.

I have, &c.,
Edmund Allo.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand.

HUKA WATERFALLS, WAIKATO RIVER.

The Huka Falls and rapids on the Waikato River, with their central position in the North Island of New Zealand, are ideally situated to be used as a central power-generating station to supply the whole Island. The power to be obtained from the Waikato waters in the neighbourhood of Wairakei should properly be divided into three distinct parts—

THE FALLS,
THE FIRST RAPIDS,
THE SECOND RAPIDS.

The falls are the smallest, but the easiest and cheapest power-factor of the three, nature having provided what man could only have obtained through an immense outlay of capital. The upper rapids of the falls run through two vertical sandstone rocks, in a straight line from A to B (see plan), where the actual fall of the river takes place; on each side of the A B rapids are levels of sandstone about 750 ft. long along the A B rapids, and about 300 ft. wide on each side from the rapids to the hills.

The scheme which naturally presents itself is to cut the race in the sandstone level from C to D to convey the water to the point D, where the sluice-gates deliver the water through the vertical main pipes to the turbines in the power-house built on existing rocks at point G, with a total actual fall of 53 ft. between the points A or C and H. At the point C the upper river has a vertical bank of 11 ft. depth of water with rock bottom, so that no river excavations whatever have to be considered. At the point D, where the head-race ends, there exists at the bottom of the cliff a bank of rocks (G) about 6 ft. above the lower-river water-level which makes an admirable foundation for the power-house (see section K L).

With the able assistance of Messrs. Meddings and Vickerman, of Auckland, I was able to get the following measurements of the water-quantity and waterfall. As already stated above, the total fall from A to H is 53 ft. (see section A H). The river at the bridge E has a width of 46 ft. between two vertical rock banks. The depth of water-measurement at the bridge at several points of the river has given over 20 ft. (exact depth above 20 ft. could not be ascertained because of the powerful current), but, to have a certain all-the-year-round quantum of water, 15 ft. deep has been taken as a safe coefficient. The water-velocity has been measured both above the bridge, from A to E, and below the bridge, from E to B, and has given the following results: A to E, 360 ft. in 28 seconds; E to B, 390 ft. in 36·5 seconds.

The above measurements give us

$$\frac{53 \times 46 \times 15 \times 13 \times 60 \times 62{\cdot}5}{33{,}000} = 53{,}730\text{-horse power,}$$

with an efficiency of 85 per cent. for the turbine-power and of 95 per cent. for the electric-generating power

$$53{,}730 \times 0{\cdot}85 \times 0{\cdot}95 = 43{,}386\text{-horse power}$$

available at the power-house.

Dividing this power into four equal quantities of, say, 11,000 h.p. each, the percentage of loss for each quantity delivered in the four cities of Wellington, Auckland, Napier, and New Plymouth would be of an average of 15 to 20 per cent. (according to distances) for the transmission with wires of 0·2 in. in diameter. The up and down transformation of the current-tension from 50,000 to 200 volts would give a loss of 2 × 2 = 4 per cent. The total loss from the power-station to the centre of the towns can be averaged at 20 + 4 = 24 per cent. of the full load (according to the respective distances). The actual power delivered in each of the above-named cities would be not less than 8,750 h.p. for Wellington, 9,000 h.p. for Auckland, and 10,000 h.p. for New Plymouth and districts. It stands to reason that any amount of power taken from the lines between the power-station and the extreme delivery-point would proportionately reduce the loss and increase the available horse-power at the last point.

POWER-STATION.

The power-station would be supplied with the electrical three-phase current system of generators; the tension would be of 2,200 or 5,000 volts, transformed into 50,000 volts tension for transmission purposes. The power-station would be constructed with turbine dynamos of, say, 2,200 h.p., equal to 1,500 kilo-volt-ampères each, and sets could be added from time to time to supply the increased demand of power. All the sets would be available to run in parallel; the main lines would be constructed to carry the whole capacity allotted to each section (about 11,000 h.p.).

This disposes of the power from the Huka Falls, but a far greater power is to be obtained from the rapids below these falls. Each one of these rapids has a fall of 150 ft. The same amount of water calculated in the Huka Falls passes through the rapids. We have, therefore, in each of the rapids a proportional power from 53 to 150, or 128,952 h.p. Taking the three powers together, we have

$$53{,}730 + 128{,}952 + 128{,}952 = 311{,}634 \text{ h.p.}$$

I must, however, draw attention to the fact that each rapid of 128,952 h.p. would, in proportion to the actual Huka Falls power, cost a higher proportional sum per horse-power for the initial cost, as the head-race would have to be carried along very rough mountain-sides; but, of course, the total amount of power obtained from each of the rapids, if able to be used up in the country, would greatly compensate for the extra head-race expense. The machinery cost would, of course, be the same per horse-power.

In the Huka Falls no dam would be required, as the upper rapid makes a natural dam, and the 11 ft. of depth in C would deviate all the necessary water. The dams for both of the rapids would not be expensive, as they would only be of insignificant height, the present rocks making part of it, and plenty of rock material being at hand.

With regard to the cost of construction of the first plant—that is, the Huka Falls—the following would be the rough and average prices of two units of 2,200 h.p., or 1,500 kilo-volt-ampères each:—

	£
Two main pipes, complete	1,000
Two turbines, 2,200 h.p.	6,000
Two generators, 1,500 k.v.a.	8,000
One switchboard	500
Transformers	4,000
	£19,500
Buildings and race	£1,000

The lines to carry the whole power would cost about £300 per mile; therefore the initial cost would be,—

	£
626 miles × 300	187,800
Two sets turbine generators	19,500
Buildings and race	1,000
	£208,300

To increase the plant about £10,000 should be added for each unit of 2,200 h.p. The consumers of power would buy their motors and pay for the installation. In the cities the current would be delivered at a reduced voltage of, say, 2,000 or 200 volts for power or lighting purposes. For railway purposes the current would be transformed by means of rotary transformers from 50,000 volts three-phase current to 550 volts direct current, or, as has been done with great success in the construction of the Jungfrau Mountain Railway, Switzerland, where three-phase current of 550 volts has been used, this system simplifying matters greatly, in giving better motors for the cars, having an easier start, and doing away with the rotary transformer stations, which means labour and cost saved, the current from the primary 50,000 volts three-phase transmission being simply reduced by ordinary transformers from 50,000 volts to 550 volts on the locomotive itself.

I believe that the above deals with the whole of the preliminary report on the falls, and I am quite at the disposal of the Government should any further information be required.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

It may be interesting to have a few figures as to the financial results that can be obtained from the undertaking. The power being sold at an average of £7 per horse-power per annum, which is a very low figure compared with the price of steam in this country, it will be easy to calculate the income from every part of the line. Of course, for lighting purposes the unit would be sold at a much higher price. With regard to the running-expenses, the following would be the cost of the whole generating-station and lines :—

	£
Chief engineer at, say, £500 a year	500
Two assistants at, say, £250 a year each	500
Three men at £2 per week each	300
One chief lineman at, say, £3 per week	150
Four linemen at, say, £125 per annum each	500
Office expenses and management	2,000
Total	£3,950

Admitting that at the start only 10,000 h.p. should be used all over the North Island, we would then have an expense of £340,000 for installation, which, at 4 per cent. interest, 4 per cent. sinking fund, and 2 per cent. repairs and other costs, would make £34,000.

	£	£
10,000 h.p. at £7 per annum		70,000
Less working-expenses	3,950	
„ oil, waste, &c.	1,050	
„ interest, &c., as above	34,000	
		39,000
		£31,000

It will be seen that a yearly amount of £31,000 still remains as a margin on the business, and it stands to reason that this, being profit margin, would be increased proportionately to the amount of horse-power used, as the primary cost of wire is calculated for the total amount of power, or about 40,000 h.p.

HUTT RIVER.

At the invitation of His Worship the Mayor of Wellington, accompanied by Mr. R. S. Rounthwaite, Engineer of the City of Wellington, and Mr. Barton, Engineer at Upper Hutt, we visited the Hutt River.

This river has a slow run between very steep, practically inaccessible banks, consisting of very high vertical rocks on one side, and on the other side very steep broken mountain-sides running at angles from 60° to 75°, and sometimes 80°. The water-measurements have been taken on a spot where the river runs between two rocks and where the flowing water has a width of 78 ft. The average depth has been found to be 1 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the mean velocity of the water 0·7 ft. per second. This gives us

$$78 \times 1 \text{ ft. } 7\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ in.} \times 0{\cdot}7 = 91 \text{ cubic feet per second.}$$

This head of water would give us, with 100 ft. fall, 810 h.p. ; with 200 ft. fall, 1,620 h.p. ; and with 300 ft. fall, 2,430 h.p. at the power-station. To obtain these waterfalls, in the first case about two miles and a half, in the second case about three miles and a half, and in the third case about four miles and a half to five miles of race would have to be constructed, and this in a very rough, broken, mountainous country with no roads to bring material, and which presents any amount of technical difficulties that only capital could overcome.

Taking the efficiency of the turbines at 0·85, of generator 0·95, and taking transmission line and transformation loss at 10 per cent., we would have with the largest computed fall, in Wellington, 1,600 h.p. This small amount of power is of no avail whatever for a city of the size of Wellington, where at the present day there would be a demand for electric power of about 1,500 h.p. for electric railways, about 2,500 h.p. for city lighting, and about 3,000 h.p. for industrial power — a total of about 7,000 h.p.

It stands to reason that with these figures it would not be of any advantage to the City of Wellington to put up any power scheme for practically one-fifth of the necessary power at present required by the town, without leaving any margin for the certain increased demand for power for industrial purposes. Of course, Mr. Barton has shown us, according to his idea, the best spot from where the river should be studied, and I may state that these points are exclusive of the waters of the Mungaroa and the Akatarawa. Even if these two waters were taken in there would only be about 2,500 h.p. available in Wellington, but technical difficulties below the Mungaroa would make the whole scheme practically impossible, both from a technical and financial point of view, as by this time the Hutt River has left the gorges and runs in flat open fields.

It would be difficult at the present day to give even a rough estimate of the cost of the scheme, but I consider that the plant could be put in for nothing below from £150,000 to £200,000, because of the great technical difficulties to be overcome by building the head-race. Of course, 1,600 h.p. at £7 = £11,200 would never pay as a financial scheme. Taking £200,000 at 4 per cent. interest, 4 per cent. sinking fund, and 2 per cent. repairs and maintenance, we get 10 per cent. on £200,000, which amounts to £20,000. To this we must add about £3,000 or £4,000 working-expenses, which gives us £10,000 more expenses than we have income. I believe that these figures alone are sufficient to dismiss the whole scheme, as it shows the impracticability of using the Hutt River for any scheme such as proposed.

WAIMAKARIRI RIVER.

Accompanied by Messrs. W. H. Hales, Engineer-in-Chief of the Public Works Department, and A. Dudley Dobson, City Engineer for Christchurch, I visited the Waimakariri River, both at the gorge near the railway-bridge and at a point six miles higher.

I will first report on the upper scheme.

UPPER SCHEME AT ROCK FORD.

At this point the river has a shingle bed of about one mile wide. The banks are low—not above 20 ft. above the river-bed. Making a dam with a high fall is out of the question. Only a race could be considered. This race would have to be about five miles in length to obtain the necessary fall, and would have to be built capable of delivering 2,000 cubic feet per second, with a water-velocity of 4 ft. per second. The cross-section of the race would have to be about 50 ft. wide and 10 ft. high —10 × 50 × 4 = 2,000 ft. per second. The building of such a race with necessary lining and upkeep would be very expensive; besides, a low dam about 8 ft. high would have to be built at a 45° angle up the river, to drive the water into the race. To run this dam across the river would mean (at 45°), taking 20 ft. depth of shingle, a wall of

28 ft. × 20 ft. × 7,800 ft. = 161,777 cubic yards.

161,777 × 2 = £323,554. This alone, without going further, should condemn the scheme, as it costs more than the whole gorge scheme running.

THE GORGE SCHEME.

As can be seen from the annexed plan, the river about 4 chains above the railway-bridge and a few yards below the irrigation intake has its narrowest part between two solid rock walls. I propose to have a dam built at this spot 90 ft. high, so as to insure a 90 ft. waterfall. This is the most economical and most simple way of creating a power-station, as will be seen from the following report:—

The banks have a height on both sides of the river of 108 ft. above the river-bed, or low-water mark. The width of the river is at water-level 4 chains, at 90 ft. high 6 chains, giving a mean of 5 chains = 330 ft.

The dam should be built with slanting faces on both sides; on the low-water side a slanting shelf (about 20 ft.) should protrude to catch the falling water, preventing the river-bed rock being damaged, and insuring the solidity of the foundations of the dam. The dam would rest on the rock bottom of the bed, which would necessitate removing about 16,000 cubic yards of shingle, to be used for the concrete. This would cost about £1 per cubic yard, or £16,000.

The dam, which would contain about 45 × 110 × 400 = 73,500 cubic yards of concrete masonry, can be reckoned at £1 5s. per cubic yard, the small shingle in the bed of the river being used, and the railway bringing cement, &c., alongside.

73,500 × £1 5s. = £91,875.

A tunnel could be cut in the rock, or the present small irrigating tunnel could be enlarged to deal with the water while building the dam, although the whole work could be done by "caissons," which would give us a total cost for the dam of 16,000 + 91,875 = £108,875. (See plan section.)

The objection that the shingle will interfere has not to be considered, as the shingle piling up against the dam will only strengthen the latter and heighten the river-bed up to the 90 ft. dam level, which does not inconvenience us, as the river (taking a level from the 90 ft. dam to a point six miles up) would take 34,640,000 cubic yards before the shingle would run over the dam, and then only follow its natural run down the river, as it does at the present day, without interfering with our race intake, which would be protected against large boulders entering, and small shingle would run through with the water. To fill the river with shingle level with the dam would take at 2,000 cubic yards per annum 17,320 years.

The turbines would be immediately under the lower side of the dam, and the water from the top of dam would be carried to the turbines through steel pipes, having each a sluice-valve at the top and bottom. Horizontal turbines with vertical shafts supporting the generators could be used, and the water when leaving the turbine would flow through an open tail-race and be returned to the river at the foot of the dam, thus not creating any disturbance in the natural run of the river.

Water-power.—The water has been very carefully watched and measured by Mr. Dudley A. Dobson, of Christchurch, for several years, and the lowest quantity of water has been computed at 2,000 cubic feet per second. The figures of Mr. Dobson can therefore be taken as correct, and would give us

$$\frac{2{,}000 \times 90 \times 60 \times 62{\cdot}5}{33{,}000} = 20{,}454 \text{ h.p.},$$

giving an efficiency of 20,454 × 0·85 × 0·95 = 16,500 h.p. at the power-station.

The loss along the line with a drawn copper wire of $\frac{2}{10}$ in. diameter would be,—

$$\frac{11{,}000{,}000 \times 64{,}000 \times 100}{57 \times 78{\cdot}5 \times 2{,}500{,}000{,}000 \times 0{\cdot}64} = \quad .. \quad .. \quad .. \quad .. \; 9 \text{ per cent.}$$

Transformation up .. .. = 2 ,,
,, down .. .. = 2 ,,
—
13 per cent. loss,

or 16,500 h.p. – 13 per cent. = 14,500 h.p. available in the City of Christchurch.

POWER-STATION.

The power-station, which would be situated at the foot of the dam, would be built on strong concrete foundations and of stone walls, with iron roofing (no frost being feared in the country). It would be of sufficient dimensions to contain the whole of the machinery to take up the $\frac{20{,}454}{2{,}200}$ or eleven to twelve sets, allowing two or three sets as spare in case of accident to some units. This would require a building of about 30 ft. wide by 180 ft. long and 20 ft. high, containing a 5-ton-capacity travelling crane for mounting the machinery, and units consisting each of one turbine of 2,500 h.p. complete; one generator three-phase alternating current taking 2,200 h.p., and delivering at 0·95 efficiency on full load 1,500 kilo-volt-ampère, with 3,000 to 5,000 volts potential; six transformers to raise the tension from 5,000 to 50,000 volts for transmitting purposes; and switchboard complete.

Cost of each unit about £10,000.

Transmission Line.

The line would be supported on strong wooden poles, about thirty to the mile, and at least 25 ft. high above the ground-level. The line would consist of three wires of $\frac{2}{10}$ in. in diameter, or six wires of $\frac{1}{10}$ in. in diameter, of soft-drawn pure copper.

The insulators would be of the large apron three-bell type, and capable of insulating up to 100,000 volts (the line being 50,000 volts). The line would be provided with at least one lightning-arrester to each wire every mile, and all the necessary safety fuses, &c.

The transformers to reduce the potential from 50,000 to 200 volts would be placed in different parts of the town in neat iron constructions, and well insulated. No sub-station would be required for the light or power. Only the street railway would require a sub-station to transform the three-phase into direct current at 550 volts tension by means of rotary transformers. Each group of rotary transformers would cost complete £2,000 for a power of 350 h.p., two or three sets being sufficient for the service of the town with thirty miles of road and a ten-minutes service. Forty-five cars at 20 h.p. = 900 h.p. But these come under a separate consideration.

This concludes every point of the Waimakariri scheme. Any further information which may be desired I shall gladly furnish.

Cost of line, £300 × 40 = £12,000.

The whole plant as enumerated above could be put in for a capital of £250,000.

	£
Taking interest at 5 per cent., sinking fund at 5 per cent., repairs, &c., at 2 per cent., equal to 12 per cent., or £30,000	30,000
Working-expenses—	
Chief engineer, salary	500
Two assistants at £250 each	500
Three men at £125 each	375
Three linemen at £150	450
Office expenses and management	1,000
Oil, waste, &c.	1,175
	£34,000

	£
The sale of 14,000-horse power at £7 per annum gives	98,000
Less deductions of working-expenses	34,000
Leaves a profit of	£64,000

The town would require at the present time—

For lighting	2,000 h.p.
For tramways	1,000 ,,
For power, about	3,000 ,,
Total	6,000 h.p.

6,000 h.p. at £7 = £42,000, or sufficient to pay for the interest and expense of the whole plant. Of course, only part of the machinery can be put in at first, and units could gradually be added to satisfy the demand, which would decrease the interest account for the first years. It may therefore be said that the whole scheme is on a good financial basis.

RAKAIA RIVER.

Besides the Waimakariri, I have also inspected the Rakaia River at the point called "the Gorges," where an island is situated in the middle of the river and is connected on each side with the mainland by Government bridges. The quantity of water running through the river can be estimated at at least 6,000 cubic feet of water per second. By building dams across the two arms of the river on each side of the Island, each dam about 300 ft. long, and would require to be 42 ft. high above water-level, they would therefore contain about the same amount of concrete as the Waimakariri scheme dam, and the price can be put down as being about the same, or £110,000. This 6,000 cubic feet of water with 42 ft. fall would give us about 20,000 h.p. delivered in the City of Christchurch at practically the same total cost. The water in the river should be banked up 42 ft., and surveys should be made to ascertain the value and area of Mr. McLean's property, which is situated behind the second gorge, and which will be partly swamped, and for which damages will have to be paid.

This Rakaia scheme certainly presents advantages over the Waimakariri in so far that it would be much easier to build the whole hydraulic works, having the two arms of the river; the water could be ejected by one arm while the other was being built — facilities which we have not got in the Waimakariri scheme. The power-station could be installed at the bottom of the cliff on the small terrace standing about 10 ft. above water-level. Across the second bridge a race could be cut, to deal with about 6,000 cubic feet of water per second. A bridge should be built over this race to connect with the road, and from the end of the race through valves the water would go direct to the turbines standing on the terrace below.

Although this spot is fifteen miles further away from Christchurch than the Waimakariri Gorge scheme, the small increase of transmission line would hardly have to be considered in view of the larger amount of horse-power to be delivered in Christchurch—about 20,000 as against 14,500 h.p.

Mr. Dudley Dobson and Mr. Hales both concur with me in my opinion that the Rakaia would be the easier scheme of the two. I should therefore strongly recommend that the City of Christchurch should give Mr. Dobson the necessary instructions to have a total and careful survey made of the Rakaia, as he did of the Waimakariri Gorge. I shall then be able to give a fuller report upon the Rakaia River than what I could do at present, when effective figures are failing. The plans and sketches are those that were drawn up to build the bridges in the Rakaia Gorge, and have been given to me by Mr. Hales.

I shall at any time be pleased to put myself at the disposal of the Government.

OTIRA RIVER.

Accompanied by Mr. Hales and Mr. Dobson I visited the Otira Gorge with the view of ascertaining what water-power could be got from the Otira River. The Otira Gorge is a very rough piece of country, where a great many difficulties and expenses would be met in making a race of sufficient length to assure the fall sufficient to have any power to transmit. Under these circumstances I do not think the Otira Gorge can be used for large energies, as the capital cost would be too heavy to give any satisfactory financial returns.

Below the zigzag of the main road and close to the big shingle slip, and right at the foot of the rock in which it is proposed to cut the Midland Railway tunnel, there is a very narrow gorge not more than 24 ft. wide through which the Otira waters rush. The computation of these waters give the possibilities of getting a few hundred horse-power out of this place, but I should propose that this power should be used to run the trains through the tunnel by means of electrical traction, which would be of very great advantage, doing away with smoke in the tunnel. Locomotives with 2 × 64 = 128 h.p. would be sufficient to do the work on that line. Higher up, close to the source of the Otira, the falls are very rapid, and a certain amount of power—say, from 800 to 1,000—could be procured; but, taking into account the rough country, it would be rather expensive as a scheme. Unless hard pressed for power, I should not entertain any ideas of using the Otira waters in any other way than for the tunnel-construction, traction, lighting, and ventilating.

TRANSFORMATION OF RAILWAYS BY ELECTRICAL TRACTION.

The transformation of the present system of steam railways into electrical-traction railways would certainly require a vast amount of capital, but it would also give good returns, and very greatly improve the train system of the whole country. Instead of running on the steep grades which I have noticed, combined with which steepness are many rather sharp curves, small trains either for passengers or freight, or preferably mixed trains, could be run at short intervals, thereby giving much better passenger facilities. The water-power has not to be reckoned as the present steam-power, which means outlay of coal expense for every horse-power used. Communication between north and south by several trains a day would add to the convenience of passengers and business in general.

The cost of equipping the present 3 ft. 6 in. line electrically would be the cost of trolly-wire overhead and the copper bondage of the present road-bed, which can be calculated at about £300 per mile.

The electric locomotives, containing each 2 × 64 = 128 h.p., would be sufficient to run all your ordinary trains on the existing grades. I understand that the present power used in the whole of the North Island for the railway-engines amounts to about 4,000 h.p. By taking rotary transforming units of 500 h.p. at a cost all complete of about £4,000 per unit, eight units would be required for actual working and two units as a reserve—that is, in case the whole of the transformation from steam to electricity would be made at once. As previously stated, the three-phase alternating current with 50,000 volts primary potential could be transformed on the electric locomotives into 2,000 or even 550 volts alternating three-phase current, doing away with the rotary transformers which change the alternating three-phase into 550 volt direct current, thereby saving expense and simplifying the whole system. Of course, if only part of the lines should be equipped, from one to several rotary transformation units could be put up. The electric locomotive would pull the present cars. All over the world the economy of electrical power over steam has been calculated at 40 per cent.

There are about a thousand miles of railways in the North Island south of Auckland. The equipment without the power-station can be reckoned at about £500 per mile. One thousand miles would therefore cost £500,000. As already referred to, this would greatly improve the Railway service in so far that along the trolly any number of trains could be pushed through at short intervals, increasing the number of services and the speed, and therefore the convenience of the passengers and goods carried over the line, and all this with a reduction in the present cost of railway-running.

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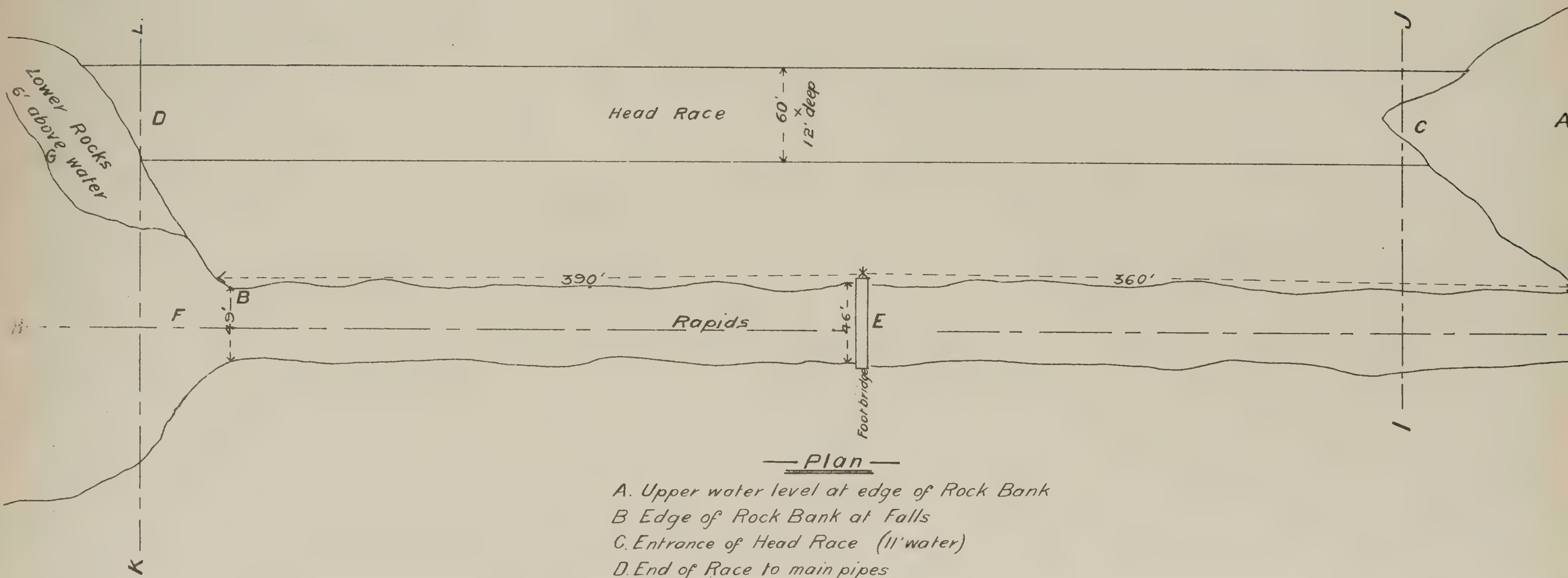
Huka Falls, Waikato River

Scale 80ft = 1 Inch



Plan

A. Upper water level at edge of Rock Bank
B Edge of Rock Bank at Falls
C. Entrance of Head Race (11' water)
D. End of Race to main pipes
E. Bridge
F. Huka Fall
G. Rocks, site for Power Station
H. Lower Water Level

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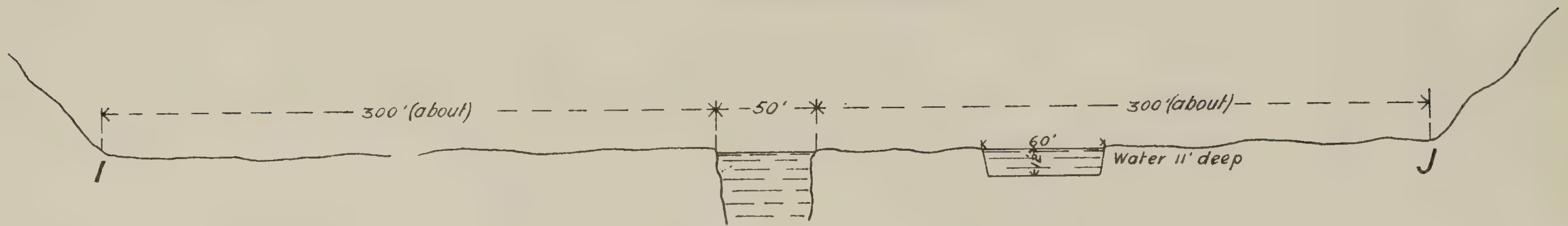
Huka Falls, Waikato River

Scale 80ft = 1 Inch



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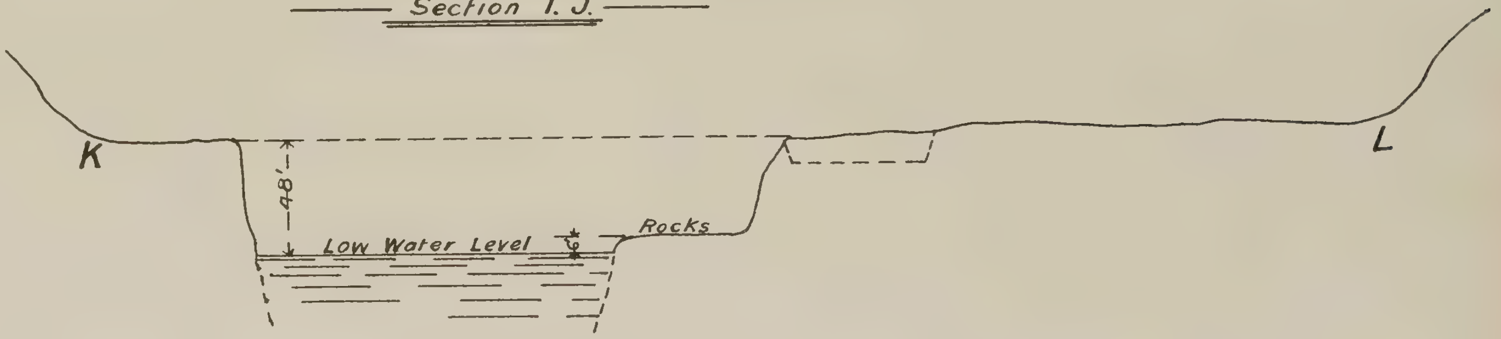

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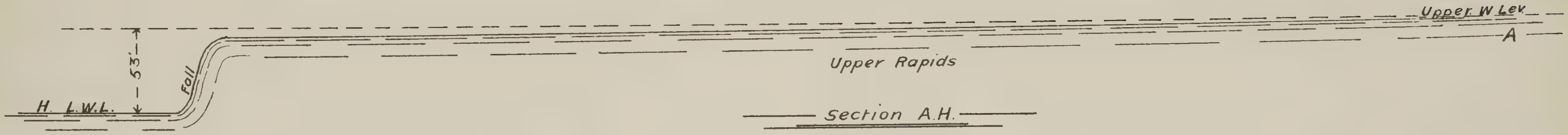

Section A.H.

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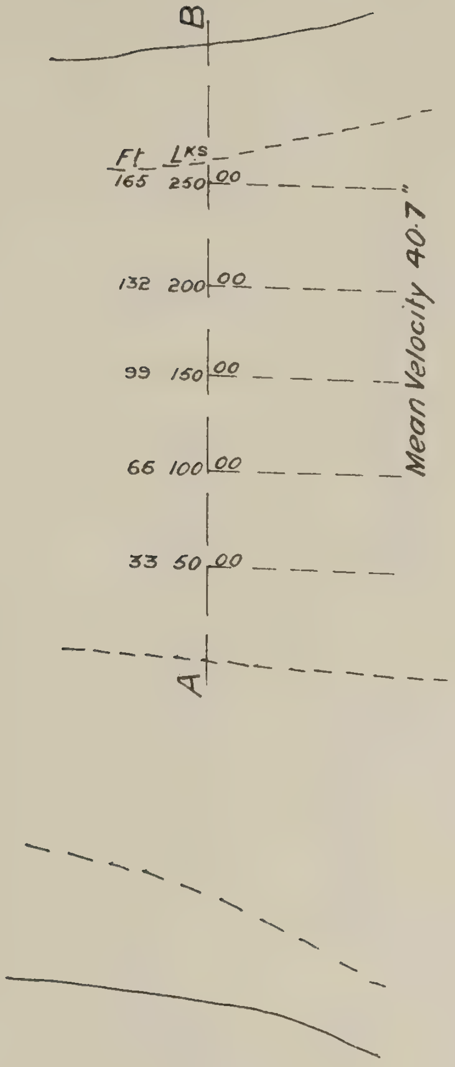
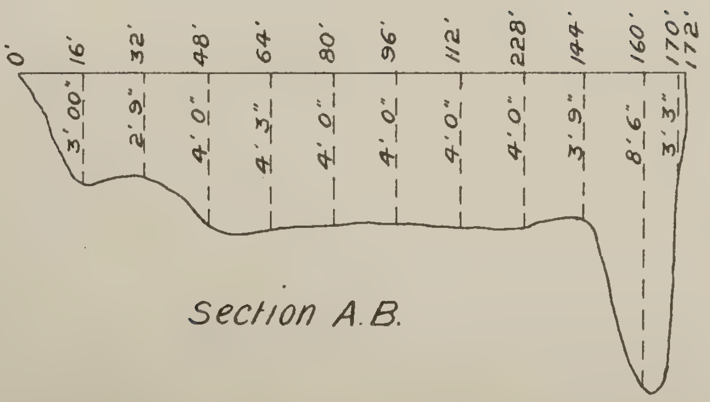


Scale 1 Chain to an Inch

Areas ________________ 705 C.F. Velocity 3 FT per sec.



Section A.B.

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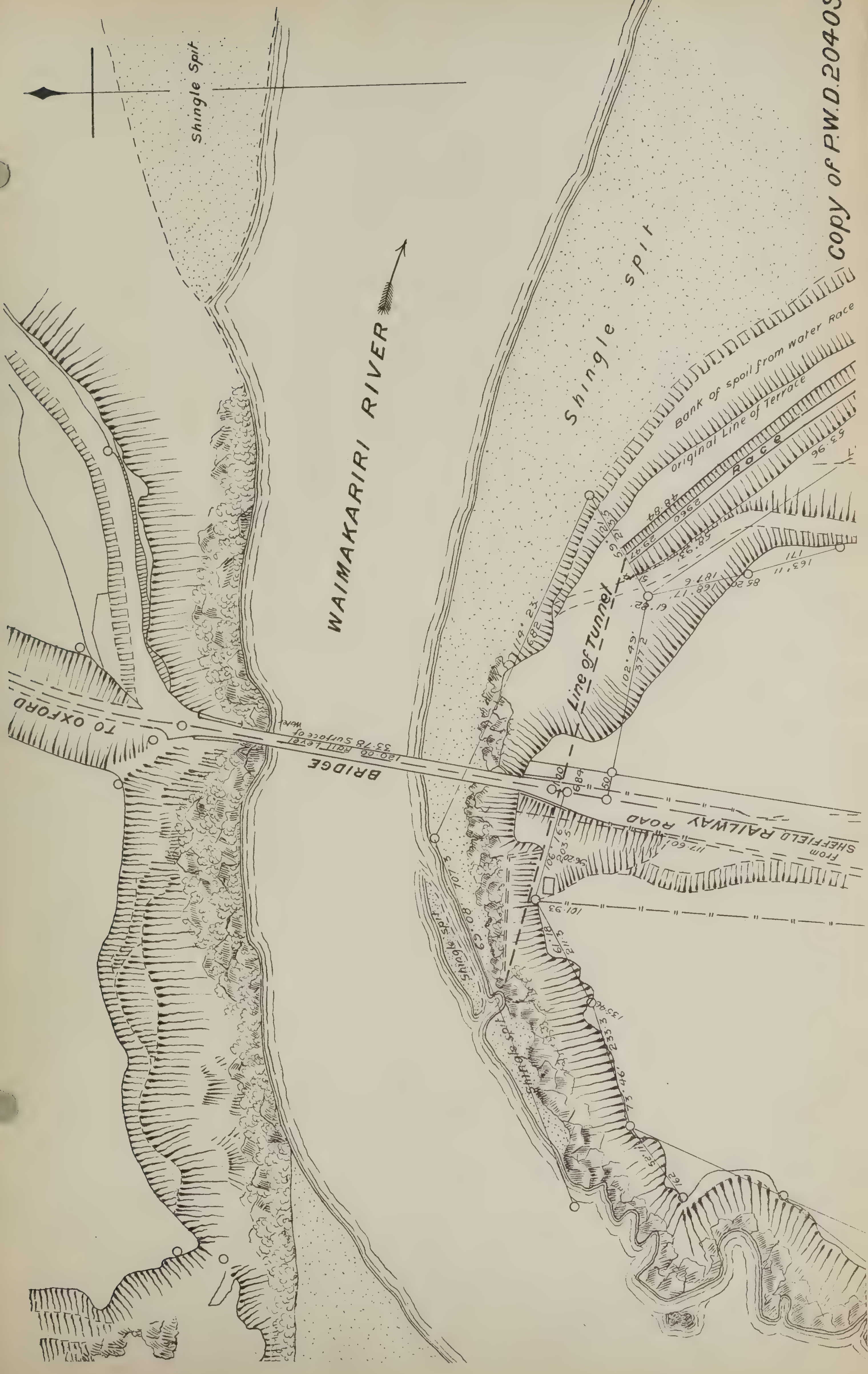

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NEW ZEALAND.

RAILWAYS STATEMENT.

BY

THE HON. SIR J. G. WARD,

MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS.

1905.

INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER OF RAILWAYS.

WELLINGTON.
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1905.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

RAILWAYS STATEMENT

(25th July, 1905).

BY THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS, THE HON. SIR J. G. WARD, K.C.M.G.

MR. SPEAKER,—

In presenting the Railways Statement for the year ending the 31st March, 1905, I am gratified to have to announce that the result of the year's working has again been satisfactory. The results may be summarised thus:—

	Year 1905. £	Year 1904. £
Total earnings	2,209,231	2,180,641
Total expenditure	1,492,900	1,438,724
Net profit on working	£716,331	£741,917

GENERAL.

The mileage of line open for traffic on the 31st March, 1905, was 2,374 miles, as against 2,328 miles for the previous year. The average number of miles operated during the year was 2,347. The following extensions were opened:—

	M.	ch.
Mangaweka–Taihape	12	76
Toko–Oruru	4	65
Ida Valley–Omakau	13	22
Owaka–Catlin's	3	37
Heriot–Edievale	6	17
Greymouth–State Collieries	4	79
Total...	45	56

The capital cost of lines open for traffic has increased from £20,692,911 last year to £21,701,572 for the year under review. This includes the cost of the steamers now run in conjunction with the Government Railways on Lake Wakatipu.

The net revenue, £716,331, is equal to a return of 3·30 per cent. on the capital invested in the open lines, and 3·11 per cent. for the total capital, £23,003,704, invested in opened and unopened lines.

The Kawakawa Section has again failed to pay working-expenses, the deficit being £363.

The increase of 421,680 train miles run during the year represents additional facilities to meet the convenience of the travelling public. These figures include the permanent additions made to the time-tables, which amounted to 283,345 miles, representing a cost of £69,000. The train miles run during the year were 6,107,079, against 5,685,399 for the previous year.

The principal additions to the passenger and mixed trains were as follows: Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth Section—extra service between Palmerston North and Woodville; Hurunui–Bluff Section—workmen's train between Pareora and Timaru, and an extra through express service between Christchurch and Invercargill. The facilities for travel between the North and South Island have been considerably improved by this extra express service, and by the acceleration of the Wellington–New Plymouth mail-trains, which enables the journey between the important centres of population in the northern and southern parts of the colony to be undertaken without unnecessary loss of time. This has been greatly appreciated by the largely increasing number of passengers who now regularly travel between the two Islands, and to whom the saving of time is an important factor.

The record of the late arrivals of the principal trains during the year gives the following results:—

	Average Late Arrival.	
	Mins.	Mins.
For long-distance passenger trains	1·07, against	0·80 last year.
For suburban trains	0·30, „	0·32 „
For long-distance mixed trains	1·15, „	1·05 „

The ordinary passenger traffic continues to maintain that elasticity which has been so remarkable a feature of the business during the past ten years. The number of such passengers carried during the year was 8,514,112, an increase of 207,729 over the previous year. Season tickets numbered 140,453, an increase of 10,534. "Workers' twelve-trip tickets" and "workers' weekly tickets" totalled 111,303, an increase of 9,246, or 9 per cent., on the issues for the previous year. The number of workers' tickets issued represents 79 per cent. of the total season-ticket business, but the revenue obtained from them is 22·41 per cent. only of the total amount derived from the issue of season tickets, which for the year under review amounted to £57,252. The holiday-excursion tickets issued during the year numbered 693,453, a decrease of 1,931 on the issues for the previous year.

The total issue under the head of "School, Factory, and Friendly Societies' Excursions" was 113,659, an increase of 1,976 over the previous year. The number of school, factory, and friendly societies' excursions run in the chief centres of the colony was—Auckland, 29; Wanganui, 43; Wellington–Napier, 44; Christchurch, 139; Dunedin, 89; Invercargill, 43.

The disparity in the number of excursions in the Auckland district as compared with the other centres is due to the fact that the Auckland Harbour abounds in attractive picnic resorts and places of interest which offer a particularly alluring day's outing to school and pleasure parties.

The coaching traffic shows satisfactory increases in all classes grouped under that head—viz., parcels, an increase of 26,668; horses, 1,022; carriages, 172; dogs, 1,776.

Under the heading of "Goods Traffic," cattle show an increase of 3,489 head; pigs, 7,500 head; wool, 6,310 tons; firewood, 3,108 tons; minerals, 62,037 tons. Decreases under the same heading are—sheep, 343,394 head; chaff, lime, &c., 848 tons; timber, 16,385 tons; grain, 87,973 tons; merchandise, 27,312 tons. Having in view the enormous and unprecedented increase in sheep traffic during the year ending the 31st March, 1903, when no less than 1,096,473 more sheep were carried than during the preceding year—an increase of over 40 per cent.—it is not surprising to find a decrease in sheep business for the years 1904 and 1905; but, notwithstanding the falling-off when compared with the business done during a year when abnormal conditions prevailed, the business is still satisfactory, and shows an increase of 688,124 head as compared with 1902. The serious effect which the export of large numbers of ewe lambs during the two preceding years has had on the flocks of the colony is shown by the statistics published by the Agricultural Department, from which I gather that the number of sheep in the colony on the 31st March, 1904, was 1,388,174 head less than on the 31st March, 1903. This depletion of the flocks naturally reflects on the business of the railways in a twofold manner—first, in respect to the reduced number of sheep carried, and, secondly, in its bearing on the wool and frozen-meat tonnage, the latter being included in the merchandise business of the railways. The two provinces in which the largest depletion of flocks has taken place are Wellington and Otago, and the decreases in the railway live-stock business has been heaviest in those districts.

The decrease of 16,385 tons in the timber traffic is accounted for by the cessation of the practice of shipping timber from Northern Wairoa to Helensville by water and railing thence to Auckland, the falling-off in logs sent from Auckland to Onehunga to be milled, slackness in the export business, and the fact that a number of mills in Southland have cut out the bush and ceased operations during the year.

The decrease in grain tonnage is confined chiefly to the Canterbury and Otago Districts. In the former the decrease amounted to 90,612 tons, and in the latter to 9,096 tons, and is attributed to the fact of grain not coming forward as rapidly this season as last, owing to producers and others holding in anticipation of prices hardening. Other districts show slight increases in the business under this head, leaving the net decrease 87,973 tons, as stated above.

The decrease in merchandise—27,312 tons—is accounted for by the falling-off in the frozen-meat traffic handled at Wellington, Wanganui, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill for export, and by the increase in the quantity of goods now water-borne to Dunedin wharves direct, as the result of the improvement in the upper harbour, instead of being landed at and railed from Port Chalmers as heretofore. These two factors accounted for over 23,000 tons of the decrease; the balance represents fluctuations in the ordinary business in various parts of the colony in respect to both shipping and local trade.

The policy of improving and augmenting the rolling-stock has been pursued with unabated vigour during the year, and very satisfactory results have been achieved in this respect in the various workshops of the colony. Not only has the whole of the rolling-stock, machinery, and other plant and appliances with which lines were equipped on the 31st March, 1904, been maintained in a high state of efficiency, but the rolling-stock—which at that date consisted of 377 locomotives, with a tractive power of 3,572,346 lb.; 809 passenger-carriages, with seating-accommodation for 31,858 passengers; 301 brake-vans; 12,372 four-wheeled and 760 bogie trucks, with a capacity of 92,533 tons—has during the year ending the 31st March, 1905, been increased by the addition of 14 locomotives, 55 carriages, 11 brake-vans, and 445 wagons. Of the 14 locomotives added to the stock, 7 were built in the railway workshops, and 7 under contract by Messrs. Price Bros., of Thames. The additions and improvements made to the rolling-stock during the year have increased the tractive power by 5·73 per cent., the passenger accommodation by 8·74 per cent., and wagon carrying-capacity by 5½ per cent. The wagons added to the stock have a carrying-capacity equal to 836 of the old style 6-ton four-wheeled wagons.

The cushioning of second-class-car seats has now been practically completed, 498 such cars having been fitted with cushions; 304 cars have also been fitted with lavatories. These conveniences are much appreciated by the travelling public.

The average number of men employed was 9,361, against 8,782 last year, the increased mileage of line open for traffic, additional train services and consequent extending of the hours of business, together with further installation of safety appliances, necessitating a considerable augmentation of the staff.

During the year 175 members of the permanent staff resigned, 116 retired on superannuation, 36 died, 53 were dismissed, and 733 engaged. Seven appeals against decisions of the Department were heard by the Railway Appeal Boards, two of which were allowed and five dismissed. Twenty-three members of the Second Division were promoted to the First Division during the year.

The sum of £3,277 has been paid as compensation and compassionate allowance to members retired from the service and to relatives of members deceased. This sum includes £3,002 paid under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act.

The Lake Wakatipu steamer service was maintained with punctuality throughout the year. The unfavourable weather during the Christmas and New Year holidays and the lateness of the Easter holidays caused a falling-off in the number of passengers. The goods traffic has also been affected by the diversion of business consequent upon the extension of the Otago Central Railway to Omakau and the further decline of the dredging business. The diversion of business due to the extension of the Otago Central was foreseen, and I do not anticipate that the steamer business will be affected to any considerable extent by the further extension of the line. Notwithstanding the drop in the business, the steamers have been worked with satisfactory results during the year.

Ninety miles of main line were relaid with 70 lb. rails, and five miles of branch line relaid with the second-hand rails taken out of the main line.

REVENUE.

The gross revenue, £2,209,231, exceeded the estimate by £29,231. The net revenue was, however, £25,586 less than the preceding year.

Passenger revenue has increased by £28,825; season-ticket revenue by £4,672; coaching traffic, £4,900; miscellaneous by £6,993. Goods revenue has decreased by £15,193, and rents and commissions by £1,607. The receipts per train mile amounted to 86·50d., as against 91·75d. for the previous year.

The earnings of the Lake Wakatipu steamers amounted to £5,897, against £6,997 last year. The net return was equal to 4·25 per cent. on the capital cost (£16,436), which, in view of the fact that the business diverted from the steamers has gone to the railway, is very satisfactory.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure has been £1,492,900, including £5,198 incurred in connection with Lake Wakatipu steamers. The expenditure for working has absorbed 67·58 per cent. of the revenue, an increase of 1·60 per cent. over the rate for the previous year.

The amounts chargeable to working-expenses on account of the various branches of the service, and the ratio of expenses to revenue, are shown by the following figures:—

	Expenditure.		Per Cent. of Revenue.	
	1904–1905. £	1903–1904. £	1904–1905.	1903–1904.
Traffic	402,715	374,347	18·28	17·22
Locomotive	535,635	526,156	24·31	24·20
Maintenance	508,735	490,819	23·09	22·58
Management	68,353	68,223	3·10	3·14
	1,515,438	1,459,545	68·78	67·14
Less credit recoveries ...	27,736	26,869	1·26	1·23
	1,487,702	1,432,676	67·52	65·91
Lake Wakatipu steamers ...	5,198	6,048	0·06	0·07
	£1,492,900	£1,438,724	67·58	65·98

The amount expended on maintenance of line, buildings, and other structures, £508,735, is an increase of £17,916 on the amount spent during the previous year, and gives an average expenditure of £216·64 per mile, against £212·94 per mile for the preceding year, an increase of £3·70 per mile. The increased expenditure has been incurred on the Kawakawa Section, £46; Whangarei, £105; Kaihu, £361; Auckland, £9,120; Gisborne, £21; Hurunui–Bluff, £8,501; Westland, £1,670; Westport, £601; and Picton, £1,748. The cost of maintenance has decreased on the Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth Section by £4,048, and Nelson by £209.

Additions and improvements to lines and structures, costing £12,391, which might fairly have been charged to capital, have been made during the year and charged to working-expenses. The expenditure on account of bridge renewals and repairs amount to £62,083, all of which was debited to working-expenses.

The increased traffic expenditure is due to extra train services and the extension of safety appliances, which necessitate the employment of additional staff, and to the charging of the cost of renewals and repairs to tarpaulins to the Traffic Branch instead of to the Locomotive Branch.

The increase in the Locomotive Branch is due to additional consumption of coal consequent on additional train mileage, increases in wages, and heavy renewals and repairs.

The Head and Departmental Office expenditure has practically remained stationary.

The sum of £291,240 has been expended under the head "Additions to Open Lines," and charged to Capital Account. Of this amount, £210,639 has been expended on rolling-stock, tarpaulins, Westinghouse brake, and machinery for workshops. The rolling-stock in respect to which the charges are made consists of 12 locomotives, 54 carriages, 8 brake-vans, 412 wagons, 250 tarpaulins, and 1 crane completed on the 31st March last; and 7 locomotives, 68 carriages, 13 brake-vans, 522 wagons, 390 tarpaulins incomplete, but in hand at that date; and £79,777 on water services, buildings, sidings, land, signals, and interlocking, safety appliances, bridges, workshops, and Departmental Offices.

In connection with the doubling of the Hutt Railway line, the sum of £32,103 has been charged to Capital Account under the provisions of the Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act of 1903, and represents value of work already done in connection with that important undertaking.

RESULTS OF WORKING.

The following is a summary of results of working, for year ending the 31st March, 1905, as compared with 1904:—

Particulars.	Year ended 31st March.	
	1904.	1905.
Total miles open for traffic	2,328	2,374
Average miles open for year	2,305	2,347
Capital cost of opened and unopened lines	£22,173,220	£23,003,704
Capital cost of open lines	£20,692,911	£21,701,572
Capital cost per mile of open lines	£8,977	£9,141
Gross earnings	£2,180,641	£2,209,231
Working-expenses	£1,438,724	£1,492,900
NET PROFIT ON WORKING	**£741,917**	**£716,331**
PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT TO CAPITAL INVESTED	**3·58**	**3·30**
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING-EXPENSES TO EARNINGS	**65·98**	**67·58**
Earnings per average mile open	£943	£938
Working-expenses per average mile open	£622	£634
NET EARNINGS PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN...	**£321**	**£304**
	d.	d.
Earnings per train mile	91·75	86·50
Working-expenses per train mile	60·48	58·46
NET EARNINGS PER TRAIN MILE ...	**31·27**	**28·04**
Passengers, ordinary	8,306,383	8,514,112
Season tickets	129,919	140,453
Goods tonnage	4,072,576	4,011,511
Live-stock tonnage	186,641	173,956
Train mileage	5,685,399	6,107,079
Locomotives	377	389
Passenger-cars	809	864
Wagons and brake-vans	13,433	13,885

CONCLUDING REMARKS, AND FORECAST.

The important train services foreshadowed in my last year's Statement were brought into operation some months ago, and have been the means of providing the public with rapid and convenient means of communication between the important centres of population in the two Islands. The inauguration of these train services necessitated a very large amount of work in connection with the recasting of the time-tables of all the important lines of the colony, as it was found necessary to alter the greater part of the local train services. Exhaustive inquiries were made with a view to ascertaining the requirements of the travelling public, and the new time-tables were compiled to meet, as far as possible, the suggestions received from various sources. I am gratified in finding that the services as now arranged are satisfactory to the large majority of the travelling public, and that the additional fast services are so much appreciated and so well patronised.

The alteration in the availability of single tickets has also been very much appreciated, as it enables persons who require to make a long journey to book through at the lowest possible rate, and to break their journey *en route* as circumstances necessitate.

The running of the steamers between Lyttelton and Wellington, and New Plymouth–Onehunga, in connection with the through fast trains was very satisfactory, and contributed greatly to the public comfort and convenience.

During the last session of Parliament authority was obtained for the duplication of the Auckland–Penrose, Christchurch–Rolleston, and Dunedin–Mosgiel lines. The surveys in connection with the Auckland–Penrose line have been commenced, and those connected with the Christchurch–Rolleston and Dunedin–Mosgiel lines will be undertaken as early as possible; and as soon as the necessary data has been obtained the work of construction will be actively prosecuted.

Considerable progress has been made with the new Dunedin station building and the improvement of the Hutt Railway. The line between Lower Hutt and Petone has been duplicated, and the new station buildings and yards are approaching completion. To enable the stone required for the breastwork to be obtained a quarry has been opened out at Pencarrow, a wharf built, and contracts are being let for quarrying and delivering the stone.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the important matter of extending the safety appliances. Signals and interlocked points were fitted during the year at Newmarket, Penrose, Greymouth, Palmerston North, and Anderson Bay Road Crossing, Dunedin; and 66 tablet instruments and 85 miles of line fitted up and tablet-working installed between Auckland and Onehunga, Newmarket and Henderson, Penrose and Mercer, Lyttelton and Heathcote, Ida Valley and Omakau, Westport and Granity, and at Weedon's Station. Other extensions of tablet system are in hand, and will be vigorously pushed forward. The installation of these instruments adds very materially to the safety of the travelling public. The staff-and-ticket system of block-working was extended Mangaweka to Taihape. This appliance, like the tablet and interlocking system, has given satisfaction wherever it has been installed.

The Government has now had control of the railways for ten years, and the time therefore appears opportune for giving a brief comparison of the traffic and rolling-stock for dealing therewith at 31st March, 1895, 31st March, 1900, and at 31st March, 1905, and a *resumé* of the policy adopted to popularise and improve the efficiency of the railways.

Dealing first with the quinquennial period extending from 31st March, 1895, to 31st March, 1900, it will be found that the mileage of line open for traffic increased from 1,993, with a capital cost of £15,352,613, to 2,104 miles, with a capital cost of £16,703,887, the distance added to the open line being 111 miles, with an increased capital cost of £1,351,274. The passenger business increased by 1,562,706 passengers, equal to 40 per cent.; season tickets by 34,712, 121 per cent.; parcels by 179,134, 40 per cent.; horses 289, 3 per cent.; carriages 409, 55 per cent.; dogs 3,549, 15 per cent.; drays 640, 91 per cent.; cattle 24,173, 59 per cent.; sheep 1,003,866, 66 per cent.; chaff 40,320 tons, 109 per cent.; wool 1,293 tons, 1 per cent.; firewood 7,024 tons, 8 per cent.; timber 136,099 tons, 68 per cent.; grain 375,477 tons, 97 per cent.; merchandise 158,490 tons, 42 per cent.; minerals 360,781 tons, 42 per cent. The total tonnage increased

by 1,079,483 tons, 53 per cent., and the revenue by £473,040, 41 per cent. During the same period the rolling-stock was increased by the addition of 35 locomotives, with an increased tractive power of 651,101 lb., the increase being equal to 13 per cent. in respect to the number of locomotives, and 37 per cent. in regard to tractive power. The number of passenger-carriages was increased by 79, equal to 16 per cent., and the seating-accommodation by 4,635, or 27 per cent. Brake-vans increased by 16, 8 per cent.; sheep-trucks by 219, representing 56 per cent. Total increase in trucks 1,811, equal to 22 per cent. The truck carrying-capacity increased by 12,917 tons, equal to 25 per cent. Train mileage increased from 3,221,620 in 1895 to 4,187,893 miles in 1900, an increase of 966,273 train miles, or 30 per cent. of the total mileage run in 1895. Dealing next with the period 1900 to 1905, it is found that the mileage of line open for traffic increased from 2,104 miles in 1900 to 2,374 miles in 1905, giving an added length of 270 miles, an increase of 13 per cent. on the mileage open on 31st March, 1900. The capital cost during the same period was increased by £4,997,685, or 30 per cent. Passengers increased by 3,045,828, or 56 per cent.; season tickets by 77,118, or 122 per cent.; parcels by 201,353, 32 per cent.; horses 4,177, 36 per cent.; carriages 1,069, 92 per cent.; dogs 11,526, 43 per cent.; drays 962, 72 per cent.; cattle 45,861, 70 per cent.; sheep 889,197, 35 per cent.; pigs 41,719, 116 per cent.; chaff 54,422 tons, 70 per cent.; wool 3,004 tons, 3 per cent.; firewood 17,048 tons, 19 per cent.; timber 158,650 tons, 47 per cent.; merchandise 94,404 tons, 18 per cent.; minerals 587,662 tons, 48 per cent.: total tonnage 883,637, 28 per cent.; total revenue, £585,340, 36 per cent. During the same period the number of locomotives was increased by 85, 28 per cent.; locomotive tractive power by 1,369,635 lb., 57 per cent.; passenger-cars by 287, 50 per cent.; passenger-seating accommodation by 12,553, 57 per cent.; brake-vans by 87, 40 per cent.; sheep-trucks by 239, 39 per cent.; total number of trucks all classes by 3,503, 35 per cent.; carrying-capacity of trucks by 33,771 tons, 53 per cent. Train mileage advanced from 4,187,893 to 6,107,079 miles, an increase of 1,919,186 train miles, or 46 per cent. of the total mileage for year ending 31st March, 1900.

The foregoing figures show conclusively that the growth in the business has been well maintained throughout both of the periods dealt with, and that although the increases which marked the traffic of the first five years ending 31st March, 1900, were phenomenal, the traffic for the five years ending 31st March, 1905, has been even more remarkable.

Seeing that the railways of the colony form the means by which the greater bulk of the commercial business is carried on, the results of working the lines may safely be regarded as indicating the commercial condition of the colony, and the figures which I have quoted above indicate in the strongest manner the fact that the colony not only has during the past years been in a most prosperous condition, but that that condition still exists in a remarkable degree at the present time.

Having dealt with the railway business in two quinquennial periods above, I append hereto an interesting statement giving a comparison of the railway traffic and rolling-stock accommodation on 31st March, 1895 and 1905.

Comparison of the railway traffic and rolling-stock accommodation in 1895 and 1905:—

	31st March, 1895.	31st March, 1905.	Increase.	Per Cent. of Increase.
Passengers (number)	3,905,578	8,514,112	4,608,534	118
Season tickets (number)	28,623	140,453	111,830	391
Parcels „	444,981	825,468	380,487	86
Horses „	11,185	15,651	4,466	40
Carriages „	750	2,228	1,478	197
Dogs „	23,517	38,592	15,075	64
Drays „	705	2,307	1,602	227
Cattle „	40,890	110,924	70,034	171
Sheep „	1,519,921	3,412,984	1,893,063	124
Pigs „	43,292	77,768	34,476	79
Chaff, lime (tons)	36,972	131,714	94,742	256
Wool „	103,328	107,625	4,297	4
Firewood „	85,102	109,174	24,072	28
Timber „	198,578	493,327	294,749	149
Grain „	388,556	732,479	343,923	88
Merchandise „	377,938	630,832	252,894	67

	31st March, 1895.	31st March, 1905.	Increase.	Per Cent. of Increase.
Minerals (tons)	857,917	1,806,360	948,443	111
Total tonnage	2,048,391	4,011,511	1,963,120	96
Total revenue	£1,150,851	£2,209,231	£1,058,380	92
Locomotives (number) ...	269	389	120	45
„ tractive power (lb.)	1,756,178	3,776,914	2,020,736	115
Passenger-cars (number) ...	498	864	366	73
Passenger-cars, seating accommodation	17,455	34,643	17,188	98
Brake-vans (number) ...	204	307	103	50
Sheep-trucks „ ...	390	848	458	117
Total trucks, all classes (number)	8,264	13,578	5,314	64
Truck carrying-capacity (tons)	50,861	97,549	46,688	92
Train mileage run	3,221,620	6,107,079	2,885,459	90

This table shows in a concise form the enormous growth of the railway business during the past ten years. It will be observed that the ordinary passengers have increased by 118 per cent., season tickets by 391 per cent., cattle by 171 per cent., sheep by 124 per cent., pigs by 79 per cent., total goods tonnage by 96 per cent., and total revenue by 92 per cent. During the same period the number of locomotives has increased by 45 per cent., the locomotive tractive power by 115 per cent., passenger-cars by 73 per cent., passenger-seating accommodation by 98 per cent., sheep-trucks by 117 per cent., trucks of all classes by 64 per cent., carrying-capacity of trucks by 92 per cent., while the train mileage has increased by 90 per cent. During the same period the mileage of line open for traffic has been increased by 381 miles, equal to 19 per cent., and the capital cost of the lines by £6,348,959, 41 per cent.

During the ten years ending 31st March last the following work was turned out of the railway workshops of the colony:—

Locomotives built new ...	39	Converted and rebuilt, 25	Erected, 57.
Locomotive-boilers built new ...	115		
Crane-boilers built new ...	19		
Carriages built new	319	Converted and rebuilt, 96	Erected, 63.
Brake-vans built new ...	115	„ 31	
Wagons built new	4,280	„ 1,032	Erected, 1,000.
Tarpaulins	11,436		
Points and crossings ...	1,442		
Cranes	2	Erected, 8.	

When the control of the railways was resumed by the Government in 1895 the rolling-stock was only barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the traffic at that time, and the enormous expansion of business which occurred during the first three years after the resumption of control of the railways by the Government rendered it imperatively necessary to largely augment the rolling-stock, which had proved to be totally inadequate to cope with the business of the Department. After fully investigating the matter, the Government determined to deal comprehensively with the question of the rebuilding and strengthening of bridges, improving lines and curves, relaying, respacing sleepers, enlarging and equipping the workshops with up-to-date machinery, improving station accommodation, equipping railway-lines with safety appliances such as tablet, interlocking of points and signals, installation of Pintsch gas system of car-lighting, cushioning second-class cars, provision of footwarmers, augmenting the supply of rolling-stock, and equipping the same with the Westinghouse brake. In accordance with this determination I prepared and submitted to Parliament, embodied in the Railways Statement for year ending the 31st March, 1900, a schedule of the works proposed to be carried out, at an estimated cost of £2,500,000, spread over a period of five years. This programme has since been vigorously prosecuted, and as a result of the policy followed the railways are to-day in a more efficient state than at any other period of their history.

It was also decided to adopt a comprehensive and progressive scheme for dealing with the conversion of the old four- and six-wheeled cars into up-to-date bogie vehicles. This, besides adding largely to the capacity of the cars, rendered available for use for many years to come a considerable number of cars that would otherwise have been obsolete and useless for service at the present time. The tractive power of many locomotives has also been largely increased by rebuilding and reboilering, giving increased steam-pressure. Large economies have resulted from these two works.

In addition to the stock actually added to the railways during the past ten years there were under construction on the 31st March last in the workshops of the colony, but incomplete at that date, 8 locomotives, 71 carriages, 13 brake-vans, 132 bogie wagons, and 392 four-wheeled wagons. All these vehicles will be completed and brought into use during the current year, and will represent the completion of the 1904–5 programme.

When the lines were taken over the Government had fully determined to build all rolling-stock required for the railways of the colony within the colony, and thus find further remunerative employment for its artisans. The phenomenal manner in which the railway business increased from 1895 onwards, however, rendered it utterly impossible to fully adhere to this policy until such time as the rolling-stock had been augmented to an extent sufficient to enable the business of the country to be properly dealt with. No imported stock has been placed on the lines since the year 1902, and I am glad to say that since that year the whole of the rolling-stock required for the use of the Railway Department, with the exception of seven locomotives which have recently been built by Messrs. Price Bros., of Thames, has been constructed in the railway workshops of the colony; and not only has the quantity of rolling-stock since turned out of the workshops kept pace with the demands of the business, but the output has been sufficient to reduce the deficiency which existed. The increased carrying-capacity of the wagons added to the rolling-stock for the ten years ending the 31st March, 1905, was 92 per cent., the increased tonnage during the same period being 96 per cent.

With a view to keeping pace with the increasing business and further augmenting the stock, a comprehensive programme has been prepared for rolling-stock to be built in the workshops for the year ending 31st March, 1906. This comprises 60 carriages, giving seating accommodation for 3,240 passengers; 299 wagons, with a carrying capacity of 3,047 tons; four 47½ ft. and five 30 ft. bogie brake-vans. The additional wagons will be equivalent to 508 ordinary four-wheeled wagons. Besides furnishing the means whereby a very large number of the artisans of the colony will be kept in constant employment, this stock will, when complete, be of very material assistance in connection with the transport of the goods and passenger traffic.

The Westinghouse brake, with which it was decided to equip the colony's rolling-stock in the year 1900, has, up to the 31st March last, been fitted to 343 locomotives, 752 carriages, 217 brake-vans, 9,708 wagons, and 6 travelling-cranes, has been found to be highly efficient, and an eminently satisfactory adjunct to our railway system. Its utility is particularly noticeable in the daily handling of the fast passenger and heavy goods trains. But for its adoption the satisfactory increase which has been made in the speeds of the through passenger trains could not have been undertaken, as an efficient brake is a *sine quâ non* in all such cases.

The installation of the electric tablet, train staff and ticket systems, and the interlocking of points and signals, was commenced in 1901, and up to the 31st March, 1905, the tablet has been installed at 132 stations, 500 miles of line have been erected, and signals and points interlocked at 28 stations, and staff and ticket working installed over 66 miles of line.

With a view to providing for the heavy traffic between Auckland and Penrose, Wellington and Lower Hutt, Christchurch and Rolleston, and Dunedin and Mosgiel, power has been taken by Act of Parliament to duplicate the lines.

The policy of the Government has been throughout to regard the railways as adjuncts to the settlement of the country, and to look upon the earning of a large profit as of minor importance compared with the incalculable benefits that accrue to the State by giving the settlers a convenient and cheap means of transporting the produce of their farms to the markets, and any surpluses which have accrued after the payment of the minimum of 3 per cent. on the capital cost of the lines have been returned to the users of the railways in cheapened freights and increased facilities. The wisdom of the policy adopted is manifested in the results of the past ten years' working of the railways and the prosperity of the colony, and has enabled valuable concessions to be made to the general community by reductions in fares and freights during that time. It is estimated that the amount returned by the railways of the colony to the users of the lines in the matter of reduced rates has approximated £680,000, cf which sum £480,000 has been given in benefits to the agricultural and pastoral community. The most important concessions have been made in respect to ordinary and suburban passenger-fares—reduced on two occasions; season-ticket rates; travellers' ticket rates; inauguration of cheap fares for schools, factories, and friendly societies; issue of workers' tickets on suburban lines; inauguration of holiday-excursion fares; concessions to teachers, newspaper reporters, delegates to religious bodies and friendly societies, to judges attending shows, pupils attending technical schools; inauguration of checked-luggage system; more liberal arrangements in respect to carriage of ordinary passengers luggage, commercial travellers' luggage, and theatrical companies' luggage; reduction in rates for parcels, race-horses, hunters, polo ponies, hounds, milk, bicycles; abolition of the rate of 1d. per mile for goods carried over branch lines and the extra rate charged on the Rimutaka Incline; reduction in rent of private sidings; free carriage of lime for manuring farm lands; reduction in rate on returned race-horses and show stock, frozen meat, live-stock, firewood, grain, wool, chaff, lime, timber, fruit, butter, cheese, honey, ham, bacon, poultry, manures, cement, phosphorized pollard for destruction of rabbits, bricks, clay, coal, coke, New-Zealand-grown fruit, vegetables, nuts, green flax, onions, artificial manures, guano, manure salt, rock salt, linseed, beans, bran, native flax, flour, peas, sacks in bales and bundles, acids, tar, tussock-grass, bark, store sheep, material for manufacture of colonial earthenware, stone, stone piles, settlers' biscuits, sago, tapioca, weed-killer, steel, groats, patent fencing, circus material, furniture, baskets, sheep-dip, paper bags, and very many other articles of every-day use. In addition the train services of the colony have been largely added to at a cost of many thousands of pounds, and with a view to meeting the convenience of the general public. The condition of the railway-lines has been materially improved, large sums of money having been spent in the betterment of the lines, new rolling-stock, the equipping of the rolling-stock with automatic brake, the installation of safety appliances, improved accommodation at railway-stations, erecting of new stations, conversion of obsolete rolling-stock, the enlargement of workshops, erection of new workshops, and improvement of workshop machinery.

Pintsch's gas system, which has been adopted for car-lighting, has been fitted to all the bogie cars and many of the bogie brake-vans on the principal sections. Second-class cars have been fitted with cushions, and a very large number of the cars with lavatory accommodation.

The condition under which the railway men of the colony laboured has also received very careful consideration. It was found in 1895 that the pay of the employees was unsatisfactory and many grievances existed. The Government, having taken steps to inquire into the condition of the men and satisfied itself as to the position, prepared a classification scheme, which came into force in 1897. The passing of this Act conferred very material benefits on railway employees, and resulted in the then existing staff receiving during the first year the scale was in operation £5,500 more than they would have otherwise obtained, and this amount increased yearly. In 1897 an alteration was made in the Classification Act by which apprentices, crossing and bridge keepers, firemen, and carpenters received an increase of pay involving an additional expenditure of £6,230 on the Department. On the 1st January, 1899, all men in receipt of 6s. 6d. per day were given a special allowance of 6d. per day. The value of this concession will be recognised when I state that for the three months ending 31st March, 1899, £2,856 was paid to the men entitled to receive the additional 6d.; for the year ending 31st March, 1900, the amount so paid was £12,383; for the following year it reached £15,352; and for the year ending 31st March, 1902, £20,951. In four years, therefore, the Government granted to the low-paid men in the Second Division of the railway service no less a sum than £51,542 over and above the amount provided by the Classification Act of 1896.

During the session of 1901 the Government railway service was reclassified. The new Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1902, from which date the allowance of 6d. per day referred to above ceased, as under the new Classification Act all men who had previously been in receipt of 6s. 6d. per day had their pay permanently increased to 7s. per day. This new Classification Act still further improved the condition and pay of the railway men of the colony; the benefits accruing therefrom, on the basis of the staff as it existed on the 31st March, 1902, was estimated at £30,000 per annum. The minimum pay for cadets under the Commissioners' scale was £30 per annum; under the Government Railways Department Classification Act it is £40 per annum, and £10 additional is allowed to engineering and drafting cadets. Junior platelayers, labourers, porters, and shunters were paid at a minimum rate of 3s. per day, with annual increases of 6d. per day to 6s. 6d., against the present minimum rate of 4s. per day, with annual increments of 6d. per day to 6s. and then an increase of 1s. to 7s. per day, the result being that the greater portion of the men in the railway service who were labouring for a wage of 6s. 6d. per day when the Government took control, and could not get beyond that amount except by waiting for the vacancies, which were few and far between, now receive 7s. per day, with greatly improved chances of promotion.

An alteration has recently been made in respect to the pay of casual hands employed in ballast gangs, special earthworks gangs, and casual labourers on the works staff. These men were formerly paid at the rate of 7s. per diem for time actually at work, but are now paid at the rate of 1s. per hour for time worked. The alteration, therefore, has resulted in an increase of their wages by 1s. per day for each full day worked, with a proportionate increase where broken time is involved. The value of the concession is approximately £8,500 per annum.

An increase in the lodging-allowance of 1s. per night has also been granted to guards and enginemen when absent from home on duty; and maintenance-men who have not hitherto been granted any allowance when absent from home and provided with sleeping-accommodation will in future be granted an allowance of 1s. per night, and be provided with sleeping-accommodation as heretofore.

Besides the concessions made in pay, members of the service have been granted many other substantial benefits in respect to hours of duty and other privileges. In addition to passing the Classification Acts, which apply to the permanent staff only, the Government in 1898, recognising that casual workers suffered considerable hardship in consequence of the stoppage of pay during the time they were incapacitated by injuries received in the ordinary course of employment by the Railway Department, undertook the insurance of the men for the purpose of securing an allowance to them in the case of accidental injury, the premiums necessary to secure the allowance being paid by the Railway Department. In 1903 the railway workmen were brought under the operation of the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, and are still paid under that Act. In 1902 the Government Railways Superannuation Fund Bill was passed. This beneficent measure enables the railway men to make provision for themselves in the case of sickness and old age, and for their wives and families in the event of death overtaking the breadwinner, and the manner in which the railway staff availed themselves of the provisions of the Act is conclusive proof of their appreciation of the superannuation scheme. Already a considerable number of old and tried servants have proved its value, as have likewise the widows and children of a number of others who have unfortunately passed away. The balance-sheet of the Superannuation Fund for the year just ended, submitted to the House by me on behalf of the Board of Administration, shows that the superannuation allowances paid during the year amounted to £14,933 10s., granted to 293 members of the railway service retired voluntarily or by reason of their being medically unfit; £1,484 0s. 10d. was paid as allowances to widows and families of deceased members of the railway service; £806 17s. 7d. was refunded to members who left the railway service from various causes, and who were not entitled to superannuation at the time of their retirement. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the 31st March was £68,670 7s. 8d.

Appeal Boards were constituted under the Classification Act of 1895 for the purpose of enabling railway employees to have their grievances adjudicated on by an independent tribunal. Two Boards were appointed—one for each Island. Originally the Board consisted of a Judge or a Stipendiary Magistrate and one member elected by the First and Second Divisions of the Railway service respectively. In 1901, however, a request was made for an alteration, with a view to enabling sections of the Second Division to be represented on the Board, and this was given effect to under the Classification Act of 1901. It is doubtful, however, if the change is an improvement, and many of the men are in favour of a return to the original system. The functions of the Board being judicial, it follows that nothing is to be gained by varying the *personnel* of the Board when dealing with different appeals. Since their establishment the Boards have heard 110 appeals, of which twenty-three have been upheld and eighty-seven dismissed.

The Government has under consideration the question of improving the position of the lower-grade men on the permanent staff of the railway. The question is, however, one of very considerable magnitude, and is moreover surrounded by many difficulties apart altogether from the financial aspect. To treat the permanent staff now in receipt of 7s. per day in the same manner as the casual ballast men would involve an expenditure of £50,000 per annum.

The position of members of the various branches of the permanent staff varies considerably in regard to the opportunities for promotion. The great majority of the seven-shillings-per-day men in the Locomotive and Traffic Branches have many avenues of promotion open to them, consequently their promotion is rapid, and their cases do not require the same consideration as the men employed in the Maintenance Branch, where the opportunities of promotion are limited. For this reason, therefore, I am of opinion that it would be proper and prudent to confine any alteration in the rate of pay to the lower-paid men in the Maintenance Branch. To give an increase of 1s. per day to such men would involve an additional expenditure of £20,000 per annum.

Data is being obtained in connection with a proposal for shortening the hours of enginemen, firemen, and guards. The adoption of a forty-eight hours week for such men would be very costly, involving an annual increase in the expenditure of at least £14,000. *Apropos* of this matter, it may be mentioned that recently instructions were given to shorten the maximum daily time trainmen were called upon to work when running certain trains, but as soon as the arrangements were brought into operation a considerable number of the men requested to be allowed to revert to the old system which has been in operation for many years.

Sleepers have been respaced on about 1,200 miles of line, and many of the bridges strengthened. New steel viaducts have been erected at Kopua, Makotuku, Piri Piri, and Mangatera.

During the five years ending 31st March, 1900, 225 miles were relaid with 53 lb. and 56 lb. rails, and during the corresponding period ending 31st March, 1905, 110 miles of track were relaid with 53 lb. and 56 lb. rails, and 228 miles with the 70 lb. rail, adopted as the standard for all main lines in 1900. The total relaying done during the ten years 1895–1905 was therefore 563 miles —335 miles with 53 lb. and 56 lb. rails, and the balance with 70 lb. rails.

With a view to increasing the durability of New Zealand timber used for sleepering the railway-lines, a creosoting plant was imported and erected at Woodville during the year ending 31st March, 1903; a similar plant also commenced operations in the Invercargill district at the same time; and up to date have treated a large number of sleepers. Sufficient time has not, however, elapsed to enable the result of creosoting New Zealand timbers being ascertained, but there are good reasons for supposing that the process will result satisfactorily.

Additional facilities have been afforded at flag stations by the appointment of caretakers and tablet-men. The appointment of caretakers has been made at such stations as the business warrants, tablet-men being, of course, appointed to such stations as are fitted from time to time with the tablet instruments.

Altogether 146 tablet-men and caretakers were employed at 31st March last, and this number is being increased from time to time with the extension of the tablet working.

The Midland Railway was taken over by the Government on 23rd July, 1900. The rates charged by the company for conveyance of traffic over the lines were immediately abolished and the Government scale brought into operation. This course resulted in material reduction in charges for carriage of passengers and goods. The train services were also improved, and have been added to as business warranted. Considerable benefits have been conferred on the district by the taking over of these lines.

The purchase of the Wakatipu steamers by the colony and the reduction made in passenger and goods rates has had a beneficial effect, the cheap week-end excursions having been the means of bringing the scenic beauties and health-giving properties of the district prominently before the public.

During the time the railways have been under the Government control they have had to deal with the unprecedented demands of traffic made in connection with the visit to the colony of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (then Duke and Duchess of York), the Indian Contingent, and the departure from our shores of the New Zealand Contingents for South Africa; and it was gratifying to find that, in addition to carrying on the ordinary business of the colony, they proved in every instance equal to the heavy demands of the extraordinary traffic in connection with the unique events alluded to.

With a view to relieving the congestion of the cities and enabling the workers to live under more healthful conditions, workers' cheap tickets were introduced on all the Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin suburban lines. They are available for one outward and one homeward trip per day, and for use by trains arriving at destination before 8 a.m., and are charged at a uniform rate of 2s. per week for distances up to ten miles. The tickets are largely availed of, and are much appreciated by the workers, in whose interests they were introduced.

The expansion of business on the Rimutaka Incline has rendered an increase in engine-power imperative. Two of the New Zealand built goods-engines, class B, have been converted to class We, and, together with one class W engine, placed on the Incline, and have proved an unqualified success, and arrangements have been made to build all the engines required for the Incline in the New Zealand workshops instead of importing additional Fell engines. The new engines will be compound double-ender tank engines.

Goods and passenger traffic has been separated wherever the business was sufficient to justify such a step being taken, and the practice will be extended from time to time, as circumstances warrant.

The adoption of motor cars for use on our railways has been engaging attention for some time past. The experiments which have been made in other countries have been closely followed, and as it is evident that motors have now passed the experimental stage, I have decided to have cars built in the colony for trial on the suburban lines. Advantage has been taken of the visit of the General Manager of Railways to America and Europe to ascertain what class of motor has been found to be most satisfactory and economical in actual working, and at the same time likely to prove most suitable to our lines.

It has also been decided to build a number of powerful four-cylinder balanced compound engines for use on the passenger- and goods-train. These engines will have a greater tractive-power than any of the existing types, and will be a valuable acquisition to the rolling-stock. Designs are also being prepared for heavy goods-engines to be used on the heavy-graded portion of the North Island Main Trunk Railway, and it is intended to make a commencement with the construction of these engines at an early date, in order that they may be completed in readiness for the opening of the line.

The dining-cars which were placed on the Auckland–Rotorua express trains in December, 1903, have continued to give satisfaction to the public, and as a result of the experiment tried in connection with the catering on that line it was arranged for the Department to take over the catering of the refreshment-cars run between New Plymouth and Wellington, and Christchurch and Dunedin, as from 1st April last. The alteration is one which has been highly appreciated by the travelling public, and many eulogistic references have been made regarding the improvement in the catering and *cuisine*. I hope to extend this convenience to other portions of the railway system as occasion warrants.

It has been decided to discontinue the issue of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors at railway refreshment-rooms, and in the leases entered into on the 1st April last this was done.

Arrangements have been made for the inauguration of a system of numbering the seats in carriages, with a view to enabling passengers to reserve seats on presentation of their tickets. This will meet a long-felt want, and tend greatly to the comfort of long-distance passengers particularly, who will appreciate being able to leave their seats for a short space without the fear of finding them in the possession of other persons on their return.

Notwithstanding the opinions which have been expressed to the contrary, I feel confident that indications point to the fact that the buoyancy which has marked the business of the colony during the past ten years will again continue during the next financial year. I estimate the railway revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1906, at £2,240,000, and the expenditure at £1,520,000.

I am pleased to state that the conduct of the staff has been uniformly satisfactory, and that the onerous duties they are called upon to perform have been cheerfully and successfully carried out.

The usual reports are attached hereto.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

New Zealand Government Railways, Head Office,
Wellington, June, 1905.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report upon the working of the open railways for the financial year ended the 31st March, 1905:—

The capital cost has increased from £20,692,911 to £21,701,572. The revenue for the year was £2,209,231, against £2,180,641 last year—an increase of £28,590. The net revenue was £716,331, against £741,917 last year. The expenditure was £1,492,900, against £1,438,724—an increase of £54,176. The rate of interest earned on capital was £3 6s., as compared with £3 11s. 8d. last year. The revenue per train mile was 7s. 2½d. and the cost per train mile 4s. 10½d., as against 7s. 7¾d. and 5s. 0½d. respectively last year.

The following extensions have been opened during the year:—

	M.	ch.
Mangaweka–Taihape	12	76
Toko–Oruru	4	65
Owaka–Catlin's	3	37
Ida Valley–Omakau	13	22
Greymouth–State Collieries	4	79
	45	56

The total mileage added to the system during the year under review was thus 45 miles 56 chains, making the total mileage open for traffic on 31st March 2,374 miles, as against 2,328 miles at the close of the previous year.

8,514,112 ordinary passengers were carried, yielding a revenue of £680,905, and 140,453 season tickets, yielding a revenue of £57,252, were issued during the year, being an increase of 207,729 ordinary passengers and £28,825 revenue, and 10,534 season tickets and £4,672 revenue, over the traffic under these heads for the previous year.

60,101 children and teachers and 53,558 adults travelled by school and factory excursions, yielding a revenue of £7,490—an increase of 1,976 passengers and £66 revenue over the preceding year.

693,453 passengers travelled at holiday-excursion rates, the value of the fares being £130,069—a decrease of 1,931 passengers, but an increase in revenue of £4,445.

The coaching traffic has been well maintained during the year, but there is a falling-off in the goods traffic.

Increases.

Coaching.—Parcels, 26,668; horses, 1,022; carriages, 172; dogs, 1,776. Revenue, £4,900.

Goods.—Cattle, 3,489; pigs, 7,500; wool, 6,310 tons; firewood, 3,108 tons; minerals, 62,037 tons.

Decreases.

Goods.—Sheep, 343,394; chaff, lime, &c., 848 tons; timber, 16,385 tons; grain, 87,973 tons; merchandise, 27,312 tons. Revenue, £9,807.

Large additions were made to the train services during the year, the most important of which were the duplication of the expresses between Christchurch and Invercargill, with a view to improving the facilities for travel between the North and Middle Islands. Coincident with the inauguration of this improved service in the Middle Island the mail-trains between Wellington and New Plymouth were accelerated, a considerable saving of time being thus effected in respect to the journey between Wellington and New Plymouth.

Local train services have been recast and added to throughout the colony wherever the circumstances necessitated. The extent of the facilities afforded is seen by the addition to the train mileage during the year, which totalled 421,680 miles more than for the preceding year.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the equipping of rolling-stock on the Hurunui–Bluff Section with the Westinghouse brake, and it is anticipated that the contract will be completed within the next financial year.

Messrs. Price Bros., Thames, who entered into a contract for the building of ten locomotives of the WF class have already delivered seven of the engines, and it is very gratifying to have to report that the engines have given entire satisfaction, and reflect great credit on the contractors. The balance of the engines (three) will be completed and handed over within the contract time.

Seven engines, 55 carriages, 11 brake-vans, and 445 wagons were built in the railway workshops and added to the stock during the year; and on the 31st March last eight engines, 71 carriages, 13 brake-vans, and 132 bogie and 392 four-wheeled wagons were under construction in the railway workshops.

Steady progress is being made in interlocking points and signals, installation of electric tablet, and improvement of railway telegraph and telephone facilities, all of which tend greatly to increase the safety of railway-working.

MAINTENANCE.

Mr. J. Coom, Chief Engineer, reports as follows:—

Permanent-way.—Generally the track has been maintained in good condition.

Ninety miles of line have been relaid with 70 lb. steel rails, and five miles of branch line relaid with the second-hand rails taken out of main lines.

The rate of relaying for the year was satisfactory.

During the year 331,910 sleepers were laid, of which 31,929 were imported hardwood, the balance being of native timbers. The total quantity was some 20,000 below the number used in the previous year, but the expenditure was £2,146 higher, owing to the larger stock carried over from the preceding year.

The expenditure on track-renewals was nearly £5,000 less than for the previous year, mainly due to the carrying-forward of a balance of rails which were in hand on the 1st April, 1904.

Slips and Floods.—No slips or floods of any consequence occurred during the year. The line to suffer most was the Kaihu, in the North, but the amount of damage done was comparatively small. Some slips took place on the newly opened North Island Main Trunk Railway. The subsidence of a portion of the Waitangi Tunnel, North of Auckland, has necessitated considerable expenditure in repairs in order to keep the line fit for traffic.

Ballasting.—It may be found necessary in the near future to make provision for more extended ballasting of the tracks

Bridges.—Bridges have been maintained in a good and safe condition.

The usual amount of strengthening and renewals has been carried out, and some £8,000 more than in the previous year has been spent on repairs and renewals.

In the Wellington–Napier District the renewal of the Ormondville Viaduct has been commenced, and in the Invercargill District large expenditure has been incurred on new bridges and deviation of line at Riverton.

Water Service.—Several minor improvements to water services have been carried out during the year.

Wharves.—Considerable alterations have been made to the George Street Pier at Port Chalmers.

Dredging has been carried out at the Nelson Wharf.

Buildings.—The new station building at Dunedin is progressing. The Bluff Station was completed early in the year. New stations at Petone and Lower Hutt are in hand in connection with doubling and improving the Hutt Railway.

During the year the following buildings were destroyed by fire: Engine-sheds, Omakau; station buildings, Gore; goods-shed, Pomahaka; cottage, Invercargill.

Miscellaneous Works.—Additions and improvements have been made during the year amounting to £12,391, which has been charged to working-expenses. The principal works are as follows: Additions and alterations to sidings—Auckland, Hamilton, Ngaruawahia, Newmarket, Mamaku, Marton, Greatford, Wellington, Woodville, Wallaceville, Pigeon Bush, Christchurch, Eyreton, Studholme, Seadown, Ashburton, Waiareka, Oamaru (wharf), Kartigi, Bluff (part), Greymouth, Westport. Additions and alterations to station buildings—Henderson, Bluff, Poerua, Westport. Additions to water services—Matamata, Wellington, Petone (fire-prevention), Palmerston, Greymouth. Lighting stations with gas—Addington, Mosgiel (acetylene-gas). Miscellaneous—Luggage-dock, Auckland; roofing ticket-barriers, Racecourse platform, Ellerslie; stone protection, New Plymouth; engine-shed, New Plymouth; lengthening platform, Inglewood; erection of 30 cwt. warehouse-crane, Turakina; purchase of land, Ormondville; connecting drains with town sewers, Hawera and Masterton; additions to Locomotive Engineer's office, Petone; improvement to approach road, Rakaia; sheep-yards, Little River; foot-warmer furnace, Little River; coaling-crane, Rangiora; new station building, Seacliff; additions to office accommodation, B and C Goods-sheds, Dunedin; new dwelling, Waiareka; removal of central filling, George Street Pier, Port Chalmers (part); covering large supply-tanks at creosote-works, Kew; lowering road alongside and improvements to merchandise wharf, Westport (part); new approach, Birchfield; installation of tablet system, Westport–Granity; additions and alterations to forty-six dwellings; purchase of and repairs to dredge; building twenty portable huts; providing, &c., washing-coppers for sixteen dwellings.

Additions to Open Lines.—The principal works carried out during the year are as follows:—

Additions to Station Buildings, Station-yards, and Sidings: Auckland (part), Okoroire, Frankton, Mercer, Stratford (completion), Palmerston North (part), Feilding, Matamata, Woodville, Wellington (Railway Wharf), Christchurch (part), Kaiapoi (completion), Rangiora, Gore (part), Invercargill (part), Bluff (completion), Poerua, Ho Ho.

Purchase of Land: Christchurch, Burnside.

Bridges: Remuera (road), Caversham (completion).

Additions to Engine-sheds: Auckland (completion), Invercargill.

New Goods-sheds: Okoroire, Ngaire, Chaney's.

Miscellaneous: Providing access to beach, New Plymouth (completion); train-examining shed, Palmerston North (completion); Departmental Offices, Wellington (completion); outlet, Lake Ellesmere (contribution); approach road, Motukarara; engine-triangle, Waipara; new station, Dunedin (part); electric lighting, Port Chalmers; new dwelling, Winton (completion); roads and crossings, Gore (part); workshops, Invercargill (completion); verandah, Invercargill; lighting station-yard, Invercargill (part); telegraphs and telephones; block-working; signals and interlocking; and covering foot-warmer furnaces.

The cost, which has been charged to Capital Account, amounts to £79,777.

Doubling Auckland–Penrose Railway.—Surveys in connection with this work have been put in hand, and as soon as these are completed the work will be proceeded with.

Hutt Road and Railway Improvement.—These works have been proceeded with in a satisfactory manner. The line between Petone and Lower Hutt has been doubled, and new buildings and yards are being provided at these stations. Quarries have been opened out at Pencarrow, from which stone will be taken for protective works along the beach between Wellington and Petone. A wharf has been built, and tenders will be invited for quarrying and delivering stone from Pencarrow to the sites where required along the railway.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for maintenance was £504,482, equal to about £215 per mile, an increase of about £3 per mile over the preceding year.

Mileage.—The mileage open for traffic on the 31st March was 2,374 miles 17 chains. The length opened during the year was 45 miles 56 chains.

Private Sidings.—The total number of siding rights current at end of year was 293, with an annual rental of £4,987. Thirty-one new rights were issued.

Leases.—The total number of leases current at the end of year was 2,389, with an annual rental of £23,676. The number issued during the year was 350.

Staff.—The working staff consisted of 2,982 men; office staff, 98: total, 3,080 persons.

Fixed Signals.—During the past year five stations have been fitted with fixed signals—Mount Albert, Hayward's, Orari, Ravensbourne, Wallacetown.

The expenditure for the year on new work was £183 11s. 8d., and for maintenance £800 5s. 4d.

Interlocking of Points and Signals.—The signalling and interlocking at stations where installed has worked with the most satisfactory results.

The following stations have been fully equipped with signalling and interlocking, and brought into operation during the year: Newmarket, Penrose, Greymouth, Palmerston North, and Anderson's Bay Road Crossing, Dunedin.

The work has also been commenced, and is well in hand, at Woodville, Te Aro, Petone, Lower Hutt, and Christchurch.

The expenditure for the year on new work was £13,607 8s. 4d., and for maintenance £1,113 14s. 8d.

Block-working.—The electric train-tablet system of block-working on the sections where installed has worked with every satisfaction.

During the year sixty-six tablet instruments and eighty-five miles of line have been fitted up and brought into operation, embracing the following sections: Auckland to Onehunga, Newmarket to Henderson, Penrose to Mercer, Lyttelton to Heathcote, Ida Valley to Omakau, Westport to Granity, and Weedon's Station.

The equipment of the sections from Mercer to Frankton, Hawera to New Plymouth, also Awapuni and Awapuni Racecourse Stations, is in progress.

The staff-and-ticket system of block-working has been extended from Mangaweka to Taihape.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities.—During the year 183 miles of wire have been erected and brought into use; also various alterations and additions have been made to improve existing lines.

The construction of new telephone-lines between Hawera and New Plymouth, Mercer and Frankton, Eketahuna and Hukanui is in progress.

One additional Morse instrument and fifty-five telephones have been fixed and brought into operation; also thirteen additional connections and five extensions have been made with the public telephone exchanges, and three portable telephones brought into use.

Twenty-seven old-pattern telephones have been replaced by new and more modern ones.

Greater facilities are still needed in some of the districts to suit the more pressing requirements.

The expenditure on electric block-working, telegraph and telephone facilities, for the year was: New work, £7,004; maintenance, £7,258.

Electric Light.—The electric arc lights at Wellington and Bluff Station yards are giving every satisfaction.

The Bluff Station has been fitted up with electric light, and the fitting-up of Port Chalmers Station and wharves is nearly completed.

I attach the usual returns.

LOCOMOTIVE.

Mr. A. L. Beattie, Chief Mechanical Engineer, reports as follows:—

The engines, rolling-stock, machinery, plant, and appliances have been maintained in good and efficient working-order.

Locomotives.—The number of locomotive engines on 1st April, 1904, was 377; and the number on 31st March, 1905, was 389. Two old small tank engines were sold, and 14 new engines were built, 7 of these being built in New Zealand Government Railway Workshops and 7 by Messrs. A. and G. Price of Thames.

The new locomotives, together with boiler renewals, increased the total tractive power 204,568 lb., equal to 5·73 per cent.; the new engines building and boilers under construction will result in considerable further increase.

In the New Zealand Government Railway Workshops, to date, 45 locomotive engines have been built, besides 24 old locomotives rebuilt to more powerful types.

Four hundred and thirty locomotives passed through the workshops during the year, details as follows:—

Particulars.	Number and Type.					
	Tender Engines.	Tank Engines.	Fell Engines.	Fairlies.		Total.
				Single.	Double.	
Number passed through shops ...	185	213	9	20	3	430
Built new	...	7	...	...	...	7
Re-erected after shipment	...	6	...	...	...	6
Converted or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoroughly overhauled	12	14	...	2	...	28
Heavy repairs	68	59	9	13	3	152
Light repairs	105	127	...	5	...	237
Painted and varnished	11	24	2	9	...	46
Touched up and revarnished ...	76	43	1	...	...	120

Included in above return are 3 engines repaired for private railways and 1 engine for Public Works Department.

The following new locomotives are under construction in Government Railway Workshops—viz., 4 large tender engines of the four-cylinder "*balanced compound*" type, 1 Class E compound double-ender tank engine for Rimutaka Incline traffic, and 3 Class Wf tank engines, making a total of 8 locomotives. In addition 3 Class Wf tank engines are being built by Messrs. A. and G. Price, Thames, being the balance outstanding on their contract for 10 locomotives of this type.

Messrs A. and G. Price have made very satisfactory progress with their contract, and I am glad to be able to report of those engines already delivered that the material and workmanship are excellent, and in every way creditable to the builders.

Boilers.—The work on boiler repairs, renewals, and new boilers is in a satisfactory position. Eleven new boilers were made. The following statement gives details of the work done during the year:—

Description.	Number passed through Shops.	Built new.	Heavy Repairs.	Light Repairs.	New Tubes.	Tubes pieced.	New Smoke-box Tube-plates.	New Fire-boxes complete.	New Fire-box Tube-plates.	New Barrels.	Boilers patched.
Boilers	188	11	71	106	51	15	2	2	1	..	53

Nineteen new locomotive boilers are under construction, comprising four Class A, two Class D, one Class E, two Class F, one Class P, 6 Class R. and three Class Wf.

Carriages.—The car-stock on the 1st April, 1904, consisted of 809 cars; the stock on the 31st March, 1905, was 864 cars. Fifty-five new 47½ ft. bogie cars were built and added to stock. The new stock built has increased the seating accommodation by 8·74 per cent.

Thirty-five bogie cars were fitted with lavatories during the year, making a total of 304 cars so equipped to date.

Fitting second-class cars with cushioned seats is practically completed. The number of cars so equipped is now 498.

The following table gives details of repairs, &c., to cars for the year:—

Particulars.	Number and Type.			Total.
	Bogie.	Six-wheel.	Four-wheel.	
Number passed through shops	1,341	77	15	1,433
Built new	55	...	...	55
Converted or rebuilt	3	...	...	3
Thoroughly overhauled	26	...	1	27
Heavy repairs	260	12	1	273
Light repairs	997	65	13	1,075
Painted and varnished...	283	10	4	297
Touched up and revarnished	474	27	3	504

Seventy-one new 47½ ft. bogie cars are under construction.

Brake-vans.—The number of brake-vans on the 1st April, 1904, was 301, and the number on the 31st March, 1905, was 307. One old four-wheel brake-van was sold, and four were written off. Eleven new bogie brake-vans, consisting of six 47½ ft. and five 30 ft., were built and put into service.

The repairs, &c., to brake-vans for the year were as follows:—

Description.	Number passed through Shops.	Built new.	Thorough Overhau	Heavy Repairs.	Light Repairs.	Painted.	Touched up.
Brake-vans	490	11	3	76	400	81	149

Thirteen new bogie brake-vans are under construction.

Wagons.—The wagon stock on the 1st April, 1904, consisted of 13,132 vehicles, and on the 31st March, 1905, the number was 13,578 wagons. Two old worn-out wagons were sold, and are being replaced with two new wagons which are not yet completed. Two of the obsolete brake-vans were converted to Class K sleeping-vans, and one was made into a lowside wagon. Four hundred and forty-five new wagons were built and placed on line. There were also built in railway workshops one wagon for Castlecliff Railway Company, two wagons for Napier Harbour Board, and twelve wagons for Public Works Department.

The carrying capacity of wagon stock has been increased by 5,016 tons, or equal to nearly 5½ per cent., being an equivalent of 836 ordinary wagons.

The following table gives particulars of repairs, &c., to wagon stock:—

Description.	Number passed through Shops.	Built new.	Rebuilt.	Converted.	Heavy Repairs.	Light Repairs.	Painted.	Touched up.
Wagons	12,550	460	20	82	1,592	10,396	1,225	6,129

The following new wagon stock was under construction at the close of the year—viz., 132 bogie and 392 four-wheel wagons.

Tarpaulins.—The stock of tarpaulins on 1st April, 1904, was 10,002; to this number were added during the year 250 new sheets, making the stock on 31st March, 1905, as 10,252 tarpaulins.

Eight hundred and ninety-six worn-out tarpaulins were replaced by a similar number of new sheets manufactured in Government Railway Workshops, and, in accordance with usual practice, charged to working-expenses.

The following table shows the work on tarpaulins for the year:—

Description.	Number passed through Shops.	Manufactured new.	Condemned and replaced with New Sheets.	Repaired.
Tarpaulins	12,021	250	896	10,875

Three hundred and ninety new tarpaulins were under manufacture at close of year.

Stationary Engines and Cranes.—The repairs, &c., to stationary engines and cranes for the year were as follows:—

Description.	Number passed through Shops.	Built new.	Thoroughly overhauled.	Heavy Repairs.	Light Repairs.	Painted.	Touched up.	Boiler-repairs.					
								New Tubes.	Tubes pieced.	Boilerspatched	Heavy Repairs.	Light Repairs.	New Boilers.
Hand cranes	21	...	4	2	15	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steam cranes	44	2	1	11	30	5	10	...	...	1	1	6	...
Stationary engines ...	8	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	...
Pile-drivers	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Two self-propelling steam cranes were built and put into service. Two new crane boilers were under construction at the close of the year.

Axles.—During the year 1,068 car, van, and wagon axles were renewed with modern steel axles: this number is exclusive of the new stock built.

Westinghouse Brake.—Satisfactory progress has been made with the South Island contract for equipping with the Westinghouse brake all engines and rolling-stock on the Hurunui–Bluff Section. This contract was commenced in November, 1903, and it is expected to be practically completed during the current financial year.

In the North Island, on Auckland and Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth Sections, all engines and rolling-stock in service are equipped with the Westinghouse brake.

On the 31st March, 1905, in North Island, 163 locomotives, 361 carriages, 131 brake-vans, 4,333 wagons, and 6 travelling cranes; and in the South Island, 180 locomotives, 391 cars, 86 brake-vans, and 5,375 wagons had been equipped with the Westinghouse brake.

Car-lighting.—The oil and acetylene gas manufactured at the five separate Pintsch gasworks during the year for car-lighting amounted to 3,355,010 cubic feet, costing 2s. 10·4d. per 100 cubic feet.

All bogie cars and many of the bogie brake-vans running on the principal sections are now equipped and lighted with Pintsch gas.

Workshops.—Workshops plant and appliances have been augmented by additional buildings, machinery, and tools.

The use of "high-speed" tool-steel has been greatly extended, with the result that the output of many lathes, and other machine-tools, has been practically doubled.

Steamers.—The Railway Department's fleet of steamers on Lake Wakatipu has been overhauled during the year, and is now in an efficient state, many improvements having been made.

Train Running and Mileage.—There has again been a very large increase in train-mileage. As compared with 1903–4 the increase in 1904–5 is 421,680 train-miles, equal to 7·42 per cent., and 207,084 engine-miles, equal to 2·58 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the expediture per train-mile:—

Year.	Train-mileage.	Engine-mileage.	Cost in Pence, per Train-mile.		
			Locomotive Branch.	Car and Wagon Branch.	Total.
1904–5	6,107,079	8,221,786	16·73	4·32	21·05
1903–4	5,685,399	8,014,702	17·48	4·73	22·21

The usual returns are attached.

TRAFFIC.

Mr. H. Buxton, Chief Traffic Manager, reports as follows:—

Hurunui–Bluff Section.

From this section the revenue was £1,062,625, a decrease of £26,300.

The passenger business yielded £347,550, an increase of £13,284. The number of passengers was 3,912,505, an increase of 54,418. The number of season tickets was 63,249, a decrease of 628.

From parcels, luggage, and mails the revenue was £58,132, an increase of £1,233; from goods and live-stock £656,942, a decrease of £40,817.

The sheep traffic fell short by 246,087 head, cattle by 4,370 head, firewood by 2,132 tons, timber by 10,133 tons, grain by 98,454 tons, and merchandise (chiefly meat) by 20,944 tons.

Wool increased by 5,782 tons, and minerals by 14,287 tons.

The train-mileage was 2,849,898, as compared with 2,694,182 for the previous year.

The Canterbury District contributed to the revenue £476,349, a considerable drop as compared with last year. The passenger and parcels business was satisfactory, but in the goods traffic there were large decreases in sheep, chaff, timber, grain, and frozen meat.

The Otago District contributed £359,697, about the same as last year. Excepting a slight falling off in the suburban passenger traffic in the immediate vicinity of Dunedin, the passenger and parcels business was satisfactory, the revenue therefrom being in excess of last year. The goods business fell off, chiefly in grain and merchandise.

The receipts from the Southland District were £226,579, an increase of about £2,000.

Passenger and parcels traffic show a large increase, but, as in Canterbury and Otago, the goods business shows a drop, particularly in live-stock (cattle and sheep) and timber. Chaff, grain, and minerals show substantial increases.

Lake Wakatipu Steamer Service.

From this service the receipts fell short of last year by £1,100.

Both passenger and goods traffic show a decline, which is mainly due to a diversion of traffic to the Otago Central line since the opening of the extension to Omakau. The week-end excursions to Queenstown have also declined considerably.

Picton, Nelson, and West Coast Sections.

Picton.—Revenue, £16,506; increase, £982. Both coaching and goods traffic show satisfactory increases.

Nelson.—Revenue, £17,537; increase, £860. Increase in both passenger and goods traffic.

Westport.—Revenue, £83,569; decrease, £30. The coal traffic fell short of last year's business by nearly 20,000 tons. The passenger business also shows a falling-off.

Westland.—Revenue, £83,356; increase, £1,757. The passenger business shows a satisfactory increase. Goods traffic increased by about 4,000 tons.

The timber-export from Greymouth for the year was 21,257,100 superficial feet. The shipments of coal from the State colliery totalled 91,000 tons.

Wellington – Napier – New Plymouth Section.

The revenue from this section was £603,251, an increase of £24,452.

Of this amount, the Wellington – Napier District contributed £347,567, and the Wanganui District £255,684.

The receipts from the passenger traffic were £234,640, an increase of £13,902; from parcels, luggage, and mails £34,741, an increase of £1,259. The goods revenue was £333,870, an increase of £9,292.

The number of passengers was 2,660,107, an increase of 173,101.

The number of season tickets issued was 42,964, an increase of 6,081.

The tonnage of goods was 731,027 tons, an increase of 13,773 tons.

Sheep traffic declined by 116,396 head, and merchandise (chiefly meat) by 7,716 tons.

Cattle, pigs, wool, grain, minerals, and firewood show increases.

Timber was slightly below last year's figures.

The train-mileage was 1,946,915, as compared with 1,719,540 for the previous year.

In both districts the passenger and parcels traffic was largely in excess of last year, and both equally show the falling-off in sheep and merchandise.

The extension of the North Island Main Trunk Railway has increased the timber traffic in the Wanganui district, but the output from the Wellington–Napier mills fell off considerably.

The New Plymouth Exhibition caused considerable additional excursion traffic locally.

Auckland Section.

From this section the revenue was £299,023, an increase of £25,403.

The suburban passenger business shows a falling-off, but otherwise both passenger and goods traffic give satisfactory results.

The receipts from passenger traffic increased by £5,325, from parcels and luggage by £2,547, and from goods and live-stock by £17,531.

The number of passengers carried was 1,170,428, and the goods and live-stock tonnage was 394,283 tons; and, excepting chaff, wool, and timber, all classes of goods traffic show large increases. The coal traffic particularly shows great expansion.

The rapid expansion of the dairy industry in this district is indicated by the following figures:—

QUANTITY OF CREAM AND BUTTER CARRIED BY RAIL FOR THE YEARS 1902 TO 1905.

	Gallons Cream.	Tons Butter.	Tons exported from Onehunga.
1905	490,092	6,808	3,181
1904	431,410	5,100	2,700
1903	400,309	4,351	1,969
1902	360,502	3,550	1,434

The train-mileage was 864,107, as compared with 836,876 for the previous year.

North Auckland Sections.

Whangarei.—Revenue, £24,865; increase, £1,837. Both coaching and goods traffic give good increases. The coal traffic was very heavy, but timber fell-off about 900 tons.

Kawakawa.—Revenue, £1,981; decrease, £17.

Kaihu.—Revenue, £7,328; increase, £614. Increase in both coaching and goods traffic.

Gisborne Section.

Revenue, £3,287; increase, £130. Slight decline in the passenger revenue, but an increase in the number of passengers carried

The total receipts from all lines was £2,209,231, and the expenditure £1,492,900.

There is every reason to believe that the revenue for the ensuing year will show a slight increase.

LATE ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Appended is a comparative statement showing the average late arrival of trains at destination for the year ending the 31st March, 1905, and previous year :—

RETURN SHOWING AVERAGE LATE ARRIVALS OF TRAINS AT DESTINATIONS.

—	Period ending													Average for Year, in Minutes.
	April 30.	May 28.	June 25.	July 23.	Aug. 20.	Sept. 17.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 12	Dec. 10.	Jan. 7.	Feb. 4.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 31.	
Mail and Express Trains.														
Year ending 31st March, 1905	1·10	0·50	0·61	0·30	2·29	0·49	0·95	1·01	0·51	2·76	1·24	0·80	1·34	1·07
Year ending 31st March, 1904	1·41	0·28	1·08	0·34	0·51	1·08	0·09	0·73	0·72	0·94	0·73	1·09	1·46	0·80
Long-distance Mixed Trains.														
Year ending 31st March, 1905	1·96	0·90	1·21	0·58	1·38	0·70	0·86	1·11	0·80	1·90	1·21	1·10	1·28	1·15
Year ending 31st March, 1904	1·64	0·69	1·25	1·70	0·87	0·83	0·40	1·09	0·84	1·02	0·85	0·90	1·54	1·05
Suburban Trains.														
Year ending 31st March, 1905	0·57	0·17	0·42	0·23	0·27	0·17	0·55	0·17	0·17	0·44	0·28	0·29	0·21	0·30
Year ending 31st March, 1904	0·82	0·50	0·55	0·21	0·15	0·12	0·12	0·17	0·29	0·41	0·18	0·32	0·31	0·32

STORES.

Mr. Geo. Felton, Stores Manager, reports as follows :—

The value of stores (purchased under the Railway vote) on hand on the 31st March, 1905, at the various depots amounted to £180,459 13s. 9d., as against £192,899 19s. 1d. on the 31st March, 1904.

The value of the stores on hand on account of additions to open lines amounted on the 31st March, 1905, to £7,649 18s. 3d., as against £23,088 4s. 8d. on the 31st March, 1904.

The stock is in good order, has been carefully and systematically inspected, and is value for the amounts stated.

The conduct of the staff as a whole has been very satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
T. RONAYNE,
General Manager.
per John Coom.

The Hon. the Minister for Railways.

INDEX OF RETURNS

ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1904-1905.

No. 1. General Revenue Account.
2. General Expenditure Account.
3. Details of Classified Expenditure.
4. Classified Expenditure and Revenue, and Proportion of each Class to Mileage and Revenue.
5. Comparative Statement of Passenger and Goods Traffic.
6. Cost of Construction, Net Revenue, and Rate of Interest on Capital.
7. Expenditure under Vote "Additions to Open Lines" charged to Capital Account.
8. Return of Revenue received by Railway Department from other Government Departments.
9. Statement of Season Tickets issued.
10. Classified Maintenance Expenditure.
11. Return of Passenger Bookings at Excursion Fares.
12. Revenue and Expenditure of Stations.
13. Carriage and Wagon Stock, and Tarpaulins.
14. Locomotive Stock.
15. Comparative Statement of Mileage, Capital Cost, Earnings, and Expenditure on Colonial Railways.
16. Comparative Statement of Mileage, Capital Cost, Earnings, Expenditure, and Traffic, New Zealand Government Railways.
17. Stores Contracts.
18. Weighing-machines, Weighbridges, Traversers and Turntables, Cranes, &c., and Water-services.
19. Renewals of Rails.
20. Renewals and Removals of Sleepers.
21. Number of Stations and Private Sidings.
22. Mileage of Railways open for Traffic and under Maintenance.
23. Weights of Rails in various Lines.
24. Particulars of Private-siding Traffic.
25. Sleepers Laid and Removed each Year.
26. Number of Employees.
27. Accidents.
28. Locomotive Returns.
29. Traffic from Coal-mines, Hurunui–Bluff.
30. Vessels Loaded and Discharged at Different Ports, Hurunui–Bluff.
31. Mileage of Track, Main Line and Sidings, Hurunui–Bluff.
32. Alterations and Additions in Scale of Charges.

RETURN No. 1.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding at stations, 1st April, 1904	49,826	4	1	By Gross payment to Public Account	2,376,675	12	0			
Revenue from passengers, parcels, and goods traffic, &c., as per Return No. 5 ...	2,209,230	13	3	Less Collections for refund	157,768	11	6	*2,218,907	0	6
				Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding at stations, 31st March, 1905				40,149	16	10
	£2,259,056	17	4					£2,259,056	17	4
To Net payment to Public Account	2,218,907	0	6	By Working expenses, as per Return No. 4				1,492,899	16	7
Less Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding, 1st April, 1904, as above ...	49,826	4	1	Balance—Net earnings, available for interest				716,330	16	8
	2,169,080	16	5	* Receipts as per Treasury	£2,217,767	0	5			
				Balance Refund Account, 31st March, 1904, as below	13,544	18	5			
					2,231,311	18	10			
				Balance Refund Account, 31st March, 1905, as below	12,404	18	4			
					£2,218,907	0	6			
Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding, 31st March, 1905, as above	40,149	16	10							
	£2,209,230	13	3					£2,209,230	13	3

COLLECTIONS for REFUND to HARBOUR BOARDS, SHIPPING COMPANIES, CARRIERS, &c., for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward, 1st April, 1904	13,544	18	5	By Treasury payments	158,908	11	7
Collections for refund	157,768	11	6	Balance, 31st March, 1905, carried forward	12,404	18	4
	£171,313	9	11		£171,313	9	11

H. DAVIDSON, Accountant.

RETURN No. 2.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March. 1905.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward:—		
Accounts due to the Department outstanding at 1st April, 1904,—		
Other Government Departments, for stores, work done, &c. ...	16,702 16 2	
Personal accounts, for stores, work done, &c.	14,634 9 6	
		31,337 5 8
Stock of stores on hand at 1st April, 1904		192,899 19 1
Payments per Treasury, Vote 71*	1,698,842 12 9	
" "Unauthorised"	116 12 0	
		1,698,959 4 9
Deposit Account—Permanent-way material		25,000 0 0
Payments outstanding at 31st March, 1905, carried forward		108,054 11 6
		£2,056,251 1 0

Note.—Payments per Treasury ...£1,698,842 12 9
Recoveries " ... 227,015 4 1
Net charge to Vote 71 ...£1,471,827 8 8

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Payments outstanding at 31st March, 1904, brought forward		109,146 17 3
Classified expenditure, as per Return No. 4		1,492,899 16 7
Recoveries to credit of Vote 71,—		
Other Government Departments, for stores, work done, &c. ...	167,683 1 6	
Personal accounts, for stores, work done, &c.	31,591 11 3	
Miscellaneous recoveries	27,740 11 4	
		227,015 4 1
Deposit Account,—		
Cash with Agent-General	3,272 10 6	
Cash in Treasury	21,727 9 6	
		25,000 0 0
Balance:—		
Accounts due to Department outstanding at 31st March, 1905,—		
Other Government Departments, for stores, work done, &c.	17,429 10 3	
Personal accounts, for stores, work done, &c.	4,299 19 1	
		21,729 9 4
Stock of stores in hand at 31st March, 1905		180,459 13 9
		£2,056,251 1 0

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 1.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding at stations, 1st April, 1904	49,826	4	1	By Gross payment to Public Account	2,376,675	12	0			
Revenue from passengers, parcels, and goods traffic, &c., as per Return No. 5 ...	2,209,230	13	3	Less Collections for refund	157,768	11	6	*2,218,907	0	6
				Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding at stations, 31st March, 1905				40,149	16	10
	£2,259,056	17	4					£2,259,056	17	4
To Net payment to Public Account	2,218,907	0	6	By Working expenses, as per Return No. 4				1,492,899	16	7
Less Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding, 1st April, 1904, as above ...	49,826	4	1	Balance—Net earnings, available for interest				716,330	16	8
	2,169,080	16	5	* Receipts as per Treasury	£2,217,767	0	5			
				Balance Refund Account, 31st March, 1904, as below	13,544	18	5			
					2,231,311	18	10			
				Balance Refund Account, 31st March, 1905, as below	12,404	18	4			
					£2,218,907	0	6			
Cash in hand, freights, &c., outstanding, 31st March, 1905, as above	40,149	16	10							
	£2,209,230	13	3					£2,209,230	13	3

Collections for Refund to Harbour Boards, Shipping Companies, Carriers, &c., for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward, 1st April, 1904	13,544	18	5	By Treasury payments	158,908	11	7
Collections for refund	157,768	11	6	Balance, 31st March, 1905, carried forward	12,404	18	4
	£171,313	9	11		£171,313	9	11

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 2.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward:—						
Accounts due to the Department outstanding at 1st April, 1904,—						
Other Government Departments, for stores, work done, &c. ...	16,702	16	2			
Personal accounts, for stores, work done, &c.	14,634	9	6			
				31,337	5	8
Stock of stores on hand at 1st April, 1904				192,899	19	1
Payments per Treasury, Vote 71*	1,698,842	12	9			
" "Unauthorised"	116	12	0			
				1,698,959	4	9
Deposit Account—Permanent-way material				25,000	0	0
Payments outstanding at 31st March, 1905, carried forward				108,054	11	6
				£2,056,251	1	0

Note.—	£	s.	d.
Payments per Treasury ...	£1,698,842	12	9
Recoveries " ...	227,015	4	1
Net charge to Vote 71 ...	£1,471,827	8	8

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Payments outstanding at 31st March, 1904, brought forward				109,146	17	3
Classified expenditure, as per Return No. 4				1,492,899	16	7
Recoveries to credit of Vote 71,—						
Other Government Departments, for stores, work done, &c. ...	167,683	1	6			
Personal accounts, for stores, work done, &c.	31,591	11	3			
Miscellaneous recoveries	27,740	11	4			
				227,015	4	1
Deposit Account,—						
Cash with Agent-General	3,272	10	6			
Cash in Treasury	21,727	9	6			
				25,000	0	0
Balance:—						
Accounts due to Department outstanding at 31st March, 1905,—						
Other Government Departments, for stores, work done, &c.	17,429	10	3			
Personal accounts, for stores, work done, &c.	4,299	19	1			
				21,729	9	4
Stock of stores in hand at 31st March, 1905				180,459	13	9
				£2,056,251	1	0

H. Davidson, Accountant.

Sections.	agons.	Traffic.	Lake Wakatipu Steamers.	Head Office.	Departmental Offices.	Less Credit Recoveries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kawakawa ..	21 13 2	746 14 11	..	21 2 5	245 9 1	220 5 8	1,831 4 7
Whangarei ..	13 7 2	2,390 15 3	..	264 12 5	587 11 6	126 1 4	7,429 17 7
Kaihu	84 2 1	993 3 1	..	77 18 1	328 8 11	102 15 7	3,515 12 10
Auckland ..	56 19 10	40,370 13 6	..	3,174 7 9	6,033 7 3	1,501 8 0	121,525 19 0
Gisborne-Karaka	56 15 5	337 15 9	..	34 17 8	245 17 4	3 17 5	2,211 9 4
Wellington – Napier – Plymouth	54 13 11	87,489 14 6	..	6,352 6 6	12,135 7 9	2,827 4 11	271,556 0 3
Hurunui-Bluff ..	98 8 7	183,742 15 10	..	11,233 6 11	20,009 11 6	5,563 6 7	500,676 12 1
Westland ..	51 16 11	12,921 18 1	..	888 2 2	2,437 17 4	129 1 4	41,896 9 8
Westport ..	57 10 8	8,960 9 10	..	892 9 9	1,969 9 3	71 4 4	28,835 16 4
Nelson	54 10 2	3,599 2 4	..	184 1 8	547 9 8	173 15 2	10,991 7 10
Picton	29 4 2	2,532 12 4	..	173 8 0	516 6 9	16 0 9	9,880 2 11
Lake Wakatipu Steame	..	..	3,622 18 8	..	..	..	3,622 18 8
Totals ..	29 2 1	344,085 15 5	3,622 18 8	23,296 13 4	45,056 16 4	10,735 1 1	1,003,973 11 1
Kawakawa ..	41 8 8	33 9 5	..	..	..	2 3 0	480 4 7
Whangarei ..	76 0 11	143 9 11	..	..	..	..	1,856 5 4
Kaihu	32 1 6	60 4 2	..	..	..	..	1,003 15 4
Auckland ..	96 5 8	4,813 14 8	..	..	..	1,921 19 9	59,555 10 3
Gisborne-Karaka	25 2 5	48 2 2	..	..	..	39 18 7	588 16 3
Wellington – Napier – Plymouth	57 1 1	7,624 15 6	..	..	..	4,232 17 10	121,477 2 1
Hurunui-Bluff ..	95 10 11	15,483 2 9	..	..	..	9,996 15 4	217,443 14 10
Westland ..	56 1 8	1,287 16 5	..	..	..	78 12 11	11,789 9 8
Westport ..	41 11 3	760 3 9	..	..	.	209 6 6	7,701 0 3
Nelson	57 13 10	373 13 5	..	..	..	426 3 1	2,811 1 11
Picton	54 16 11	249 10 0	..	..	..	93 12 3	3,812 6 8
Lake Wakatipu Steame	..	..	1,233 13 10	..	.	..	1,233 13 10
Totals ..	33 14 10	30,878 2 2	1,233 13 10	..	..	17,001 9 3	429,753 1 0
Kawakawa ..	8 8 3	19 19 6	..	..	..	..	33 1 1
Whangarei ..	8 19 6	101 16 0	..	..	..	..	213 17 4
Kaihu	8 10 11	63 18 9	..	..	..	..	95 7 11
Auckland ..	5 2 11	4,024 2 7	..	..	..	..	6,875 6 2
Gisborne-Karaka	7 8 6	46 2 11	..	..	..	..	106 5 4
Wellington – Napier – Plymouth	3 2 10	6,745 12 9	..	..	..	..	17,081 13 11
Hurunui-Bluff ..	3 4 8	14,669 2 10	..	..	..	..	29,746 13 8
Westland ..	2 19 0	789 5 1	..	..	..	..	2,000 9 1
Westport ..	6 9 8	913 14 4	..	..	..	..	2,012 6 0
Nelson	8 6 1	177 14 5	..	..	..	..	282 0 5
Picton	3 16 10	200 2 4	..	..	..	..	385 2 11
Lake Wakatipu Steame	..	..	341 0 8	..	..	..	341 0 8
Totals ..	6 9 2	27,751 11 6	341 0 8	..	..	..	59,173 4 6
Grand totals	9 6 1	402,715 9 1	5,197 13 2	23,296 13 4	45,056 16 4	27,736 10 4	1,492,899 16 7

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 3.

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Sections.	Maintenance of Way and Works.						Locomotive Power.						Carriages.	Wagons.	Traffic.	Lake Wakatipu Steamers.	Head Office.	Departmental Offices.	Less Credit Recoveries.	Total.
	Permanent-way.	Structures.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	General Charges.	Total.	Working Locomotives.	Fuel and Water.	Oil, Tallow, &c.	Renewals and Repairs.	General Charges.	Total.								
WAGES AND SERVICES.																				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kawakawa	468 18 10	55 7 6	11 1 7	..	..	535 7 11	285 17 4	25 16 6	..	59 19 0	..	371 12 10	9 9 11	121 13 2	746 14 11	..	21 2 5	245 9 1	220 5 8	1,831 4 7
Whangarei	1,696 17 3	154 12 10	139 19 1	15 13 7	..	2,007 2 9	1,340 4 1	104 14 2	..	526 3 9	..	1,971 2 0	21 7 10	313 7 2	2,390 15 3	..	264 12 5	587 11 6	126 1 4	7,429 17 7
Kaihu	1,031 13 9	270 10 6	19 14 9	..	..	1,321 19 0	431 13 11	11 15 8	..	121 16 6	..	565 6 1	47 11 2	284 2 1	993 3 1	..	77 18 1	328 8 11	102 15 7	3,515 12 10
Auckland	27,826 1 3	8,935 5 0	3,204 8 4	436 16 5	..	40,402 11 0	18,577 5 0	1,402 2 3	..	5,981 11 9	..	25,960 19 0	3,218 8 8	3,866 19 10	40,370 13 6	..	3,174 7 9	6,033 7 3	1,501 8 0	121,525 19 0
Gisborne–Karaka	602 1 2	102 6 7	8 7 10	..	..	712 15 7	457 10 6	92 12 9	..	252 4 5	..	802 7 8	14 17 4	66 15 5	337 15 9	..	34 17 8	245 17 4	3 17 5	2,211 9 4
Wellington – Napier – New Plymouth	55,125 9 11	19,062 15 6	7,833 3 1	2,113 14 4	..	84,135 2 10	46,221 10 10	3,469 6 11	..	17,487 1 10	..	67,177 19 7	8,328 0 1	8,764 13 11	87,489 14 6	..	6,352 6 6	12,135 7 9	2,827 4 11	271,556 0 3
Hurunui–Bluff	109,387 13 10	26,893 18 10	14,540 6 0	360 19 11	..	151,182 18 7	75,102 18 5	6,399 8 11	..	27,127 2 5	..	108,629 9 9	11,543 7 6	19,898 8 7	183,742 15 10	..	11,233 6 11	20,009 11 6	5,563 6 7	500,676 12 1
Westland	10,774 19 9	3,431 14 1	965 17 11	191 17 10	..	15,364 9 7	4,737 4 8	148 14 2	..	2,236 13 6	..	7,122 12 4	928 14 7	2,361 16 11	12,921 18 1	..	888 2 2	2,437 17 4	129 1 4	41,896 9 8
Westport	4,491 6 4	2,344 5 11	312 2 8	1,181 6 8	..	8,329 1 7	3,582 11 3	225 5 5	..	1,954 10 10	..	5,762 7 6	125 12 1	2,867 10 8	8,960 9 10	..	892 9 9	1,969 9 3	71 4 4	28,835 16 4
Nelson	2,581 8 11	1,772 17 5	87 10 5	31 5 9	..	4,473 2 6	1,444 12 2	87 10 6	..	330 13 7	..	1,862 16 3	144 0 5	354 10 2	3,599 2 4	..	184 1 8	547 9 8	173 15 2	10,991 7 10
Picton	2,738 3 7	1,250 11 2	160 5 2	83 9 9	..	4,232 9 8	1,288 17 3	47 7 7	..	738 19 8	..	2,075 4 6	136 18 3	229 4 2	2,532 12 4	..	173 8 0	516 6 9	16 0 9	9,880 2 11
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,622 18 8	..	..	..	3,622 18 8
Totals	216,724 14 7	64,274 5 4	27,282 16 10	4,415 4 3	..	312,697 1 0	153,470 5 5	12,014 14 10	..	56,816 17 3	..	222,301 17 6	24,518 7 10	39,129 2 1	344,085 15 5	3,622 18 8	23,296 13 4	45,056 16 4	10,735 1 1	1,003,973 11 1
STORES.																				
Kawakawa	291 3 9	36 6 7	12 5 11	..	..	339 16 3	..	29 3 4	18 8 0	17 1 7	..	64 12 11	3 0 4	41 8 8	33 9 5	..	..	..	2 3 0	480 4 7
Whangarei	276 7 9	33 11 7	224 10 6	9 1 9	..	543 11 7	..	738 14 3	79 0 5	163 3 9	..	980 18 5	12 4 6	176 0 11	143 9 11	..	..	..	..	1,856 5 4
Kaihu	381 7 11	133 5 5	6 4 8	..	..	520 18 0	..	325 9 1	16 8 11	25 7 1	..	367 5 1	23 6 7	32 1 6	60 4 2	..	..	..	..	1,003 15 4
Auckland	21,417 14 1	3,808 10 0	2,259 6 0	1,148 16 11	..	28,634 7 0	..	17,377 6 3	947 16 6	3,253 19 11	..	21,579 2 8	1,954 0 0	4,496 5 8	4,813 14 8	..	..	..	1,921 19 9	59,555 10 3
Gisborne–Karaka	16 19 4	17 10 11	..	..	..	34 10 3	..	369 18 5	46 6 8	104 14 11	..	521 0 0	..	25 2 5	48 2 2	..	..	..	39 18 7	588 16 3
Wellington – Napier – New Plymouth	25,327 4 7	7,201 12 7	5,320 1 11	1,398 12 9	..	39,247 11 10	..	58,417 1 10	3,018 9 8	7,638 18 5	..	69,074 9 11	4,006 1 7	5,757 1 1	7,624 15 6	..	..	..	4,232 17 10	121,477 2 1
Hurunui–Bluff	77,788 13 11	16,248 1 2	7,925 0 2	4,654 9 10	..	106,616 5 1	..	74,290 11 5	3,971 3 10	13,438 1 3	..	91,699 16 6	6,145 14 11	7,495 10 11	15,483 2 9	..	..	..	9,996 15 4	217,443 14 10
Westland	4,701 19 10	1,283 4 5	433 14 8	81 14 1	..	6,500 13 0	..	1,659 4 0	238 9 0	570 9 11	..	2,468 2 11	205 8 7	1,406 1 8	1,287 16 5	..	..	..	78 12 11	11,789 9 8
Westport	2,428 16 8	1,635 10 11	133 0 10	357 8 1	..	4,554 16 6	..	1,304 0 9	175 0 3	506 11 1	..	1,985 12 1	68 3 2	541 11 3	760 3 9	..	..	..	209 6 6	7,701 0 3
Nelson	585 19 9	687 11 4	61 7 11	19 15 4	..	1,354 14 4	..	924 19 2	82 11 8	203 18 3	..	1,211 9 1	39 14 4	257 13 10	373 13 5	..	..	..	426 3 1	2,811 1 11
Picton	1,048 9 4	532 14 11	108 1 2	107 17 11	..	1,797 3 4	..	1,163 0 2	106 0 1	421 14 2	..	1,690 14 5	13 14 3	154 16 11	249 10 0	..	..	..	93 12 3	3,812 6 8
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,233 13 10	..	..	..	1,233 13 10
Totals	134,264 16 11	31,617 19 10	16,483 13 9	7,777 16 8	..	190,144 7 2	..	156,599 8 8	8,699 15 0	26,344 0 4	..	191,643 4 0	12,471 8 3	20,383 14 10	30,878 2 2	1,233 13 10	..	..	17,001 9 3	429,753 1 0
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Kawakawa	..	..	..	..	2 14 2	2 14 2	..	0 0 3	..	0 7 2	1 1 0	1 8 5	0 10 9	8 8 3	19 19 6	..	..	..	..	33 1 1
Whangarei	5 0 0	0 19 2	..	0 9 10	33 12 9	40 1 9	..	0 19 10	..	31 7 6	13 5 9	45 13 1	7 7 0	18 19 6	101 16 0	..	..	..	..	213 17 4
Kaihu	0 10 10	..	..	..	9 5 9	9 16 7	..	0 2 4	..	3 1 8	3 16 6	7 0 6	6 1 2	8 10 11	63 18 9	..	..	..	..	95 7 11
Auckland	218 9 4	55 15 9	14 5 7	4 7 2	477 14 11	770 12 9	..	17 12 0	..	740 7 10	182 19 3	940 19 1	324 8 10	815 2 11	4,024 2 7	..	..	..	..	6,875 6 2
Gisborne–Karaka	0 13 7	..	..	..	4 10 0	5 3 7	..	0 2 6	..	44 14 6	1 15 8	46 12 8	0 17 8	7 8 6	46 2 11	..	..	..	..	106 5 4
Wellington – Napier – New Plymouth	241 16 7	143 18 10	6 9 3	11 13 4	1,369 4 4	1,773 2 4	..	20 14 5	..	3,602 7 4	386 6 1	4,009 7 10	2,020 8 2	2,533 2 10	6,745 12 9	..	..	..	..	17,081 13 11
Hurunui–Bluff	380 12 5	222 1 0	17 3 5	155 9 5	2,051 2 10	2,826 9 1	..	3 16 9	..	5,128 4 1	683 0 6	5,815 1 4	2,232 15 9	4,203 4 8	14,669 2 10	..	..	..	..	29,746 13 8
Westland	26 0 7	12 19 10	0 2 1	..	138 13 3	177 15 9	..	4 6 5	..	274 16 5	113 5 3	392 8 1	128 1 2	512 19 0	789 5 1	..	..	..	..	2,000 9 1
Westport	31 1 10	53 15 2	0 7 6	26 4 4	118 4 1	229 12 11	..	2 8 4	..	321 3 2	49 15 0	373 6 6	29 2 7	466 9 8	913 14 4	..	..	..	..	2,012 6 0
Nelson	1 9 7	5 8 6	..	..	25 11 3	32 9 4	..	0 1 4	..	16 10 0	9 8 2	25 19 6	7 11 1	38 6 1	177 14 5	..	..	..	..	282 0 5
Picton	0 6 6	3 2 3	..	..	21 17 6	25 6 3	..	..	..	95 0 9	19 3 7	114 4 4	11 13 2	33 16 10	200 2 4	..	..	..	..	385 2 11
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341 0 8	..	..	..	341 0 8
Totals	906 1 3	498 0 6	38 7 10	198 4 1	4,252 10 10	5,893 4 6	..	50 4 2	..	10,258 0 5	1,463 16 9	11,772 1 4	4,768 17 4	8,646 9 2	27,751 11 6	341 0 8	..	..	..	59,173 4 6
Grand totals	351,895 12 9	96,390 5 8	43,804 18 5	12,391 5 0	4,252 10 10	508,734 12 8	153,470 5 5	168,664 7 8	8,699 15 0	93,418 18 0	1,463 16 9	425,717 2 10	41,758 13 5	68,159 6 1	402,715 9 1	5,197 13 2	23,296 13 4	45,056 16 4	27,736 10 4	1,492,899 16 7

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 4.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT showing Revenue and Expenditure, and Proportion of each Class of Expenditure to Mileage and Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Section.	Mileage.		Revenue.			Classified Expenditure.							
	Length open for Traffic.	Train-mileage.	Total.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum (Average).	Per Train-mile.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Power.	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons.	Traffic Expenses.	Head Office.	Departmental Offices.	Less Credit Recoveries.	Total.
1904–5.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kawakawa	8	6,022	1,981 8 10	247 11 4	6 7	877 18 4	437 14 2	184 11 1	800 3 10	21 2 5	245 9 1	222 8 8	2,344 10 3
Whangarei	23	50,915	24,865 15 10	1,081 2 5	9 9¼	2,590 16 1	2,997 13 6	549 6 11	2,636 1 2	264 12 5	587 11 6	126 1 4	9,500 0 3
Kaihu	17	15,075	7,328 4 1	431 1 5	9 8¾	1,852 13 7	939 11 8	401 13 5	1,117 6 0	77 18 1	328 8 11	102 15 7	4,614 16 1
Auckland	374	864,107	299,023 5 11	799 10 7	6 11	69,807 10 9	48,481 0 9	14,675 5 11	49,208 10 9	3,174 7 9	6,033 7 3	3,423 7 9	187,956 15 5
Gisborne-Karaka ...	13	18,561	3,287 15 4	252 18 1	3 6½	752 9 5	1,370 0 4	115 1 4	432 0 10	34 17 8	245 17 4	43 16 0	2,906 10 11
Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth ...	484	1,946,915	603,251 4 1	1,273 8 1	6 2¼	125,155 17 0	140,261 17 4	31,409 7 8	101,860 2 9	6,352 6 6	12,135 7 9	7,060 2 9	410.114 16 3
Hurunui-Bluff ...	1,240	2,849,898	1,062,625 5 0	865 8 3	7 5½	260,625 12 9	206,144 7 7	51,519 2 4	213,895 1 5	11,233 6 11	20,009 11 6	15,560 1 11	747,867 0 7
Westland	117	160,034	83,356 16 5	733 11 0	10 5	22,042 18 4	9,983 3 4	5.543 1 11	14,998 19 7	888 2 2	2,437 17 4	207 14 3	55,686 8 5
Westport	31	92,562	83,569 19 5	2,695 16 1	18 0¼	13.113 11 0	8,121 6 1	4,098 9 5	10,634 7 11	892 9 9	1,969 9 3	280 10 10	38.549 2 7
Nelson	33	46,173	17.537 13 2	531 8 11	7 7¼	5.860 6 2	3,100 4 10	841 15 11	4,150 10 2	184 1 8	547 9 8	599 18 3	14,084 10 2
Picton	34	56,817	16.506 7 11	485 9 8	5 9¾	6,054 19 3	3,880 3 3	580 3 7	2,982 4 8	173 8 0	516 6 9	109 13 0	14,077 12 6
Totals	2,374	6,107,079	2,203,333 16 0	938 5 9	7 2½	508,734 12 8	425,717 2 10	109,917 19 6	402,715 9 1	23,296 13 4	45,056 16 4	27,736 10 4	1,487,702 3 5
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	..	5,896 17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,197 13 2
			2,209,230 13 3										1,492,899 16 7
1903–4.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kawakawa	8	5,358	1,998 0 2	249 15 0	7 5½	831 16 4	517 6 11	222 15 10	705 6 7	25 10 6	243 5 11	236 13 3	2,309 8 10
Whangarei	23	48,156	23,028 16 6	1,001 5 1	9 6¾	2,485 12 5	3,065 2 8	756 9 10	2,363 19 11	228 16 5	553 1 8	90 13 0	9,362 9 11
Kaihu	17	13,086	6,714 13 6	394 19 7	10 3	1,491 16 2	730 17 8	369 7 1	1,094 1 5	77 7 11	329 11 4	104 7 8	3,988 13 11
Auckland	374	836,876	273,619 18 10	775 0 10	6 6½	60,687 12 5	46,375 17 5	11,149 11 10	42,058 18 8	2,776 19 11	5,670 4 2	2,066 7 11	166,652 16 6
Gisborne-Karaka ...	13	18,889	3,157 2 6	242 17 1	3 4	731 19 7	1,018 6 10	272 17 4	480 4 6	31 11 1	245 1 4	2 13 0	2,777 7 8
Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth ...	466	1,719,540	578,799 7 2	1,242 1 2	6 8¾	129,203 15 7	133,667 0 4	30,123 2 8	93,274 14 9	6,357 0 10	11,894 19 11	8,193 15 5	396,326 18 8
Hurunui-Bluff ...	1,217	2,694,182	1.088,925 19 11	896 5 10	8 1	252,124 9 2	205,035 9 11	58,087 11 10	203,257 12 11	11,985 18 0	20,142 17 11	14,608 11 2	736,025 8 7
Westland	112	159,794	81,599 12 9	728 11 4	10 2½	20,373 4 9	9,544 9 9	4,205 19 9	14,238 12 2	814 12 1	2,402 15 7	391 11 8	51,188 2 5
Westport	31	91,985	83,599 12 2	2,696 15 3	18 2	12,512 12 9	7,757 4 11	5,340 5 5	10,134 1 8	866 2 10	1,948 7 11	369 5 5	38,189 10 1
Nelson	33	47,525	16,677 4 3	505 7 5	7 0¼	6,069 0 11	2,926 14 8	782 12 4	4,129 8 0	163 9 2	528 4 7	670 19 7	13,928 10 1
Picton	34	50,008	15,524 1 5	456 11 10	6 2½	4.306 16 0	3,529 16 1	677 4 3	2,610 1 1	450 9 9	485 16 9	134 1 9	11,926 2 2
Totals	2,328	5,685,399	2,173.644 9 2	943 0 7	7 7¾	490,818 16 1	414,168 7 2	111,987 18 2	374,347 1 8	23,777 18 6	44.444 7 1	26,868 19 10	,432,675 8 10
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	...	6.996 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,048 2 8
			2,180,641 0 6										1,438,723 11 6

Section.	Proportion of each Class of Expenditure to Mileage and Revenue.																							
	Maintenance.			Locomotive.			Carriages and Wagons.			Traffic.			Head Office.			Departmental Offices.			Credit Recoveries.			Total.		
	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.
1904–5.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.
Kawakawa	44·33	109·74	34·99	22·10	54·71	17·44	9·32	23·07	7·36	40·40	100·02	31·89	1·07	2·64	0·84	12·39	30·68	9·78	11·23	27·80	8·86	118·38	293·06	93·44
Whangarei	10·42	112·64	12·21	12·06	130·33	14·13	2·21	23·88	2·59	10·60	114·61	12·42	1·06	11·51	1·25	2·36	25·55	2·77	0·50	5·48	0·59	38·21	413·04	44·78
Kaihu	25·28	108·98	29·50	12·82	55·27	14·96	5.48	23·63	6·39	15.25	65·72	17·79	1·06	4·58	1·24	4·48	19·32	5·23	1·40	6·04	1·64	62·97	271·46	73·47
Auckland	23·34	186·65	19·39	16·21	129·62	13·47	4·91	39·24	4·07	16·46	131·58	13·67	1·06	8·49	0·88	2·02	16·13	1·67	1·14	9·15	0.95	62·86	502·56	52·20
Gisborne-Karaka ...	22·88	57·88	9·73	41·67	105·39	17·71	3·50	8·85	1·49	13·14	33·24	5·59	1·06	2·68	0·45	7·48	18·91	3·18	1·33	3·37	0·57	88·40	223·58	37·58
Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth ...	20·75	264·19	15·43	23·25	296·08	17·29	5·21	66·30	3·87	16·88	215·02	12·56	1·05	13·41	0·78	2·01	25·61	1·50	1·17	14·90	0·87	67·98	865·71	50·56
Hurunui-Bluff ...	24·52	212·26	21·95	19·40	167·88	17·36	4·85	41·96	4·34	20·13	174·20	18·01	1·06	9·15	0·95	1·88	16·29	1·68	1·46	12·67	1·31	70·38	609·07	62·98
Westland	26·44	193·98	33·06	11·98	87·85	14·97	6·65	48·78	8·31	17·99	131·99	22·49	1·07	7·82	1·33	2·92	21·45	3·66	0·25	1·82	0·31	66·80	490·05	83.51
Westport	15·69	423·02	34·00	9·72	261·98	21·06	4·90	132·21	10·63	12·73	343·04	27·57	1·07	28·79	2·31	2·36	63·53	5·11	0·34	9·05	0·73	46·13	1,243·52	99·95
Nelson	33·41	177·58	30·46	17·68	93·95	16·11	4·80	25·51	4·38	23·67	125·77	21·57	1.05	5.58	0·96	3·12	16·59	2·85	3·42	18·18	3·12	80·31	426·80	73·21
Picton	36·68	178·09	25·58	23·51	114·12	16·39	3·51	17·06	2·45	18·07	87·71	12·60	1·05	5·10	0·73	3·13	15·19	2·18	0·66	3·22	0·46	85.29	414.05	59·47
Totals	23·09	216·64	19·99	19·32	181·29	16·73	4·99	46·81	4·32	18·28	171·50	15·83	1·06	9·92	0·91	2·04	19·19	1·77	1·26	11·81	1·09	67·52	633·54	58·46
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·14	...	...
																						67·58		
1903–4.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.
Kawakawa	41·63	103·98	37·26	25·89	64·67	23·17	11·15	27·85	9·98	35·30	88·16	31·60	1·28	3·19	1·14	12·18	30·41	10·90	11·84	29·58	10·60	115·59	288·68	103·45
Whangarei	10·79	108·07	12·39	13·31	133·27	15·28	3·29	32·89	3·77	10·27	102·78	11·78	0·99	9·95	1·14	2·40	24·05	2·75	0·39	3·94	0·45	40·66	407·07	46·66
Kaihu	22·22	87·75	27·36	10·88	42·99	13·40	5·50	21·73	6·77	16·29	64·36	20·07	1·15	4·55	1·42	4·91	19·39	6·04	1·55	6·14	1·91	59·40	234·63	73·15
Auckland	22·18	171·90	17·40	16·95	131·36	13·30	4·08	31·58	3·20	15·37	119·13	12·06	1·01	7·87	0·80	2·07	16·06	1·62	0·75	5·85	0·59	60·91	472·05	47·79
Gisborne-Karaka ...	23·18	56·30	9·30	32·26	78·33	12·94	8·64	20·99	3·47	15·21	36·94	6·10	1·00	2·43	0·40	7·76	18·85	3·11	0·08	0·20	0·03	87·97	213·64	35·29
Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth ...	22·32	277·26	18·03	23·09	286·84	18·66	5·20	64·64	4·20	16·12	200·16	13·02	1·10	13·64	0·89	2·06	25·53	1·66	1·42	17·58	1·14	68·47	850·49	55·32
Hurunui-Bluff ...	23·15	207·52	22·46	18·83	168·76	18·26	5·33	47·81	5·17	18·67	167·30	18·11	1·10	9·87	1·07	1·85	16·58	1·80	1·34	12·02	1·30	67·59	605·82	65·57
Westland	24·97	181·90	30·60	11·70	85·22	14·34	5·15	37·55	6·32	17·45	127·13	21·38	1·00	7·27	1·22	2·94	21·46	3·61	0·48	3·49	0·59	62·73	457·04	76·88
Westport	14·97	403·63	32·65	9·28	250·23	20·24	6·39	172·27	13·93	12·12	326·91	26·44	1·03	27·94	2·26	2·33	62·85	5·08	0·44	11·91	0·96	45·68	1,231·92	99·64
Nelson	36·39	183·91	30·65	17·55	88·69	14·78	4·69	23·72	3·95	24·76	125·13	20·85	0·98	4·95	0·83	3·17	16·01	2·67	4·02	20·33	3·39	83·52	422·08	70·34
Picton	27·74	126·67	20·67	22·74	103·82	16·94	4·36	19·92	3·25	16·81	76·76	12·53	2·90	13·25	2·16	3·13	14·29	2·33	0·86	3·94	0·64	76·82	350·77	57·24
Totals	22·58	212·94	20·72	19·05	179·68	17·48	5·15	48·59	4·73	17·22	162·41	15·80	1·09	10·32	1·00	2·05	19·28	1·88	1·23	11·66	1·13	65·91	621·56	60·48
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·45	...	...
																						65·98		

H. Davidson, Accountant.

e and Revenue, for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Proportion of each Class of Expenditure to Mileage and Revenue.

	ocomotive.		Carriages and Wagons.			Traffic.			Head Office.			Departmental Offices.			Credit Recoveries.			Total.		
	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway per Annum.	Per Train-mile.
	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.
0	54·71	17·44	9·32	23·07	7·36	40·40	100·02	31·89	1·07	2·64	0·84	12·39	30·68	9·78	11·23	27·80	8·86	118·38	293·06	93·44
6	130·33	14·13	2·21	23·88	2·59	10·60	114·61	12·42	1·06	11·51	1·25	2·36	25·55	2·77	0·50	5·48	0·59	38·21	413·04	44·78
2	55 27	14·96	5.48	23·63	6·39	15.25	65·72	17·79	1·06	4·58	1·24	4·48	19·32	5·23	1·40	6·04	1·64	62·97	271·46	73·47
1	129·62	13 47	4·91	39·24	4·07	16·46	131·58	13·67	1·06	8·49	0·88	2·02	16·13	1·67	1·14	9·15	0.95	62·86	502·56	52·20
7	105·39	17·71	3·50	8·85	1·49	13·14	33·24	5·59	1·06	2·68	0·45	7·48	18·91	3·18	1·33	3·37	0·57	88·40	223·58	37·58
5	296·08	17·29	5·21	66·30	3·87	16·88	215·02	12·56	1·05	13·41	0·78	2·01	25·61	1·50	1·17	14·90	0·87	67·98	865·71	50·56
0	167·88	17·36	4·85	41·96	4·34	20·13	174·20	18·01	1·06	9·15	0·95	1·88	16·29	1·68	1·46	12·67	1·31	70·38	609·07	62·98
8	87·85	14·97	6·65	48·78	8·31	17·99	131·99	22·49	1·07	7·82	1·33	2·92	21·45	3·66	0·25	1·82	0·31	66·80	490·05	83.51
2	261 98	21·06	4·90	132·21	10·63	12·73	343·04	27·57	1·07	28·79	2·31	2·36	63·53	5·11	0·34	9·05	0·73	46·13	1,243·52	99·95
8	93 95	16·11	4·80	25·51	4·38	23·67	125·77	21·57	1.05	5.58	0·96	3·12	16·59	2·85	3·42	18·18	3·12	80·31	426·80	73·21
1	114·12	16·39	3·51	17·06	2·45	18·07	87·71	12·60	1·05	5·10	0·73	3·13	15·19	2·18	0·66	3·22	0·46	85.29	414.05	59·47
2	181·29	16·73	4·99	46·81	4·32	18·28	171·50	15·83	1·06	9·92	0·91	2·04	19·19	1·77	1·26	11·81	1·09	67·52	633·54	58·46
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·14	...	...
																		67·58		
	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.
9	64 67	23·17	11·15	27·85	9·98	35·30	88·16	31·60	1·28	3·19	1·14	12·18	30·41	10·90	11·84	29·58	10·60	115·59	288·68	103·45
1	133·27	15·28	3·29	32·89	3·77	10·27	102·78	11·78	0·99	9·95	1·14	2·40	24·05	2·75	0·39	3·94	0·45	40·66	407·07	46·66
8	42·99	13·40	5·50	21·73	6·77	16·29	64·36	20·07	1·15	4·55	1·42	4·91	19·39	6·04	1·55	6·14	1·91	59·40	234·63	73·15
5	131·36	13·30	4·08	31·58	3·20	15·37	119·13	12·06	1·01	7·87	0·80	2·07	16·06	1·62	0·75	5·85	0·59	60·91	472·05	47·79
6	78·33	12·94	8·64	20·99	3·47	15·21	36·94	6·10	1·00	2·43	0·40	7·76	18·85	3·11	0·08	0·20	0·03	87·97	213·64	35·29
9	286·84	18·66	5·20	64·64	4·20	16·12	200·16	13·02	1·10	13·64	0·89	2·06	25·53	1·66	1·42	17·58	1·14	68·47	850·49	55·32
3	168·76	18·26	5·33	47·81	5·17	18·67	167·30	18·11	1·10	9·87	1·07	1·85	16·58	1·80	1·34	12·02	1·30	67·59	605·82	65·57
70	85·22	14·34	5·15	37·55	6·32	17·45	127·13	21·38	1·00	7·27	1·22	2·94	21·46	3·61	0·48	3·49	0·59	62·73	457·04	76·88
28	250·23	20·24	6·39	172·27	13·93	12·12	326·91	26·44	1·03	27·94	2·26	2·33	62·85	5·08	0·44	11·91	0·96	45·68	1,231·92	99·64
55	88·69	14·78	4·69	23·72	3·95	24·76	125·13	20·85	0·98	4·95	0·83	3·17	16·01	2·67	4·02	20·33	3·39	83·52	422·08	70·34
74	103·82	16·94	4·36	19·92	3·25	16·81	76·76	12·53	2·90	13·25	2·16	3·13	14·29	2·33	0·86	3·94	0·64	76·82	350·77	57·24
5	179·68	17·48	5·15	48·59	4·73	17·22	162·41	15·80	1·09	10·32	1·00	2·05	19·28	1·88	1·23	11·66	1·13	65·91	621·56	60·48
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·45	...	...
																		65·98		

H. Davidson, Accountant.

1905.

ve-Stock, Goods, &c.

		Firewood.			Timber.			Grain.			Merchandise.			Minerals.			Total.			Grand Total Tonnage.		
	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.
Kaw	0	...			258	2	0	1,173	14	0	1,832	2	0	2,865	14	0	6,473	4	0	6,581	18	0
Wha		816	0	0	31,011	0	0	1,998	10	0	3,159	3	0	85,036	18	0	122,819	11	0	122,912	13	0
Kaih	0	258	0	0	24,526	3	0	583	4	0	1,715	1	0	69	18	0	27,158	6	0	27,164	8	0
Auck	0	8,670	0	0	42,527	9	0	58,956	2	0	55,799	14	0	189,125	18	0	374,817	7	0	394,283	0	0
Gisb	0	702	0	0	1,115	7	0	316	4	0	890	6	0	2,879	14	0	6,132	7	0	6,145	17	0
Well	0	49,338	0	0	152,745	15	0	96,483	7	0	149,181	1	0	165,456	10	0	657,880	9	0	731,027	3	0
Ne																						
Hur	0	32,730	0	0	170,999	11	0	545,578	9	0	390,397	8	0	578,220	11	0	1,876,664	7	0	1,953,636	14	0
Wes	0	1,888	0	0	60,031	15	0	7,067	14	0	14,546	18	0	208,561	0	0	296,127	7	0	297,132	12	0
Wes		4,248	0	0	3,593	11	0	1,997	0	0	4,070	14	0	559,807	17	0	574,173	2	0	574,211	17	0
Nels	0	5,694	0	0	4,959	19	0	6,228	13	0	2,598	12	0	7,299	12	0	28,601	12	0	28,780	14	0
Pict	0	4,800	0	0	862	19	0	10,596	3	0	4,422	5	0	5,512	9	0	34,228	16	0	36,888	13	0
Lak	0	30	0	0	695	7	0	1,500	10	0	2,219	3	0	1,523	17	0	6,435	1	0	6,702	4	0
St																						
	0	109,174	0	0	493,326	18	0	732,479	10	0	630,832	7	0	1,806,359	18	0	4,011,511	9	0	4,185,467	13	0
Kaw	0	..			381	12	0	603	7	0	2,067	13	0	3,096	15	0	6,404	3	0	6,521	3	0
Wha		720	0	0	31,965	6	0	1,952	16	0	3,009	19	0	70,987	12	0	108,749	13	0	108,888	1	0
Kaih	0	336	0	0	22,384	18	0	468	17	0	1,372	1	0	268	9	0	24,835	13	0	24,851	9	0
Auck	0	7,012	0	0	48,554	9	0	55,179	14	0	53,173	16	0	156,652	19	0	343,819	6	0	361,543	10	0
Gisb	0	528	0	0	966	5	0	212	8	0	592	14	0	2,127	18	0	4,594	5	0	4,604	19	0
Well	0	45,772	0	0	153,286	12	0	91,616	13	0	156,897	1	0	149,057	0	0	640,725	18	0	717,254	16	0
Ne																						
Huru	0	34,862	0	0	181,132	9	0	644,032	8	0	411,341	17	0	563,933	8	0	1,987,612	6	0	2,075,901	18	0
West	0	2,730	0	0	62,225	15	0	6,759	6	0	15,386	5	0	201,305	11	0	292,101	5	0	292,863	5	0
West		4,434	0	0	3,392	13	0	2,039	5	0	4,287	6	0	580,333	15	0	595,140	19	0	595,163	11	0
Nelso	0	4,428	0	0	3,569	14	0	5,806	7	0	2,999	11	0	9,222	18	0	27,730	10	0	27,883	17	0
Picto	0	5,154	0	0	672	6	0	9,913	10	0	4,197	2	0	5,854	6	0	32,782	0	0	35,375	10	0
Lak	0	90	0	0	1,180	0	0	1,868	17	0	2,818	15	0	1,482	14	0	8,080	2	0	8,365	1	0
Ste																						
	0	106,066	0	0	509,711	19	0	820,453	8	0	658,144	0	0	1,744,323	5	0	4,072,576	0	0	4,259,217	0	0

nd Total evenue.			Mileage. Train.	Mileage. Shunting and Ballasting.	Mileage. Total.
£	s.	d.	No.	No.	No.
981	8	10	6,022	3,204	9,226
865	15	10	50,915	21,759	72,674
328	4	1	15,075	6,390	21,465
023	5	11	864,107	240,156	1,104,263
287	15	4	18,561	5,133	23,694
251	4	1	1,946,915	602,850	2,549,765
625	5	0	2,849,898	1,031,717	3,881,615
356	16	5	160,034	88,514	248,548
569	19	5	92,562	88,812	181,374
537	13	2	46,173	9,100	55,273
506	7	11	56,817	17,072	73,889
896	17	3	...	...	...
230	13	3	6,107,079	2,114,707	8,221,786
998	0	2	5,358	4,402	9,760
028	16	6	48,156	23,811	71,967
714	13	6	13,086	6,005	19,091
519	18	10	836,876	240,092	1,076,968
157	2	6	18,889	6,339	25,228
799	7	2	1,719,540	683,598	2,403,138
925	19	11	2,694,182	1,160,324	3,854,506
599	12	9	159,794	84,843	244,637
599	12	2	91,985	90,241	182,226
677	4	3	47,525	9,222	56,747
524	1	5	50,008	20,426	70,434
996	11	4	...	...	...
641	0	6	5,685,399	2,329,303	8,014,702

H. DAVIDSON, Accountant.

RETURN No. 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Sections.	Length Open for Traffic.	Passengers.					Total Season Tickets.	Parcels, &c.					Live-Stock, Goods, &c.					
		First Class.		Second Class.		Total.		Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Total.	Drays, &c.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1904-5.		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kawakawa ...	8	664	386	3,128	4,014	8,192	76	441	70	6	74	591	2	33	8	2,408	...	2,451
Whangarei ...	23	8,988	5,882	27,332	35,558	77,760	173	1,970	7	5	112	2,094	13	173	2	708	10	906
Kaihu ...	17	531	1,448	11,358	13,692	27,029	97	1,587	51	4	229	1,871	7	5	18	1	...	31
Auckland ...	374	50,538	56,434	369,404	694,052	1,170,428	31,329	96,444	1,423	128	4,673	102,668	546	30,608	3,479	219,077	1,324	255,034
Gisborne—Karaka ..	13	1,791	4,860	18,447	23,432	48,530	100	1,555	..	...	139	1,694	...	...	...	201	136	337
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	484	129,032	359,986	615,835	1,555,254	2,660,107	42,964	247,599	5,802	791	14,022	268,214	330	33,569	5,524	1,500,672	37,225	1,577,320
Hurunui-Bluff ...	1,240	154,134	530,740	794,783	2,432,848	3,912,505	63,249	442,682	7,391	1,146	17,525	468,744	1,236	31,587	4,288	1,601,523	38,751	1,677,385
Westland ...	117	9,779	26,746	83,017	167,090	286,632	1,329	17,593	531	84	764	18,972	84	1,301	60	12,963	202	14,610
Westport	31	385	1,790	22,256	71,542	95,973	408	5,354	15	1	173	5,543	18	19	1	584	...	622
Nelson ...	33	1,778	5,090	28,558	65,906	101,332	463	5,569	32	33	329	5,963	6	49	36	3,893	56	4,040
Picton ...	34	6,306	17,288	23,760	58,814	106,168	230	836	192	12	497	1,537	55	45	3	65,366	64	65,533
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	2,356	9,376	2,956	4,768	19,456	35	3,838	137	18	55	4,048	10	116		5,588	..	5,714
Totals ...	2,374	366,282	1,020,026	2,000,834	5,126,970	8,514,112	140,453	825,468	15,651	2,228	38,592	881,939	2,307	97,505	13,419	3,412,984	77,768	3,603,983
1903-4.																		
Kawakawa ..	8	809	524	3,484	4,564	9,381	50	379	84	3	77	543	6	25	2	2,638	1	2,672
Whangarei ...	23	7,763	5,444	26,426	34,766	74,399	141	1,418	9	7	142	1,576	24	242	2	898	243	1,409
Kaihu ...	17	448	1,356	10,320	13,164	25,288	147	1,171	53	2	209	1,435	6	...	...	319	...	325
Auckland	374	50,728	64,046	362,230	734,282	1,211,286	26,827	91,436	1,359	131	4,814	97,740	498	27,248	2,919	202,860	3,304	236,829
Gisborne-Karaka ..	13	1,606	2,902	17,134	26,064	47,706	175	1,649	...	...	110	1,759	2	..	1	94	147	244
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	466	122,637	330,926	592,533	1,440,910	2,487,006	36,883	238,803	5,331	771	13,794	258,699	445	30,929	4,859	1,617,068	26,777	1,680,078
Hurunui-Bluff	1,217	149,883	521,584	797,476	2,389,144	3,858,087	63,877	429,904	7,141	1,050	15,979	454,074	1,225	35,957	4,194	1,847,610	39,435	1,928,421
Westland ...	112	9,552	19,082	75,341	175,406	279,381	862	17,883	403	27	764	19,077	64	770	35	11,650	140	12,659
Westport ..	31	274	1,470	22,031	75,120	98,895	378	5,515	23	1	169	5,708	5	28	4	265	...	302
Nelson ..	33	1,948	5,700	26,799	63,256	97,703	433	5,239	44	27	300	5,610	24	43	5	2,992	176	3,240
Picton	34	5,255	14,132	23,593	51,186	94,166	146	2,041	97	20	426	2,584	25	72	2	63,877	45	64,021
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	..	4,559	9,312	4,154	5,060	23,085	..	3,362	85	17	32	3,496	16	98	..	6,107	..	6,221
Totals ..	2,328	355,462	976,478	1,961,521	5,012,922	8,306,383	129,919	798,800	14,629	2,056	36,816	852,301	2,340	95,412	12,023	3,756,378	70,268	3,936,421

Sections.	Live-Stock, Goods, &c.									
	Equivalent Tonnage for Live-Stock, &c.	Chaff, Lime, &c.	Wool.	Firewood.	Timber.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Total.	Grand Total Tonnage.
1904-5.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.
Kawakawa ...	108 14 0	306 0 0	37 12 0	...	258 2 0	1,173 14 0	1,832 2 0	2,865 14 0	6,473 4 0	6,581 18 0
Whangarei ...	93 2 0	798 0 0	...	816 0 0	31,011 0 0	1,998 10 0	3,159 3 0	85,036 18 0	122,819 11 0	122,912 13 0
Kaihu ...	6 2 0	..	6 0 0	258 0 0	24,526 3 0	583 4 0	1,715 1 0	69 18 0	27,158 6 0	27,164 8 0
Auckland ...	19,465 13 0	18,406 0 0	1,332 4 0	8,670 0 0	42,527 9 0	58,956 2 0	55,799 14 0	189,125 18 0	374,817 7 0	394,283 0 0
Gisborne—Karaka ..	13 10 0	162 0 0	66 16 0	702 0 0	1,115 7 0	316 4 0	890 6 0	2,879 14 0	6,132 7 0	6,145 17 0
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	73,146 14 0	21,612 0 0	23,063 16 0	49,338 0 0	152,745 15 0	96,483 7 0	149,181 1 0	165,456 10 0	657,880 9 0	731,027 3 0
Hurunui-Bluff ...	76,972 7 0	78,312 0 0	80,426 8 0	32,730 0 0	170,999 11 0	545,578 9 0	390,397 8 0	578,220 11 0	1,876,664 7 0	1,953,636 14 0
Westland ...	1,005 5 0	3,916 0 0	116 0 0	1,888 0 0	60,031 15 0	7,067 14 0	14,546 18 0	208,561 0 0	296,127 7 0	297,132 12 0
Westport	38 15 0	456 0 0	...	4,248 0 0	3,593 11 0	1,997 0 0	4,070 14 0	559,807 17 0	574,173 2 0	574,211 17 0
Nelson ...	179 2 0	1,398 0 0	422 16 0	5,694 0 0	4,959 19 0	6,228 13 0	2,598 12 0	7,299 12 0	28,601 12 0	28,780 14 0
Picton ...	2,659 17 0	6,348 0 0	1,687 0 0	4,800 0 0	862 19 0	10,596 3 0	4,422 5 0	5,512 9 0	34,228 16 0	36,888 13 0
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	267 3 0	...	466 4 0	30 0 0	695 7 0	1,500 10 0	2,219 3 0	1,523 17 0	6,435 1 0	6,702 4 0
Totals ...	173,956 4 0	131,714 0 0	107,624 16 0	109,174 0 0	493,326 18 0	732,479 10 0	630,832 7 0	1,806,359 18 0	4,011,511 9 0	4,185,467 13 0
1903-4.										
Kawakawa ..	117 0 0	210 0 0	44 16 0	..	381 12 0	603 7 0	2,067 13 0	3,096 15 0	6,404 3 0	6,521 3 0
Whangarei ...	138 8 0	114 0 0	..	720 0 0	31,965 6 0	1,952 16 0	3,009 19 0	70,987 12 0	108,749 13 0	108,888 1 0
Kaihu ...	15 16 0	...	5 8 0	336 0 0	22,384 18 0	468 17 0	1,372 1 0	268 9 0	24,835 13 0	24,851 9 0
Auckland	17,724 4 0	21,664 0 0	1,582 8 0	7,012 0 0	48,554 9 0	55,179 14 0	53,173 16 0	156,652 19 0	343,819 6 0	361,543 10 0
Gisborne-Karaka ..	10 14 0	141 0 0	23 0 0	528 0 0	966 5 0	212 8 0	592 14 0	2,127 18 0	4,594 5 0	4,604 19 0
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	76,528 18 0	22,042 0 0	22,054 12 0	45,772 0 0	153,286 12 0	91,616 13 0	156,897 1 0	149,057 0 0	640,725 18 0	717,254 16 0
Hurunui-Bluff	88,289 12 0	77,666 0 0	74,644 4 0	34,862 0 0	181,132 9 0	644,032 8 0	411,341 17 0	563,933 8 0	1,987,612 6 0	2,075,901 18 0
Westland ...	762 0 0	3,612 0 0	82 8 0	2,730 0 0	62,225 15 0	6,759 6 0	15,386 5 0	201,305 11 0	292,101 5 0	292,863 5 0
Westport ..	22 12 0	654 0 0	...	4,434 0 0	3,392 13 0	2,039 5 0	4,287 6 0	580,333 15 0	595,140 19 0	595,163 11 0
Nelson ..	153 7 0	1,302 0 0	402 0 0	4,428 0 0	3,569 14 0	5,806 7 0	2,999 11 0	9,222 18 0	27,730 10 0	27,883 17 0
Picton	2,593 10 0	5,154 0 0	1,836 16 0	5,154 0 0	672 6 0	9,913 10 0	4,197 2 0	5,854 6 0	32,782 0 0	35,375 10 0
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	284 19 0	..	639 16 0	90 0 0	1,180 0 0	1,868 17 0	2,818 15 0	1,482 14 0	8,080 2 0	8,365 1 0
Totals ..	186,641 0 0	132,562 0 0	101,315 8 0	106,066 0 0	509,711 19 0	820,453 8 0	658,144 0 0	1,744,323 5 0	4,072,576 0 0	4,259,217 0 0

Sections.	Revenue.									Mileage.		
	Ordinary Passengers.	Season Tickets.	Parcels, Luggage, Mails, and Miscellaneous.	Total Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Rents and Commission.	Total Goods.	Grand Total Revenue.	Train.	Shunting and Ballasting.	Total.
1904-5.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	No.
Kawakawa ...	427 17 7	43 14 7	83 0 7	554 12 9	1,366 14 2	21 5 11	38 16 0	1,426 16 1	1,981 8 10	6,022	3,204	9,226
Whangarei ...	3,310 7 3	221 1 2	212 9 11	3,743 18 4	20,689 4 3	199 8 10	233 4 5	21,121 17 6	24,865 15 10	50,915	21,759	72,674
Kaihu ...	1,286 2 0	104 17 1	166 12 6	1,557 11 7	5,448 0 5	204 10 9	118 1 4	5,770 12 6	7,328 4 1	15,075	6,390	21,465
Auckland	100,199 3 10	9,252 12 10	17,214 12 11	126,666 9 7	166,453 17 10	1,708 1 7	4,194 16 11	172,356 16 4	299,023 5 11	864,107	240,156	1,104,263
Gisborne-Karaka ..	2,014 8 2	93 16 3	156 11 6	2,264 15 11	804 16 7	119 18 7	98 4 3	1,022 19 5	3,287 15 4	18,561	5,133	23,694
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	217,465 3 7	17,174 19 1	34,741 1 1	269,381 3 9	311,713 12 3	10,235 1 5	11,921 6 8	333,870 0 4	603,251 4 1	1,946,915	602,850	2,549,765
Hurunui-Bluff ...	319,115 12 4	28,434 14 2	58,132 15 0	405,683 1 6	621,253 11 3	16,541 5 10	19,147 6 5	656,942 3 6	1,062,625 5 0	2,849,898	1,031,717	3,881,615
Westland ...	18,353 14 7	929 3 6	2,298 2 7	21,581 0 8	55,966 19 1	5,045 6 8	763 10 0	61,775 15 9	83,356 16 5	160,034	88,514	248,548
Westport ..	4,855 14 5	244 13 1	431 17 4	5,532 4 10	73,886 16 5	3,823 15 2	327 3 0	78,037 14 7	83,569 19 5	92,562	88,812	181,374
Nelson	5,067 10 2	400 8 10	655 12 0	6,123 11 0	9,158 19 2	1,495 6 0	759 17 0	11,414 2 2	17,537 13 2	46,173	9,100	55,273
Picton	6,083 16 2	301 8 7	460 15 2	6,845 19 11	8,683 0 1	641 19 3	335 8 8	9,660 8 0	16,506 7 11	56,817	17,072	73,889
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	2,725 13 4	50 17 0	497 11 4	3,274 1 8	2,550 7 0	30 8 7	42 0 0	2,622 15 7	5,896 17 3	...	...	...
Totals ...	680,905 3 5	57,252 6 2	115,051 1 11	853,208 11 6	1,277,975 18 6	40,066 8 7	37,979 14 8	1,356,022 1 9	2,209,230 13 3	6,107,079	2,114,707	8,221,786
1903-4.												
Kawakawa ...	464 11 10	31 0 11	93 12 4	589 5 1	1,306 9 8	66 2 5	36 3 0	1,408 15 1	1,998 0 2	5,358	4,402	9,760
Whangarei ...	3,175 15 1	184 19 10	222 3 0	3,582 17 11	18,983 11 2	218 14 2	243 13 3	19,445 18 7	23,028 16 6	48,156	23,811	71,967
Kaihu	1,184 16 2	123 9 0	174 11 11	1,482 17 1	4,944 10 8	175 19 5	111 6 4	5,231 16 5	6,714 13 6	13,086	6,005	19,091
Auckland	96,271 17 7	7,855 10 8	14,667 5 0	118,794 13 3	149,115 13 11	1,859 1 1	3,850 10 7	154,825 5 7	273,619 18 10	836,876	240,092	1,076,968
Gisborne-Karaka ...	1,993 0 1	127 19 11	176 0 3	2,297 0 3	773 1 9	3 0 8	83 19 10	860 2 3	3,157 2 6	18,889	6,339	25,228
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	205,752 14 2	14,985 19 0	33,482 8 1	254,221 1 3	305,419 16 7	7,067 16 10	12,090 12 6	324,578 5 11	578,799 7 2	1,719,540	683,598	2,403,138
Hurunui-Bluff ...	306,504 9 2	27,762 8 0	56,899 8 1	391,166 5 3	659,772 0 3	17,189 18 4	20,797 16 1	697,759 14 8	1,088,925 19 11	2,694,182	1,160,324	3,854,506
Westland	18,016 4 4	721 3 10	2,354 16 7	21,092 4 9	57,596 11 4	2,099 3 10	811 12 10	60,507 8 0	81,599 12 9	159,794	84,843	244,637
Westport ...	5,081 19 8	199 9 8	501 5 3	5,782 14 7	74,551 9 7	2,930 2 1	335 5 11	77,816 17 7	83,599 12 2	91,985	90,241	182,226
Nelson	4,948 7 9	350 18 11	667 3 3	5,966 9 11	9,043 5 8	824 7 8	843 1 0	10,710 14 4	16,677 4 3	47,525	9,222	56,747
Picton	5,396 14 1	237 3 8	510 9 5	6,144 7 2	8,430 6 7	630 4 10	319 2 10	9,379 14 3	15,524 1 5	50,008	20,426	70,434
Lake Wakatipu Steamers	3,289 10 0	..	402 0 10	3,691 10 10	3,231 18 5	9 2 1	64 0 0	3,305 0 6	6,996 11 4	...	...	..
Totals ...	652,079 19 11	52,580 3 5	110,151 4 0	814,811 7 4	1,293,168 15 7	33,073 13 5	39,587 4 2	1,365,829 13 2	2,180,641 0 6	5,685,399	2,329,303	8,014,702

H. DAVIDSON, Accountant.

RETURN No. 6.

Estimated Amount of Expenditure on Construction of Railways, &c., to 31st March, 1905; Net Revenue, and Rate of Interest earned on Capital expended on Opened Lines for Year ended same Date.

Section.	State of Line.	Cost of Construction.	Net Revenue.	Rate of Interest.
		£	£	£ s. d.
Kawakawa	Opened	94,205	*−363*	..
"	Unopened	41,595	..	..
Whangarei	Opened	176,321	15,366	8 14 3
"	Unopened	19,890	..	..
Kaibu	Opened	69,644	2,713	3 17 11
Auckland	"	3,109,600	111,067	3 11 5
"	Unopened	338,634	..	..
Gisborne–Karaka	Opened	77,346	381	0 9 10
"	Unopened	39,406	..	..
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	Opened	5,170,271	193,137	3 14 8
" "	Unopened	126,438	..	..
Wellington–Foxton (private line)	..	42,116	..	..
Surveys, North Island	..	24,618	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	5,169	..	..
Hurunui–Bluff	Opened	10,637,036	314,758	2 19 2
"	Unopened	438,913	..	..
Westland	Opened	1,234,711	27,670	2 4 10
"	Unopened	115,418	..	..
Westport	Opened	465,784	45,021	9 13 4
Nelson	"	268,208	3,453	1 5 9
"	Unopened	53,104	..	..
Picton	Opened	349,360	2,429	0 13 11
Lake Wakatipu steamer service	"	16,436	699	4 5 0
Stock, permanent-way	..	42,065	..	..
Stock, A.O.L. stores	Opened	7,650	..	..
Surveys, Middle Island	..	9,598	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	5,168	..	..
Stock in suspense	Opened	25,000	..	..
Total opened	..	21,701,572	716,331	3 6 0
Total unopened	..	1,302,132	..	..
Gross total	..	23,003,704	716,331	3 2 3

Note.—The amount stated in this return as the cost of construction of opened lines includes the Provincial and General Government expenditure on railways. It also includes the Midland Railway and expenditure by the Greymouth and Westport Harbour Boards on railways and wharves under the provisions of section 7 of "The Railways Authorisation Act, 1885," the information regarding the last mentioned being furnished by the respective Boards.

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 7.

Expenditure under Vote for Additions to Open Lines, charged to Capital Account, for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

—		Total Expenditure.
		£ s. d.
Material on hand at 31st March, 1904		23,088 4 8
Expenditure charged to Vote 86 by Treasury		275,802 0 2
		298,890 4 10
Less material on hand at 31st March, 1905		7,649 18 3
Expenditure on Works, &c.—		
Way and Works Department	£79,776 11 9	
Locomotive Department	210,639 8 2	
Lake Wakatipu steamers	824 6 8	
		£291,240 6 7

Way and Works Department: Particulars of Works, etc.

Section.	Work, &c.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	Additional works, water-services, &c., for Locomotive Department	937 1 8	
	Sidings, loading-banks, stockyards, approaches, crossings, &c.	1,858 4 11	
	Widening road-bridge, Remuera	125 4 0	
	Additions to station buildings	200 0 0	
	Telegraph and telephone facilities	117 5 0	
	Tablet-working	4,406 13 2	
	Signals and interlocking	7,589 1 8	15,233 10 5
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	Additional works, water-services, &c., for Locomotive Department	111 18 1	
	Sidings, loading-banks, stockyards, approaches, crossings, &c.	2,602 4 11	
	Additions, Palmerston North	7,220 2 0	
	Additions to station buildings, platforms, &c.	580 17 10	
	Additions to dwellings	105 0 0	
	Purchase of land	324 0 0	
	Access to beach, New Plymouth	106 4 11	
	Departmental offices, Wellington	1,053 9 4	
	Telegraph and telephone facilities	419 15 9	
	Tablet-working	1,575 13 8	
	Signals and interlocking	5,206 19 9	19,306 6 3
Hurunui–Bluff—(Christchurch District)	Additional works, water-services, &c., for Locomotive Department	598 2 7	
	Sidings, loading-banks, stockyards, approaches, crossings, &c.	2,394 12 10	
	Additions to station buildings, platforms, &c.	897 14 10	
	Additional accommodation, including land, Christchurch	7,961 7 2	
	Outlet, Lake Ellesmere	700 0 0	
	Weighbridge, Lyttelton	600 0 0	
	Tablet-working	260 13 5	
	Signals and interlocking	267 5 10	13,679 16 8
(Dunedin District) ..	Additional sidings, &c.	1,047 0 0	
	Additions to station buildings, platforms, &c.	19,063 18 9	
	Bridge, Caversham	762 1 8	
	Purchase of land	360 17 2	
	Tablet-working	274 18 5	21,508 16 0
(Invercargill District)	Additional works, water-services, &c., for Locomotive Department	1,371 8 9	
	Sidings, loading-banks, stockyards, approaches, crossings, &c.	1,115 7 9	
	Additions to station buildings, platforms, &c.	2,450 9 7	
	Additions to dwellings	453 17 11	
	Workshops	3,359 16 3	
	Foot-warmer furnaces	148 16 6	
	Tablet-working, &c.	130 10 11	9,030 7 8
Westland	Sidings	313 17 4	
	Signals and interlocking, &c.	653 11 1	967 8 5
Picton	Additions to wharf	..	50 6 4
			£79,776 11 9

RETURN No. 7—*continued.*

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT: PARTICULARS OF ROLLING-STOCK, ETC.

Description of Stock ordered.	Order.	Number Incomplete on March 31, 1904.	Number Completed on 31st March, 1905.	Number Incomplete on 31st March, 1905.	Expenditure in Year ended 31st March, 1905. £	s.	d.
Wagons, four-wheel, Class L, high-side	G—3	137	137	..	4,185	10	2
Carriages, Class A	E—5	8	8	..	3,585	7	6
Wagons, four-wheel, 1902-1903 programme ..	H—5	21	21	..	1,817	14	8
„ bogie, „ ..	J—5	62	51	11	6,367	19	7
„ four-wheel, Class Q, coal-hoppers ..	M—5	12	12	..	104	17	2
Refreshment-cars, Class A	O—5	..	..	..	*114	8	9
Carriages, Class A	P—5	2	2	..	1,795	1	9
„ Class A, 1903-1904 programme	Q—5	53	40	13	30,088	11	0
Brake-vans, Class F, 1903-1904 programme ..	R—5	10	6	4	3,709	11	1
Wagons, four-wheel, 1903-1904 programme ..	S—5	159	106	53	13,600	11	3
„ bogie, 1903-1904 programme	T—5	91	35	56	20,347	14	5
Tarpaulins, 1903-1904 programme	U 5	225	225	..	125	14	5
Locomotives, Class WF	V—5	8	5	3	18,449	3	7
„ Class WF (contract)	W—5	10	7	3	16,631	13	10
Carriages, Class A (part cost)	X—5	2	2	...	786	4	1
Cranes, steam, 5-ton	Y—5	†1	1	..	1,038	10	8
Brake-vans, Class F	A—6	2	2	..	911	4	4
Locomotive, double-ender, Class E	B—6	1	..	1	1,743	14	2
Refreshment-cars, Class A	C—6	2	2	..	1,839	6	0
Carriages, Class A, 1904-1905 programme	D—6	55	..	55	1,327	2	10
Brake-vans, Class F, 1904-1905 programme ..	E—6	9	..	9	..		
Wagons, four-wheel, 1904-1905 programme ..	F—6	385	48	337	11,398	7	2
„ bogie, 1904-1905 programme	G—6	67	2	65	3,374	6	3
Tarpaulins, 1904-1905 programme	H—6	415	25	390	57	13	4
Travelling gas-storeholder	H—7	1	1	..	349	6	10
Fitting additional lavatory accommodation in carriages	..	..	..	..	53	9	7
Fitting rolling-stock with Westinghouse brake ..	..	..	..	..	62,135	3	7
„ second-class compartments of bogie-carriages with cushions	..	..	..	..	427	7	7
„ gangways on carriages	..	..	..	..	151	5	7
Machinery for workshops	..	..	..	..	4,122	7	0
Total	..	..	..	..	£210,639	8	2
Total locomotives	..	19	12	7	..		
„ carriages	..	122	54	68	..		
„ brake-vans	..	21	8	13	..		
„ wagons, bogie	..	220	88	132	..		
„ „ four-wheel ..	..	714	324	390	..		
„ tarpaulins	..	640	250	390	..		
„ cranes	..	1	1	..	..		

* Additional expenditure, order O—5. † Order reduced from 2 to 1.

EXPENDITURE under "The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1903," charged to Capital Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Straightening and doubling Wellington–Hutt Railway, and extending station-yards at Petone and Lower Hutt	29,681	7	1
Land purchased	2,422	1	6
	£32,103	8	7

RETURN No. 8.

Return of Revenue received by Railway Department from other Departments of the Public Service for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Department.	Passengers. £ s. d.	Season Tickets. £ s. d.	Mails. £ s. d.	Goods. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Defence	2,316 4 2	792 19 6	..	997 5 2	4,106 8 10
Police	2,165 19 6	222 10 0	..	345 1 1	2,733 10 7
Public Works	516 7 5	472 1 0	..	18,065 15 2	19,054 3 7
Mines	17 6 10	205 0 0	..	13,188 2 9	13,410 9 7
Agricultural	125 10 10	1,173 12 5	..	1,413 1 3	2,712 4 6
Lands and Survey and Roads	253 9 7	1,468 8 1	..	656 0 11	2,377 18 7
Customs	42 16 9	44 0 0	..	5 2 8	91 19 5
Colonial Secretary	976 7 6	18 15 0	..	6 7 4	1,001 9 10
Lunatic Asylums	47 13 6	122 12 6	..	837 10 4	1,007 16 4
Marine and Machinery	1 4 4	351 10 0	..	4 6 8	357 1 0
Prisons	353 14 11	30 0 0	..	209 4 11	592 19 10
Audit	..	162 10 0	..	..	162 10 0
Education	6,966 3 10	6,920 17 3	..	65 6 5	13,952 7 6
Labour	694 10 0	60 0 0	..	6 12 0	761 2 0
Land and Income Tax	..	198 6 0	..	..	198 6 0
Native and Justice	379 3 1	686 15 9	..	20 12 6	1,086 11 4
Tourist and Health Resorts	95 5 3	88 7 6	..	299 17 3	483 10 0
Public Trustee	..	17 10 0	..	0 0 9	17 10 9
Government Printer	..	..	..	38 7 11	38 7 11
Legislative	2 5 10	..	..	..	2 5 10
Stamps and Deeds	1 4 2	7 10 0	..	0 11 3	9 5 5
Public Health	28 6 0	513 17 0	..	164 19 5	707 2 5
Old-age Pensions	..	18 15 0	..	..	18 15 0
Industry and Commerce	2 4 10	..	..	0 10 9	2 15 7
Postal and Telegraph	1,021 11 8	350 5 0	21,163 3 2	2,084 10 4	24,619 10 2
Totals	16,007 10 0	13,926 2 0	21,163 3 2	38,409 6 10	89,506 2 0

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 9.

Statement of Season Tickets issued for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Description.	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
Travellers' tickets, all lines	7	425 0 0
Travellers' tickets, North Island	97	3,482 5 0
Travellers' tickets, Middle Island	53	2,753 6 1
Reporters' tickets	63	626 18 10
Sectional tickets, North Island	79	2,015 6 0
Sectional tickets, Middle Island	183	5,052 18 0
Tourists' tickets, North Island	124	533 10 0
Tourists' tickets, Middle Island	67	363 0 0
Tourists' tickets, all lines	165	1,206 10 0
Fifty-trip commutation ordinary tickets	2,344	1,621 7 0
Fifty-trip commutation family tickets	1,418	2,111 12 2
School tickets	13,410	7,184 2 9
Twenty-trip commutation tickets	217	166 0 10
Twelve-trip workmen's tickets	36,234	5,281 9 6
Weekly workmen's tickets	75,069	7,550 3 0
All other season tickets	10,888	16,808 0 0
Lake Wakatipu	35	50 17 0
Totals	140,453	57,252 6 2

H. Davidson, Accountant.

RETURN No. 10.

STATEMENT showing CLASSIFICATION of EXPENDITURE on MAINTENANCE of WAY and WORKS for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Classification of Work.	Sections.														Total.
	Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Gisborne-Karaka.	Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Track-surfacing	424 17 11	1,443 7 0	797 10 7	20,624 14 2	599 14 6	36,156 1 10	30,034 5 3	28,435 6 4	20,825 4 4	6,933 6 7	2,877 3 8	1,781 17 0	2,096 9 3	153,029 18 5
Track-renewals	319 19 8	289 12 6	454 7 7	24,413 19 2	*Cr.*8 13 2	33,095 10 2	43,602 6 11	26,584 19 11	21,476 16 11	6,261 16 4	3,300 10 8	953 17 10	1,318 11 11	162,063 16 5
Ballasting	2 18 0	232 2 4	79 7 2	1,678 3 6	15 18 0	4,230 13 2	1,337 8 6	2,641 8 6	1,604 9 11	878 16 3	729 14 7	2 0 6	0 1 10	13,433 2 3
Banks, cuttings, ditches, tunnels	12 7 0	13 3 2	82 7 2	2,745 7 10	12 14 9	7,212 5 11	2,274 0 5	2,639 15 7	6,100 17 7	1,429 1 0	43 15 11	431 2 11	371 16 5	23,368 15 8
Bridges, culverts, drains ..	31 2 3	57 9 10	272 3 11	6,715 3 3	47 3 7	17,360 19 8	16,412 17 5	6,609 3 8	6,613 19 0	3,359 11 2	2,213 18 5	1,398 0 10	990 18 8	62,082 11 8
Fences, gates, cattle-stops, hedges	1 7 9	41 18 1	6 3 0	1,829 3 6	13 5 9	4,494 9 8	1,597 14 11	2,221 12 6	1,931 13 2	473 18 4	9 1 11	237 8 5	178 8 6	13,036 5 6
Roads, approaches, &c. ..	..	16 19 9	..	945 0 2	41 17 3	839 17 5	577 7 6	650 14 4	431 11 1	139 2 6	89 17 11	53 11 5	32 0 6	3,817 19 10
Water-services, signals, cranes, appliances	1 0 0	12 7 10	26 12 3	1,955 19 7	17 10 11	3,674 6 10	2,517 8 11	2,133 15 0	1,388 18 7	490 1 5	329 19 11	41 13 4	72 14 9	12,662 9 4
Wharves	58 4 1	60 8 1	98 16 9	1,354 4 3	..	38 13 4	..	257 13 11	19 11 0	265 4 11	1,390 13 10	735 3 3	512 5 11	4,790 19 4
Buildings	23 7 6	364 9 7	25 19 5	5,477 19 11	8 7 10	13,159 14 3	9,584 19 2	7,251 18 10	5,645 11 7	1,399 14 8	445 11 0	148 18 4	268 6 4	43,804 18 5
Miscellaneous	..	25 5 2	..	1,590 0 6	..	3,524 0 5	1,744 18 3	2,706 5 11	719 15 0	273 11 11	1,564 19 1	51 1 1	191 7 8	12,391 5 0
General charges	2 14 2	33 12 9	9 5 9	477 14 11	4 10 0	1,369 4 4	797 3 0	674 13 8	579 6 2	138 13 3	118 4 1	25 11 3	21 17 6	4,252 10 10
Totals	877 18 4	2,590 16 1	1,852 13 7	69,807 10 9	752 9 5	125,155 17 0	110,480 10 3	82,807 8 2	67,337 14 4	22,042 18 4	,113 11 0	5,860 6 2	6,054 19 3	508,734 12 8
Rate per mile opened	109 14 9	112 12 10	108 19 8	186 13 0	57 17 8	264 3 10	233 1 8	203 17 3	193 13 5	193 19 7	423 0 4	177 11 8	178 1 9	216 12 11

H. DAVIDSON, Accountant.

RETURN No. 11.

STATEMENT showing NUMBER of PASSENGER TICKETS issued at CHEAP EXCURSION RATES for Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Section.	Schools, Factories, and Friendly Societies.					Holiday Excursions.				Gross Total—School and Holiday Excursions.	
	Schools, Factories, and Friendly Soc's. — Children not exceeding 15 Years of Age.	Schools only. — Senior Scholars over 15 but not exceeding 23 Years of Age, and Teachers.	Schools, Factories, and Friendly Societies. — Adults.	Total.	Revenue.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	Revenue.	Number of Tickets.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Kawakawa	45	...	173	218	17 0 3	31	253	284	15 8 11	502	32 9 2
Whangarei	250	14	178	442	15 3 5	32	647	679	61 16 8	1,121	77 0 1
Kaihu	246	11	96	353	17 13 6	51	300	351	39 4 0	704	56 17 6
Auckland	3,303	605	2,079	5,987	297 8 2	3,095	108,130	111,225	16,562 18 7	117,212	16,860 6 9
Gisborne	527	64	616	1,207	79 17 8	820	1,957	2,777	260 8 6	3,984	340 6 2
Wanganui	4,395	794	2,371	7,560	601 6 11	11,577	89,158	100,735	22,086 10 2	108,295	22,687 17 1
Wellington-Napier ...	7,257	1,776	5,321	14,354	687 7 11	18,127	75,379	93,506	17,604 11 8	107,860	18,291 19 7
Picton	1,795	102	528	2,425	50 16 2	3,366	15,270	18,636	1,080 14 6	21,061	1,131 10 8
Nelson	1,430	209	618	2,257	98 3 10	1,014	6,824	7,838	680 2 6	10,095	778 6 4
Westport	576	20	615	1,211	46 9 9	46	4,597	4,643	436 5 5	5,854	482 15 2
Westland	3,284	335	2,985	6,604	422 1 5	1,921	21,240	23,161	2,617 10 1	29,765	3,039 11 6
Christchurch	14,642	1,614	17,951	34,207	2,609 10 1	38,654	130,428	169,082	29,814 8 8	203,289	32,423 18 9
Dunedin	9,025	1,022	14,609	24,656	1,508 10 6	18,093	90,712	108,805	25,951 19 4	133,461	27,460 9 10
Invercargill	5,967	793	5,418	12,178	1,039 6 5	4,141	47,590	51,731	12,856 17 9	63,909	13,896 4 2
Totals {1905 ...	52,742	7,359	53,558	113,659	7,490 16 0	100,968	592,485	693,453	130,068 16 9	807,112	137,559 12 9
Totals {1904 ...	50,364	6,975	54,344	111,683	7,424 19 7	100,417	594,967	695,384	125,624 4 0	807,067	133,049 3 7
Increase ...	2,378	384	...	1,976	65 16 5	551	...	...	4,444 12 9	...	4,510 9 2
Decrease ...	...	...	786	...	...	...	2,482	1,931	...	55	...
Total, year ending—											
31st March, 1896 ...	63,598	5,949	38,467	108,014	7,246 5 9	50,511	239,164	289,675	50,232 12 11	397,689	57,478 18 8
31st March, 1897 ...	44,610	5,993	33,925	84,528	5,616 2 8	58,464	313,724	372,188	63,439 0 0	456,716	69,055 2 8
31st March, 1898 ...	39,963	5,398	35,064	80,425	5,569 18 1	66,012	383,569	449,581	80,822 8 1	530,006	86,392 6 2
31st March, 1899 ...	45,748	6,192	39,955	91,895	6,215 11 8	70,531	411,747	482,278	84,794 15 6	574,173	91,010 7 2
31st March, 1900 ...	37,839	5,616	31,164	74,619	4,752 3 10	81,528	501,176	582,704	96,154 7 5	657,323	100,906 11 3
31st March, 1901 ...	38,864	5,602	34,550	79,016	5,234 16 8	87,544	541,624	629,168	102,932 10 9	708,184	108,167 7 5
31st March, 1902 ...	42,506	5,736	37,708	85,950	5,466 16 9	95,628	588,813	684,441	136,813 0 1	770,391	142,279 16 10
31st March, 1903 ...	41,540	6,048	41,555	89,143	6,050 11 3	84,448	517,566	602,014	103,279 8 6	691,157	109,329 19 9
31st March, 1904 ...	50,364	6,975	54,344	111,683	7,424 19 7	100,417	594,967	695,384	125,624 4 0	807,067	133,049 3 7
31st March, 1905 ...	52,742	7,359	53,558	113,659	7,490 16 0	100,968	592,485	693,453	130,068 16 9	807,112	137,559 12 9

RETURN No. 12.

DITURE of each Station for the Year en

Ordinary Passengers.	Season Tickets.	Parcels, &c.	Lugg Mails, Miscella	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Stations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£		Ts. c.	Ts. c.	Ts. c.	
								KAWAKAWA SECTION—
233 18 1	2 8 0	30 9 1	0	88,500	893 7	1,125 0	295 0	Kawakawa.
187 1 6	19 18 6	15 4 3	0	27,700	280 7	707 2	2,570 14	Opua.
6 18 0	21 8 1	..	37	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
427 17 7	43 14 7	45 13 4	37	116,200	1,173 14	1,832 2	2,865 14	Totals.
								WHANGAREI SECTION—
,745 13 8	105 3 0	58 15 9	10	3,714,100	365 2	1,274 2	84,100 5	Whangarei.
545 7 7	25 0 0	28 0 4	0	240,900	1,633 8	1,885 1	936 13	Hikurangi.
19 6 0	90 18 2	..	113	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,310 7 3	221 1 2	86 16 1	125	3,955,000	1,998 10	3,159 3	85,036 18	Totals.
								KAIHU SECTION—
917 12 5	20 0 0	64 6 8	9	0,642,000	69 4	899 19	17 6	Dargaville.
353 17 7	4 14 0	13 17 8	0	394,800	514 0	815 2	52 12	Kaihu.
14 12 0	80 3 1	..	78	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,286 2 0	104 17 1	78 4 4	88	1,036,800	583 4	1,715 1	69 18	Totals.
								GISBORNE-KARAKA SEC.—
,014 8 2	93 16 3	54 2 0	102	501,900	316 4	890 6	2,879 14	Gisborne.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,014 8 2	93 16 3	54 2 0	102	501,900	316 4	890 6	2,879 14	Totals.
								AUCKLAND SECTION—
,517 6 6	51 17 6	227 1 7	14 1	391,300	2,849 9	4,794 14	7,200 11	Helensville.
142 0 6	31 12 9	17 17 10	0	63,000	77 18	95 10	1,318 14	Henderson.
821 10 11	695 1 3	71 18 4	3 1	176,900	937 2	329 14	11,635 11	Avondale.
,293 7 4	311 16 8	35 10 5	5 1	456,000	206 9	132 2	8,215 16	Mount Eden.
,694 19 1	458 19 10	159 4 10	26	729,500	520 12	788 8	13,976 8	Newmarket.
,911 16 3	3,025 2 3	..	1,919 1	..	..	..	..	Auckland (Passengers).
..	..	2,850 15 4	1,607	..	..	..	..	" (Parcels).
..	..	..	..	617,000	11,960 14			
..	..	..	..					
301 1 1	222 15							

Fairfax	9	1	197 8 9		32	,868 14	80 5	2,144 14	301 18 8
Otautau	12½	8	1,016 8 7	[illegible]	537	,840 4	543	[illegible]	1 4
Eltham	12	5	792 3 11	1,064	956	6 3	..	367 10 5	..
Through ..	..	..	..	50	43	2 6	86 2	4,362 8 8	210 5 10
Stratford	11¼	9	1,253 2 9	2,674	2,350	8 11	..	493 0 10	..
Through ..	..	..	..	117	68	8 12	618 0	526 19 1	10 10 0
Midhirst	11¼	2	268 0 2	281	224	3 5	..	48 16 10	..
Through ..	..	..	..	9	4	3 2	365 13	399 13 2	16 14 0
Tariki	11¾	1	205 6 3	86	70		..	14 0 4	..
Through ..	..	..	..	1	..	8 8	880 2	2,109 16 9	94 11 0
Inglewood ..	12	4	602 19 11	1,203	820	1 19	..	174 18 6	..
Through ..	..	..	..	33	18	4 6	3,870 16	1,707 6 4	42 2 6
Waitara	13¼	5	884 14 1	1,236	953	4 13	..	218 0 11	..
Through ..	..	..	..	32	16		..	10,272 3 0	284 0 0
New Plymouth (Coach'g)	16	37	6,839 14 9	12,992	5,247		..	4,010 5 8	..
Through ..				1,863	385	30 16	1,568 2	..	..
New Plymouth (Goods)				..	..	35 17	..	..	..
Through ..				..	..	38 12	4,795 3	..	..
Breakwater ..				..	..		..	696 13 9	2,483 12 2
Accountant ..	..	..	..	..	54		..	..	..
Tablet stations ..	..	15	1,424 6 5	..	..		..	..	..
General	..	..	13,374 8 5	..	..				
Totals ..	..	604	101,860 2 9	129,032	179,993	31 1	165,456 10	217,465 3 7	17,174 19 1
WESTLAND SECTION—									
Hokitika	12	5	738 18 6	1,561	1,377	37 13	475 2	2,415 6 2	32 17 0
Kumara	11	3	340 11 2	715	744	70 14	850 18	926 3 8	12 11 6
Greymouth ..	14	41	9,986 12 5	4,320	8,123	81 10	2,257 17	7,413 6 10	313 4 1
Greymouth (D.T. M'ger)	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	Cr. 4 2 6	..
Brunner	12½	5	809 17 3	254	301	28 3	129,090 18	764 16 3	37 10 6
Stillwater	12	2	268 0 0	167	187	61 10	725 3	243 3 6	..
Ngahere	12	2	365 4 3	451	596	45 18	73,090 19	1,088 7 8	16 17 6
Carried forward	..	58	12,509 3 7	7,468	11,328	25 8	206,490 17	12,847 1 7	413 0 7

11
22
38
13
8
70
12
4,861
434

RETURN No. 12.

STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of each Station for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

OUTWARD.

Stations.	Hours open.	No. of Hands employed.	Traffic Expenditure.	Number of Passengers.					Number of Season Tickets.	Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.	Trucks of Lime, Chaff, &c.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Fire-wood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.
				First-class Single.	First-class Return.	Second class Single.	Second-class Return.	Total.																	
KAWAKAWA SECTION—			£ s. d.																				Ts. c.	Ts. c.	Ts. c.
Kawakawa	9	4	479 16 3	321	117	1,867	1,273	3,578	2	357	50	2	37	2	11	16	5	2,148	..	188	..	27,700	280 7	707 2	2,570 14
Opua	9	2	121 0 3	343	76	1,261	674	2,354	74	84	20	4	37	..	40	17	3	260	..	..	..	88,500	893 7	1,125 0	295 0
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	199 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	6	800 3 10	664	193	3,128	2,007	5,992	76	441	70	6	74	2	51	33	8	2,408	..	188	..	116,200	1,173 14	1,832 2	2,865 14
WHANGAREI SECTION—																									
Whangarei	13	11	1,991 17 3	8,508	2,599	23,938	14,053	49,098	100	1,276	7	5	73	6	1	78	2	357	..	..	8	244,900	1,633 8	1,907 9	936 13
Hikurangi	9	3	495 2 0	480	342	3,394	3,606	7,822	71	694	..	..	39	7	132	95	..	351	10	..	128	13,710,100	365 2	1,251 14	84,100 5
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	149 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	14	2,636 1 2	8,988	2,941	27,332	17,779	57,040	173	1,970	7	5	112	13	133	173	2	708	10	..	136	13,955,000	1,998 10	3,159 3	85,036 18
KAIHU SECTION—																									
Dargaville	10	3	621 17 10	366	548	9,107	5,375	15,396	21	1,520	33	4	160	5	..	5	16	1	..	..	6	394,800	514 0	815 2	52 12
Kaihu	8	2	345 7 10	165	176	2,251	1,344	3,936	76	67	18	..	69	2	..	..	2	..	..	30	37	10,642,000	69 4	899 19	17 6
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	150 0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	5	1,117 6 0	531	724	11,358	6,846	19,459	97	1,587	51	4	229	7	..	5	18	1	..	30	43	11,036,800	583 4	1,715 1	69 18
GISBORNE-KARAKA SEC.—																									
Gisborne	10½	3	348 12 3	1,791	2,430	18,447	11,716	34,384	100	1,555	..	..	139	..	27	..	..	201	136	334	117	501,900	316 4	890 6	2,879 14
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	83 8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	3	432 0 10	1,791	2,430	18,447	11,716	34,384	100	1,555	..	..	129	..	27	..	..	201	136	334	117	501,900	316 4	890 6	2,879 14
AUCKLAND SECTION—																									
Helensville	12	10	1,646 16 10	1,790	731	17,365	9,584	29,470	197	1,638	45	1	153	8	211	1,911	116	13,896	136	1,319	61	1,489,500	743 2	2,988 15	1,534 12
Henderson	14	2	97 3 6	48	95	1,230	1,450	2,823	187	342	6	..	9	1	13	52	10	810	51	4	33	245,700	189 1	88 7	49 19
Avondale	12¾	3	533 3 6	483	879	10,028	11,768	23,158	4,760	1,132	18	2	63	3	28	334	39	2,909	38	88	136	159,200	489 2	830 18	23,214 9
Mount Eden	14	3	275 13 8	666	695	11,016	13,699	26,076	1,926	578	2	..	108	..	34	87	4	..	..	..	..	67,000	206 2	184 15	2,450 9
Newmarket	18½	11	1,510 11 6	2,355	1,900	17,053	20,768	42,076	2,343	1,748	24	29	301	3	3	7	15	2	..	..	..	170,300	172 3	1,237 4	2,853 18
Auckland (Pas'ng'rs)	23	130	17,522 19 0	19,880	12,381	112,712	127,370	272,343	8,519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)				..	..	..	..	..	..	37,607	192	7	1,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	463⅔	158	1	43	..	..	21⅓	4,886,800	37,593 11	33,914 1	26,436 19
" Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remuera	19½	3	445 14 11	933	546	3,998	2,111	7,588	615	163	75	2	37	..	..	1,388	266	11,104	17	..	..	..	6 16	24 1	0 2
Ellerslie	19	3	490 9 5	864	1,887	12,504	18,746	34,001	3,222	258	109	..	93	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	23 17	21 17	..
Penrose	22	7	916 8 6	483	432	5,346	4,852	11,113	737	2,157	19	..	61	..	..	125	13	9	8	400	1	..	1,919 3	3,313 19	4,166 7
Onehunga Town	16	12	2,192 5 0	873	1,260	9,014	11,754	22,901	4,739	928	6	..	95	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	172,100	225 1	353 5	45 0
" Wharf				6,483	84	11,366	449	18,382	..	323	1	5	221	16	3	1	1	2	53	..	21	187,600	1,031 4	2,674 0	1,829 16
Otahuhu	17¾	4	351 13 7	514	908	6,062	6,595	14,079	2,665	8,339	46	4	148	13	81	250	206	2,999	..	80	..	500	2,415 15	231 6	17 16
Papakura	12¾	4	369 3 7	243	204	4,466	5,654	10,567	65	1,445	39	9	108	7	82	465	17	5,010	..	51	10	58,600	148 5	406 3	18 0
Drury	12¼	3	260 13 9	170	194	3,525	4,391	8,280	49	1,387	10	..	102	3	80	60	23	4,640	13	123	9	29,300	208 13	160 4	194 16
Pukekohe	12	6	578 0 2	409	405	5,413	6,589	12,816	101	1,638	58	1	100	6	352	1,746	477	3,581	17	80	1	9,500	1,851 19	1,283 13	6 1
Tuakau	12	4	331 4 5	133	69	3,488	4,776	8,466	53	1,793	37	..	72	2	70	171	131	2,274	5	239	..	13,400	525 12	316 12	5 14
Pokeno	12½	1	187 17 11	37	105	1,857	2,097	4,096	33	518	7	..	22	2	24	539	79	1,926	20	59	..	..	311 17	88 4	10 18
Mercer	16	9	1,156 9 5	261	361	6,340	7,950	14,912	14	2,189	42	7	96	7	132	602	96	3,316	52	632	2	350,900	1,271 11	260 19	12,311 3
Huntly	14½	6	823 16 2	232	118	4,874	3,225	8,449	40	2,546	27	1	84	4	27	1,039	20	7,389	6	152	13	131,200	262 3	221 15	104,692 3
Ngaruawahia	13¾	3	459 8 5	582	187	4,907	2,811	8,487	16	1,820	35	..	136	1	17	1,095	..	4,123	13	148	24	844,900	1,242 2	141 8	1,004 3
Frankton Junction	11½	12	1,701 14 5	1,484	622	17,473	11,099	30,678	56	1,137	61	5	101	3	39	2,844	479	8,023	215	92	2	700	80 11	362 0	232 11
Hamilton	9	6	679 9 4	1,566	812	11,876	5,631	19,885	126	5,192	89	13	143	20	174	1,511	33	12,076	25	335	29	44,700	1,940 5	1,107 9	372 2
Morrinsville	9	5	628 18 6	334	225	3,035	2,769	6,363	22	3,819	104	6	144	14	301	2,625	150	81,294	350	1,613	11	45,900	1,653 5	503 15	17 7
Te Aroha	13	5	675 11 2	1,609	383	15,247	11,040	28,279	178	1,638	30	7	116	5	266	796	8	4,063	90	17	14	1,600	243 8	704 17	164 1
Paeroa	12	6	811 5 8	1,485	823	15,450	16,083	33,841	139	1,473	87	7	245	19	276	503	168	1,726	..	13	12	200,700	271 6	655 0	292 9
Shortland	9	1	141 18 6	540	301	10,323	4,663	15,827	115	2,353	30	..	136	1	4	32	1	..	..	..	26	298,100	122 1	569 3	15 12
Thames	10	4	567 0 0	552	210	13,047	7,357	21,166	32	932	12	1	106	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	35	11,300	251 18	732 9	543 16
Cambridge	10½	5	657 4 4	1,139	463	8,054	6,515	16,171	63	3,117	51	8	114	16	188	1,739	88	8,570	89	193	4	6,100	953 12	171 9	205 15
Putaruru	10	3	408 16 1	100	55	815	450	1,420	124	827	17	1	70	1	49	1,252	34	3,648	27	189	364	5,061,200	133 3	183 13	48 14
Rotorua	13	7	1,009 11 11	3,122	317	9,462	4,675	17,576	52	2,703	14	7	87	16	..	448	..	470	..	407	2	12,800	455 2	306 15	1,174 15
Ohaupo	9	3	341 7 6	197	62	1,889	1,203	3,351	8	1,398	42	1	102	1	32	5,438	936	26,222	28	150	1	4,700	687 16	152 12	4 0
Te Awamutu	10	4	647 13 3	532	337	4,313	3,468	8,650	60	3,070	60	2	133	15	75	3,054	64	8,318	25	277	208	3,861,200	1,230 5	842 13	1,389 9
Taumarunui	14¾	6	580 12 3	439	144	5,856	2,774	9,213	2	236	25	1	89	23	34	321	4	634	46	..	403⅓	768,900	66 11	166 13	823 2
Accountant	..	..	..	..	22	..	2,660	2,682	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tablet stations	..	..	400 16 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	9,806 17 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	291	49,208 10 9	50,538	28,217	369,404	347,026	795,185	31,329	96,444	1,423	128	4,673	546	3,067⅔	30,608	3,479	219,077	1,324	6,661	1,445	19,137,400	58,956 2	55,799 14	189,125 18
WELLINGTON-NAPIER-NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION—																									
Te Aro	16½	7	1,044 9 3	4,754	17,219	16,883	77,241	116,097	8,115	9,144	..	..	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington (Pass'rs)	19	55	14,723 3 7	10,754	39,886	41,761	96,723	189,124	5,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)				..	..	..	..	..	..	29,864	207	74	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	As required	54		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	357⅔	1,361	3	976	91	12,705	10⅔	485,900	27,072 7	21,094 15	25,721 19
" Wharf				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	714,700	104 1	198 13	8,275 8
Ngahauranga	17¾	3	523 11 1	404	1,253	5,611	15,433	22,701	2,660	738	5	..	164	..	..	25	..	591	..	..	..	1,400	1,171 5	12,006 7	18 0
Through	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155 7	0 3	..
Petone	16½	9	1,159 10 10	1,507	16,091	12,969	80,029	110,596	13,689	1,297	2	3	285	..	3	1	..	1,955	..	..	7	22,000	1,043 9	12,431 9	34 17
Through	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	1	6,900	154 3	8 11	..
Lower Hutt	16¾	12	1,796 11 6	3,653	16,200	14,336	51,934	86,123	6,716	32,218	196	4	412	2	7	32	..	227	..	29	9	38,500	74 2	219 2	63,468 8
Through	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	133	1	1	2	..	34	..	41	..	..	..	5,800	9 14	6 16	110 12
Upper Hutt	17	13	1,881 3 7	491	508	5,490	11,111	17,600	186	14,129	26	..	183	8	157	71	73	1,066	17	134	132⅔	1,332,500	45 2	130 4	3,509 4
Through	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	150	..	..	5	1,800	0 3	3 13	16 0
Kaitoke	14½	2	285 9 0	47	97	451	617	1,212	..	1,273	4	1	73	..	..	1	..	..	..	316	65	1,100	76 11	31 12	4 0
Through	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	0 1	0 2	..
Summit	As required	3	355 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Creek		11	1,647 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Featherston	12	7	1,126 7 8	1,682	1,606	5,016	4,733	13,037	64	7,158	204	9	254	3	112	1,553	261	152,645	1,626	5,377	312	300	1,045 5	260 12	..
Through	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9	..	13	9	..	5	..	4	..	..	26	..	..	1	..	0 4	1 14	..
Greytown	12¾	3	585 7 1	1,038	1,335	3,632	3,554	9,559	51	1,115	14	..	68	..	45	5	..	6,643	52	403	4	200,300	394 5	196 15	13 1
Through	..	..	..	2	1	5	2	10	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 13	2 12	..
Carterton	13½	5	756 9 6	1,209	1,252	5,874	4,527	12,862	65	2,045	122	7	193	5	208	536	206	163,608	161	3,127	635	576,800	1,146 2	525 11	684 15
Through	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	16	..	16	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	10,400	0 15	0 1	8 0
Masterton	17	20	3,146 5 1	5,253	4,027	20,756	16,873	46,909	107	4,363	195	14	817	12	727	1,489	113	155,807	160	8,808	87⅔	1,079,500	1,553 15	1,171 11	494 5
Through	..	..	..	5	2	37	36	80	..	25	4	..	1	..	8	..	..	127	..	..	..	900	..	2 9	4 15
Mauriceville	11¼	2	275 18 2	126	244	1,563	3,874	5,807	44	857	51	2	82	2	269	44	4	31,308	9	1,515	107	991,000	661 14	97 2	624 7
Through	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 12	0 2	..
Eketahuna	14½	5	821 3 2	947	795	4,464	4,262	10,468	50	1,813	55	6	212	5	8	128	146	24,377	1,531	3,270	316	5,074,100	1,190 0	320 11	26 0
Through	..	..	..	3	1	15	3	22	..	6	3	..	2	1	1	20	..	71	2	..	1	7,500	0 7	5 0	..
Pahiatua	14½	6	757 19 1	1,694	1,281	5,773	3,981	12,729	16	1,964	93	20	234	2	3	155	272	59,749	2,366	3,361	71	247,300	774 12	491 2	131 19
Through	..	..	..	30	21	95	67	213	..	41	3	4	12	..	..	77	..	241	..	..	2	..	2 15	10 17	..
Carried forward	..	217	30,886 13 10	33,599	101,819	144,735	375,023	655,176	37,218	108,102	1,337	176	4,178	51	1,919⅔	5,584	1,080	599,624	6,015	39,045	1,785	10,801,700	36,704 4	49,217 6	103,235 10

Stations.	Ordinary Passengers.	Season Tickets.	Parcels, &c.	Luggage, Mails, and Miscellaneous.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Rents and Commission.	Total Value forwarded.
KAWAKAWA SECTION—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kawakawa	233 18 1	2 8 0	30 9 1	0 5 9	629 7 7	13 14 11	1 5 0	911 8 5
Opua	187 1 6	19 18 6	15 4 3	0 1 6	737 6 7	7 11 0	11 15 0	978 18 4
Head Office	6 18 0	21 8 1	..	37 0 0	..	..	25 16 0	91 2 1
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	427 17 7	43 14 7	45 13 4	37 7 3	1,366 14 2	21 5 11	38 16 0	1,981 8 10
WHANGAREI SECTION—								
Whangarei	2,745 13 8	105 3 0	58 15 9	10 17 11	1,939 14 5	197 15 9	84 3 8	5,142 4 2
Hikurangi	545 7 7	25 0 0	28 0 4	0 18 11	18,750 13 10	1 13 1	9 0 0	19,360 13 9
Head Office	19 6 0	90 18 2	..	113 17 0	*Cr.* 1 4 0	..	140 0 9	362 17 11
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	3,310 7 3	221 1 2	86 16 1	125 13 10	20,689 4 3	199 8 10	233 1 5	24,865 15 10
KAIHU SECTION—								
Dargaville	917 12 5	20 0 0	64 6 8	9 12 10	664 17 3	204 6 11	12 15 0	1,893 11 1
Kaihu	353 17 7	4 14 0	13 17 8	0 2 4	4,783 3 2	0 3 10	86 12 4	5,242 10 11
Head Office	14 12 0	80 3 1	..	78 13 0	..	..	18 14 0	192 2 1
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,286 2 0	104 17 1	78 4 4	88 8 2	5,448 0 5	204 10 9	118 1 4	7,328 4 1
GISBORNE-KARAKA SEC.—								
Gisborne	2,014 8 2	93 16 3	54 2 0	102 9 6	804 16 7	119 18 7	98 1 3	3,287 15 4
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2,014 8 2	93 16 3	54 2 0	102 9 6	804 16 7	119 18 7	98 4 3	3,287 15 4
AUCKLAND SECTION—								
Helensville	3,517 6 6	51 17 6	227 1 7	14 12 10	5,739 10 5	165 1 8	47 3 2	9,762 13 8
Henderson	142 0 6	31 12 9	17 17 10	0 8 5	375 13 2	..	..	567 12 8
Avondale	821 10 11	695 1 3	71 18 4	3 10 0	3,531 16 2	4 18 7	20 15 0	5,149 10 3
Mount Eden	1,293 7 4	311 16 8	35 10 5	5 18 7	626 7 9	0 6 6	124 3 7	2,397 10 10
Newmarket	3,694 19 1	458 19 10	159 4 10	26 1 6	2,043 10 9	7 14 8	209 10 0	6,600 0 8
Auckland (Pas'ng'rs)	36,911 16 3	3,025 2 3	..	1,919 11 9	*Cr.* 241 11 2	27 5 1	33 1 4	41,675 5 6
" (Parcels)	..	..	2,850 15 4	1,607 7 0	*Cr.* 42 14 4	3 11 7	..	4,418 19 7
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	62,833 3 9	249 6 0	741 6 6	63,823 16 3
" Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,904 10 4	1,904 10 4
Remuera	301 1 1	222 15 0	92 0 9	0 17 1	515 13 11	1 10 11	2 0 0	1,135 18 9
Ellerslie	1,258 6 11	656 17 8	143 12 5	3 13 4	53 9 9	0 15 6	3 0 0	2,119 15 7
Penrose	731 11 2	187 15 9	192 7 9	1 19 11	1,919 0 3	8 4 7	26 5 0	3,067 4 5
Onehunga Town	1,376 1 10	711 14 9	64 10 6	17 8 3	401 19 3	1 19 4	56 0 0	2,629 16 11
" Wharf	1,131 13 7	..	62 5 2	7 17 5	3,640 10 2	240 3 4	..	5,082 9 8
Otahuhu	1,165 13 10	389 15 4	499 6 5	5 11 0	1,337 18 1	1 9 11	9 0 0	3,408 14 10
Papakura	1,241 7 7	46 4 0	148 14 4	5 7 7	756 9 1	0 8 8	2 0 0	2,200 11 3
Drury	1,041 0 7	18 2 0	102 2 9	6 2 1	465 0 8	5 0 10	3 15 0	1,641 3 11
Pukekohe	1,982 17 6	63 10 6	137 5 1	9 6 4	2,575 12 11	2 4 8	16 15 0	4,787 12 0
Tuakau	1,135 5 2	12 9 0	127 0 3	3 6 1	771 17 3	0 8 7	5 1 0	2,055 7 4
Pokeno	535 15 0	13 14 0	65 7 5	1 10 8	399 8 8	0 1 7	5 5 0	1,021 2 4
Mercer	1,926 18 5	3 7 0	222 3 6	6 15 2	5,199 5 2	2 8 6	175 9 6	7,536 7 3
Huntly	1,181 16 11	13 13 9	139 16 4	6 18 8	33,165 5 0	12 19 7	20 0 0	34,540 10 3
Ngaruawahia	1,312 11 11	5 0 0	113 9 3	7 12 5	2,648 8 0	2 10 11	11 0 0	4,100 12 6
Frankton Junction	5,316 14 10	7 12 6	159 10 5	17 6 9	1,409 3 10	51 18 8	17 5 6	6,979 12 6
Hamilton	3,181 15 1	86 11 6	458 12 7	68 17 0	3,495 15 10	4 16 6	68 2 6	7,364 11 0
Morrinsville	1,066 0 5	63 12 0	500 18 6	9 9 6	5,601 9 11	6 6 6	42 5 0	7,290 1 10
Te Aroha	3,725 7 6	48 4 6	201 18 4	22 18 4	1,002 13 8	28 5 5	60 6 0	5,089 13 9
Paeroa	5,881 1 11	45 16 6	205 7 1	41 19 3	1,470 16 9	649 13 3	69 3 0	8,364 0 9
Shortland	1,181 11 1	74 7 0	190 8 2	12 7 0	839 16 11	0 9 2	1 10 0	2,300 9 4
Thames	1,675 6 9	11 12 10	61 13 9	16 15 3	778 19 6	4 9 4	14 12 0	2,563 9 5
Cambridge	3,158 1 9	..	330 18 2	25 13 2	2,271 1 3	10 13 7	69 18 4	5,866 6 3
Putaruru	440 11 2	33 10 0	65 11 4	0 9 5	6,975 13 4	2 18 6	58 17 0	7,577 10 9
Rotorua	6,638 7 6	55 13 0	228 10 2	1,391 13 6	1,931 0 9	7 1 11	147 11 0	10,399 17 10
Ohaupo	523 19 4	3 0 0	293 14 1	2 2 9	2,318 19 9	2 7 7	7 6 0	3,151 9 6
Te Awamutu	1,719 17 2	16 12 0	623 6 4	6 10 3	8,002 10 5	13 12 1	68 10 11	10,450 19 2
Taumarunui	2,342 3 7	1 0 0	62 1 6	7 5 10	1,640 1 0	3 6 4	9 0 0	4,064 18 3
Accountant	344 17 8	1,885 12 0	..	3,074 8 2	..	183 11 9	144 9 3	5,632 18 10
Tablet stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	100,199 3 10	9,252 12 10	8,855 0 8	8,359 12 3	166,453 17 10	1,708 1 7	4,194 16 11	299,023 5 11
WELLINGTON-NAPIER-NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION—								
Te Aro	10,877 11 0	1,044 1 6	731 13 2	236 8 3	*Cr.* 22 4 7	10 7 8	..	12,877 17 0
Wellington (Pass'rs)	17,800 9 8	3,561 13 0	..	..	*Cr.* 141 6 6	57 2 4	..	21,277 18 6
" (Parcels)	..	..	2,528 17 7	834 18 10	*Cr.* 25 15 10	3 9 11	..	3,341 10 6
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	46,344 6 11	1,120 10 4	1,785 8 9	49,250 6 0
" Wharf	..	..	..	..	103 13 1	..	..	103 13 1
Ngahauranga	832 3 10	340 11 6	11 16 5	6 17 5	3,233 5 1	0 4 10	..	4,424 19 1
Through	..	..	0 1 3	..	44 1 7	..	..	44 2 10
Petone	5,438 1 7	2,202 7 4	85 19 5	63 19 11	3,250 2 3	*Cr.* 5 3 6	101 11 9	11,136 18 9
Through	..	..	0 1 10	..	35 9 1	..	..	35 10 11
Lower Hutt	5,256 17 10	1,826 19 5	2,046 18 3	131 6 4	5,866 1 2	9 19 3	28 5 0	15,166 7 3
Through	..	..	59 2 7	..	23 11 4	..	..	82 13 11
Upper Hutt	1,545 15 3	93 11 3	1,459 5 10	25 10 2	1,469 4 6	7 7 5	24 10 0	4,625 4 5
Through	..	..	6 14 1	..	12 14 3	..	..	19 8 4
Kaitoke	149 3 6	..	69 16 3	0 1 11	144 15 8	0 6 11	164 10 0	528 14 3
Through	..	..	..	..	13 15 2	..	..	13 15 2
Summit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cross Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Featherston	2,659 6 8	19 7 10	822 5 9	48 3 5	5,630 4 3	25 15 4	38 17 7	9,244 0 10
Through	3 7 6	..	11 12 1	..	14 10 5	..	..	29 10 0
Greytown	1,516 12 9	28 14 6	86 18 5	23 13 9	858 2 3	8 8 3	2 4 10	2,524 14 9
Through	4 17 5	..	0 16 8	..	11 11 1	..	..	17 5 2
Carterton	2,334 16 5	34 3 10	293 11 7	17 2 9	7,851 17 9	16 13 4	22 2 0	10,570 7 8
Through	5 7 1	..	8 9 4	..	21 16 0	..	..	35 12 5
Masterton	9,745 11 8	306 13 9	594 15 11	196 13 3	10,830 11 3	35 6 10	503 10 0	22,213 2 8
Through	24 19 8	..	6 18 1	..	28 0 2	..	..	59 17 11
Mauriceville	702 0 3	13 0 0	138 18 5	14 19 6	3,507 5 1	12 16 2	23 8 10	4,412 8 3
Through	0 9 8	..	3 12 0	..	11 2 1	..	..	15 3 9
Eketahuna	2,146 16 9	19 8 9	217 2 0	35 5 8	9,307 9 11	14 16 1	35 4 0	11,776 3 2
Through	4 19 10	..	2 6 2	..	30 14 0	..	..	38 0 0
Pahiatua	2,900 8 2	28 14 0	280 7 6	59 14 6	4,394 9 1	12 9 4	120 2 3	7,796 1 10
Through	36 19 5	..	6 0 7	..	32 16 8	..	..	75 16 8
Carried forward	63,986 15 11	9,519 6 8	9,507 1 2	1,724 15 8	103,149 3 2	1,328 10 6	2,849 15 0	192,065 8 1

INWARD.

Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.	Trucks of Lime, Chaff, &c.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Fire-wood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Stations.
													Ts. c.	Ts. c.	Ts. c.	KAWAKAWA SECTION—
84	20	4	37	..	40	17	3	260	..	..	..	88,500	893 7	1,125 0	295 0	Kawakawa.
357	50	2	37	2	11	16	5	2,148	..	188	..	27,700	280 7	707 2	2,570 14	Opua.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
441	70	6	74	2	51	33	8	2,408	..	188	..	116,200	1,173 14	1,832 2	2,865 14	Totals.
																WHANGAREI SECTION—
694	..	..	39	7	132	95	..	351	10	..	128	13,714,100	365 2	1,274 2	84,100 5	Whangarei.
1,276	7	5	73	6	1	78	2	357	..	..	8	240,900	1,633 8	1,885 1	936 13	Hikurangi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
1,970	7	5	112	13	133	173	2	708	10	..	136	13,955,000	1,998 10	3,159 3	85,036 18	Totals.
																KAIHU SECTION—
67	18	..	69	2	..	..	2	..	..	30	37	10,642,000	69 4	899 19	17 6	Dargaville.
1,520	33	4	160	5	..	5	16	1	..	..	6	394,800	514 0	815 2	52 12	Kaihu.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
1,587	51	4	229	7	..	5	18	1	..	30	43	11,036,800	583 4	1,715 1	69 18	Totals.
																GISBORNE-KARAKA SEC.—
1,555	..	..	139	..	27	..	..	201	136	334	117	501,900	316 4	890 6	2,879 14	Gisborne.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
1,555	..	..	139	..	27	..	..	201	136	334	117	501,900	316 4	890 6	2,879 14	Totals.
																AUCKLAND SECTION—
6,722	84	6	323	27	48	839	135	2,924	1	..	16	391,300	2,849 9	4,794 14	7,200 11	Helensville.
199	1	..	8	..	27	21	44	68	..	..	15	63,000	77 18	95 10	1,318 14	Henderson.
193	30	1	95	3	128	98	28	2	..	..	35	176,900	937 2	329 14	11,635 11	Avondale.
414	10	..	37	..	92	27	..	2,037	..	..	109	456,000	206 9	132 2	8,215 16	Mount Eden.
3,933	26	2	157	3	32	10	..	136	..	..	58	729,500	520 12	788 8	13,976 8	Newmarket.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Auckland (Passengers).
18,077	151	16	732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" (Parcels).
..	..	..	..	19	375	395	1	563	..	5,827	49	2,617,000	11,260 14	11,764 18	48,247 14	" (Goods).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" Head Office.
284	64	2	38	..	2	13,077	308	85,434	870	..	2	12,700	6 9	45 6	335 0	Remuera.
528	89	..	74	..	9	392	..	2,735	..	..	7	1,000	134 14	55 14	2,274 1	Ellerslie.
196	16	1	55	..	5	356	30	47,069	..	..	2	122,100	58 12	22 0	3,495 19	Penrose.
632	15	3	94	..	23	4	..	..	..	4	17⅓	72,800	374 12	476 15	4,403 13	Onehunga Town.
1,707	2	..	146	..	17	20	..	..	112	..	2	2,882,900	5,059 8	13,620 14	13,119 2	" Wharf.
655	15	1	65	3	45	598	26	4,655	..	..	24	437,500	1,689 7	2,489 1	8,205 7	Otahuhu.
1,492	40	..	119	4	3	179	1	384	..	..	10	377,300	1,736 14	571 14	1,553 9	Papakura.
1,060	16	1	121	18	1	14	24	57	..	..	20	112,000	1,617 4	380 13	772 18	Drury.
5,024	86	17	255	38	5	881	200	2,928	..	..	1	368,700	2,856 19	962 2	2,432 14	Pukekohe.
1,841	36	..	70	12	139	55	33	1,605	8	..	8	128,400	1,195 16	540 18	809 1	Tuakau.
902	7	2	37	8	156	46	1	706	..	..	1	32,000	518 6	168 5	603 11	Pokeno.
2,560	7	..	133	7	20	249	80	1,697	8	..	10	129,700	577 11	498 6	2,061 16	Mercer.
3,730	15	5	133	32	35	411	159	2,126	..	..	11	167,100	1,742 2	1,287 10	346 7	Huntly.
7,520	38	4	137	20	79	436	159	[illegible]	..	..	13	237,200	1,394 13	1,049 18	1,757 4	Ngaruawahia.
613	44	3	80	9	10	626	145	[illegible]	8	..	11	160,800	299 10	450 6	616 17	Frankton Junction.
5,301	57	6	119	39	184	522	46	[illegible]	18	1	132⅔	2,003,400	3,419 9	2,312 15	3,471 7	Hamilton.
1,919	52	10	104	30	440	731	65	[illegible]	8	141	181⅔	1,117,600	1,711 12	873 8	1,707 10	Morrinsville.
2,846	80	3	129	15	38	751	66	[illegible]	..	688	65	607,700	701 2	563 11	1,879 13	Te Aroha.
3,192	80	7	299	6	307	755	4	[illegible]	85	..	89	837,900	1,986 1	1,415 16	29,544 17	Paeroa.
725	32	1	72	1	11	994	21	[illegible]	15	..	8	381,600	125 15	187 5	1,117 7	Shortland.
1,328	16	..	39	..	82	8	..	..	..	..	4	79,200	190 19	178 11	1,312 8	Thames.
4,681	78	12	163	69	35	598	56	[illegible]	..	..	98⅓	1,114,900	3,665 13	1,830 3	3,340 0	Cambridge.
4,326	43	9	185	16	95	747	166	[illegible]	68	..	128	436,800	3,489 13	1,740 16	[illegible]	Putaruru.
5,898	57	5	142	32	209⅔	1,055	19	5,348	51	..	181	1,278,400	2,682 6	2,362 0	2,954 9	Rotorua.
1,211	26	..	67	17	14	1,648	275	10,987	1	..	33	271,800	1,178 14	311 0	1,129 15	Ohaupo.
2,448	40	6	176	43	288	370	4	1,040	46	..	92	1,011,100	2,272 1	1,020 2	2,502 13	Te Awamutu.
3,697	40	5	269	15	113	3,695	1,380	8,346	25	..	11	321,100	2,418 16	2,479 16	3,192 17	Taumarunui.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Accountant.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tablet stations.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
96,441	1,423	128	4,673	546	3,067⅔	30,608	3,479	219,077	1,324	6,661	1,445	19,137,400	58,956 2	55,799 14	189,125 18	Totals.
																WELLINGTON-NAPIER-NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION.
42,238	..	..	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Te Aro.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington (Pas'ng'rs).
17,528	175	19	526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Parcels).
..	..	..	..	5	607	[illegible]	5	24,681	1,168	38,002	1,007⅓	14,843,500	12,316 10	[illegible]	64,905 2	(Goods).
..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	100	25	12,688	..	178,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Wharf.
[illegible]	..	1	[illegible]	..	12	[illegible]	312	[illegible]	1,214	12	17	66,400	12 19	387 14	6,926 0	Ngahauranga.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	14,565	..	..	..	..	8 14	..	Through.
2,523	12	2	224	..	99	508	156	282,848	641	31	110	2,940,700	1,084 4	[illegible]	15,087 11	Petone.
19	3	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	288	164,504	..	..	4	137,100	0 2	7 6	..	Through.
2,175	234	6	369	1	496	73	61	1,508	15	..	192	[illegible]	1,232 9	337 12	3,950 2	Lower Hutt.
5	102	..	..	..	2	27	..	305	38	..	7	..	9 5	5 19	21 18	Through.
1,513	31	7	[illegible]	2	67	131	60	1,561	..	..	8	327,100	900 8	455 9	1,576 11	Upper Hutt.
..	1	..	..	..	..	32	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 7	..	Through.
1,478	..	2	48	..	5	4	45	104	..	..	28	36,100	105 8	121 14	31 7	Kaitoke.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Through.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Summit.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cross Creek.
5,651	136	12	127	8	6	100	..	11,540	22	..	124⅔	309,300	1,390 16	1,711 6	973 8	Featherston.
18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2 12	..	Through.
2,241	25	2	14	2	1	19	..	1,077	..	..	1	100,800	522 4	757 15	182 17	Greytown.
12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 17	..	Through.
3,671	101	9	185	4	7	194	36	31,772	56	4	9	464,700	1,200 2	1,526 15	482 16	Carterton.
9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5	..	Through.
8,466	244	17	716	1	36	162	31	20,038	123	12	122	1,523,000	3,204 1	5,369 15	4,577 15	Masterton.
21	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	5 15	..	Through.
743	17	2	133	1	3	14	..	788	9	..	267	58,900	417 3	243 9	[illegible]	Mauriceville.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8	..	Through.
5,457	58	25	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	52	1,051	..	..	19	181,400	1,624 0	1,606 13	615 4	Eketahuna.
23	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10	11 1	..	Through.
1,194	122	38	328	11	170	333	72	3,802	160	38	1	78,300	1,854 10	2,434 13	863 12	Pahiatua.
25	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,800	..	126 6	18 4	Through.
98,292	1,281	142	1,005	58	1,608	6,748	1,104	896,496	20,031	50,787	1,917	24,173,200	38,287 7	46,816 4	100,575 3	Carried forward.

RETURN No 12—continued.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of each Station for the Year ended 31st March, 1905—continued.

OUTWARD.

Stations.	Hours open.	No. of Hands employed.	Traffic Expenditure. £ s. d.	First-class Single.	First class Return.	Second class Single.	Second class Return.	Total.	Number of Season Tickets.	Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.
Wellington - Napier - New Plymouth Section—*continued.*														
Brought forward	..	217	30,886 13 10	33,599	101,819	144,735	375,023	655,176	37,218	163,102	1,337	176	1,178	51
Mangatainoka ..	13¼	2	294 0 5	246	330	1,340	1,378	3,294	..	947	10	4	57	1
Through ..	..	..	..	4	2	4	2	12	..	7			1	
Woodville ..	15½	21	3,017 1 2	2,197	1,513	17,564	12,903	34,177	136	2,934	90	23	278	5
Through ..	..		..	124	24	257	106	511	..	94	6		12	..
Dannevirke ..	14½	17	2,446 13 10	2,872	[illegible]	23,446	12,297	40,959	111	1,761	130	22	540	16
Through ..	..	..		110	[illegible]	333	166	631	..	51	4	..	13	
Makotuku ..	12	2	303 9 3	244	[illegible]	3,386	3,084	6,910	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	..
Through ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18		6	..			..
Ormondville ..	11½	3	402 5 10	424	347	1,282	1,295	3,348	21	1,400	14	2	[illegible]	5
Through ..	..	..	..	6	3	15	15	39					1	
Takapau ..	10¼	4	483 4 4	632	555	3,162	3,144	7,493	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2
Through ..	..	..		12	2	5	2	21						
Waipukurau ..	13	7	1,004 9 9	1,755	2,427	10,725	10,752	25,659	94	[illegible]	108	9	314	5
Through ..	..	..	..	17	2	23	17	59	..	[illegible]	2	1	1	..
Waipawa ..	12½	4	568 12 7	1,448	1,397	5,901	5,669	14,415	12	[illegible]	126	8	260	3
Through ..	..	..	..	10	2	15	30	57	..		6	..	6	1
Kaikora ..	12	2	312 1 11	392	588	2,581	3,151	6,712	143	[illegible]	28	7	110	2
Through ..	..	..	..	7	2	8	5	22	..		..		..	
Te Aute ..	11	1	197 1 8	177	202	917	1,761	3,057	68	[illegible]	17	2	87	1
Through ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	1	..
Hastings ..	14¾	12	1,630 10 5	4,464	6,420	23,399	27,441	[illegible]	704	[illegible]	570	35	647	9
Through ..	..	..	..	36	15	117	108	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	16	..	5	..
Farndon ..	11¾	2	316 10 10	535	949	[illegible]	6,489	[illegible]	168	[illegible]	13	..	65	..
Through ..	..	..	..	1	1		1		..					
Napier ..	16	27	3,745 2 8	7,992	10,522	[illegible]	32,957	[illegible]	1,389	[illegible]	130	26	541	11
Through ..	..	..	..	161	25		125	[illegible]		[illegible]	4	..	7	..
Port Ahuriri ..	10	6	1,050 11 10	..	..					[illegible]	[illegible]	5	42	..
Through ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Ashhurst ..	12	2	307 6 8	465	324	4,451	4,013	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	29	7	[illegible]	5
Through ..	..	..	..	12	18	127	88			[illegible]	2	..	1	
Palmerston N. (Coach'g)	17	57	7,912 17 0	8,411	6,392	51,857	40,000	106,660	394	12,624	423	153	[illegible]	
Through ..				3,224	2,310	12,854	7,095	25,483	..	1,639	108	31	[illegible]	
Palmerston N. (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
Through ..				..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
Longburn ..	14½	5	699 13 4	758	920	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,420	30	1,272	39	2	43	3
Through ..	..	..	..	9,697	5,490	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		23,418	290	62	636	14
Foxton ..	12	5	1,310 14 10	689	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	1,004	37	2	101	3
Through ..	..	..	..	14						384	6		4	
Feilding (Coaching)	15½	[illegible]	[illegible] 12 4	3,030	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	4,557	187	52	321	..
Through ..				555	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,419	59	2	31	..
Feilding (Goods) ..													..	[illegible]
Through ..													..	1
Halcombe ..	13½	3	318 12 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	11	..	76	
Through ..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1		10	..
Greatford ..	13½	3	397 14 10	656	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	96	3	94	6
Through ..	..	..	..	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	13	1	3	..
Marton ..	14	9	1,039 1 3	2,099	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	2,771	127	12	245	1
Through ..	..	..		228	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	19	1	15	..
Hunterville ..	13½	3	484 18 10	829	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	46	4	174	
Through ..	..	..	..	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	4	..	5	..
Ohingaiti ..	[illegible]	3	409 0 6	202	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	8	1	68	
Through ..	..	..	..	27	[illegible]		[illegible]	141		[illegible]	2	1	4	
Mangaweka ..	15¾	4	951 7 11	908	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	48	5	240	16
Through ..	..	..	..	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	1		10	..
Taihape ..	17¼	10	968 0 4	775	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	136	3
Through ..	..	..	..	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	2	..	7	
Turakina ..	15¾	3	470 17 4	249	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	2	45	2
Through ..	..	..		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	627	.	..	2	..
Fordell ..	15	3	362 3 2	340	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	76	3	76	..
Through ..	..	..	..	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	171		171	17	..	3	1
Aramoho ..	18½	6	794 2 4	1,792	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	8	2	159	..
Through ..	..	..	..	258	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	..	..	14	..
Wanganui (Passengers)	19	43	7,080 3 2	7,487	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106	..	..	..	..	
Through ..				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	
Wanganui (Parcels)				..	..	..		..	..	13,304	375	35	510	..
Through ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1,109	44	1	59	..
Wanganui (Goods) ..				..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Through ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui (H. Office)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kai Iwi ..	12¾	2	246 16 5	78	134	1,411	1,281	2,904	18	1,391	26	1	103	3
Through ..	..	..	..	2	3	22	12	39	..	18	3	..	..	..
Waitotara ..	11¾	2	272 2 9	170	230	1,238	2,547	4,185	18	1,062	21	..	91	[illegible]
Through ..	..	..	..	19	10	31	30	90	..	16	8	..	2	..
Waverley ..	12¾	2	284 3 10	456	676	2,731	3,600	7,463	36	1,416	95	6	122	3
Through ..	..	..	..	27	27	100	71	225	..	86	2	..	8	..
Patea ..	14	6	1,166 12 10	618	556	4,305	3,881	9,360	25	1,101	48	1	132	4
Through ..	..	..	..	54	24	200	107	385		127	5	..	8	1
Hawera ..	16	17	2,552 18 10	2,811	2,435	20,807	20,604	46,657	88	2,840	286	13	354	8
Through ..	..	..	..	256	115	782	486	1,639	..	268	33	1	19	..
Normanby ..	12¾	2	267 8 11	206	237	3,585	3,201	7,229	9	271	32	1	68	..
Through ..	..	..		21	9	[illegible]	70	[illegible]		12	..	..	7	..
Eltham ..	12	5	792 3 11	1,064	950	9,657	9,901	21,572	14	1,117	22	12	203	3
Through ..	..	..	..	50	43	438	194	725	..	138	1	..	5	..
Stratford ..	11¼	9	1,253 2 9	2,674	2,350	17,166	14,727	36,917	449	2,509	86	8	291	6
Through ..	..	..	..	117	68	492	208	885	..	272	3	..	14	..
Midhirst ..	11½	2	268 0 2	281	224	3,274	2,374	6,153	24	573	2	1	29	..
Through ..	..	..	..	9	4	45	32	90	..	18	..	..	..	..
Tariki ..	11¾	1	205 6 3	86	70	1,533	2,797	4,486	67	139	2	..	23	..
Through ..	..	..	..	1	..	16	11	28	..	3	..	..	2	..
Inglewood ..	12	4	602 19 11	1,203	820	8,033	8,937	18,993	214	1,279	41	4	241	3
Through ..	..	..	..	33	18	140	100	291	..	114	..	..	3	..
Waitara ..	13¼	5	884 14 1	1,236	953	7,137	8,029	17,355	110	367	43	6	133	3
Through ..	..	..	..	32	16	182	115	345	..	51	3	..	6	..
New Plymouth (Coach'g)	16	37	6,839 14 9	12,992	5,247	53,875	20,479	92,593	300	7,790	214	25	344	..
Through ..				1,863	385	2,717	869	5,834	..	524	45	..	27	..
New Plymouth (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Through ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breakwater ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Accountant ..	..	..	..	..	54	..	3,394	3,448	137	..	..	..	..	..
Tablet stations ..	..	15	1,424 6 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General ..	..	..	13,374 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	604	101,860 2 9	129,032	179,993	615,835	777,627	1,702,487	42,964	247,599	5,802	791	14,022	330
Westland Section—														
Hokitika ..	12	5	738 18 6	1,561	1,377	11,671	10,115	24,724	96	1,138	44	1	75	5
Kumara ..	11	3	340 11 2	715	744	4,665	5,070	11,194	31	346	23	..	41	..
Greymouth ..	14	41	9,986 12 5	4,320	8,123	42,232	35,863	90,538	1,043	12,265	226	37	305	46
Greymouth (D.T. M'ger)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunner ..	12½	5	809 17 3	254	301	3,780	7,998	12,333	85	329	6	4	17	..
Stillwater ..	12	2	268 0 0	167	187	2,715	1,171	4,240	..	465	20	9	34	7
Ngahere ..	12	2	365 4 3	451	596	3,814	5,483	10,344	12	345	22	13	71	2
Carried forward	..	58	12,509 3 7	7,468	11,328	68,877	65,700	153,373	1,267	14,888	341	64	543	60

INWARD.

INWARD.													Stations.
Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Firewood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.		Merchandise.		Minerals.		
							Ts.	c.	Ts.	c.	Ts.	c.	WELLINGTON – NAPIER – NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION—*continued.*
6,748	1,104	896,496	20,031	50,787	1,917	24,173,200	38,287	7	46,816	4	100,575	3	Brought forward.
102	2	1,692	..	..	1	773,300	324	7	278	13	120	10	Mangatainoka.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	5	..		Through.
887	44	8,371	5,527	35	154	255,000	1,234	1	1,202	12	361	6	Woodville.
4	1	..	210	..	..	600	13	10	82	9	..		Through.
1,795	518	9,012	26	..	39	235,500	3,289	18	3,503	17	936	13	Dannevirke.
..	..	58	..	..	..	300	52	10	338	5	4	0	Through.
198	1	1,397	45	..	27⅔	118,000	531	10	362	18	35	0	Makotuku.
1	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1	14	18	18	..		Through.
165	89	1,696	..	..	..	80,400	684	12	665	11	21	12	Ormondville.
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	14	..		Through.
297	85	7,832	2	..	76⅔	81,400	683	8	656	8	2,072	16	Takapau.
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	7	..		Through.
1,557	209	8,696	24	..	330⅓	524,300	537	14	790	9	213	6	Waipukurau.
6	40	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	7	..		Through.
200	61	2,084	13	6	237⅓	26,200	834	0	1,348	14	206	8	Waipawa.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	12	..		Through.
314	38	2,216	..	..	18	49,100	460	0	542	17	89	1	Kaikora.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		0	8	..		Through.
60	5	1,443	1	..	7	144,700	226	1	281	19	838	11	Te Aute.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		0	3	..		Through.
1,658	780	13,207	29	432	749⅔	2,750,900	2,734	6	3,370	13	7,275	0	Hastings.
..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..		12	8	..		Through.
299	151	64,141	87	642	143	357,700	216	0	227	6	301	17	Farndon.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Through.
57	..	636	5	77	455⅔	3,188,600	399	16	836	16	7,039	18	Napier.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	6	14	..		Through.
201	14	54,479	3	30,225	368	5,007,900	2,296	17	10,430	15	28	18	Port Ahuriri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	19	3	10	..		Through.
188	..	1,926	..	..	108⅔	84,000	428	17	384	11	506	6	Ashhurst.
6	..	22	1	..	8	..	58	4	122	17	..		Through.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Palmerston N. (Coach'g).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Through.
2,270	163	37,612	1,552	133	749	8,761,800	2,789	10	3,497	6	6,496	5	Palmerston N. (Goods).
62	..	1,090	62	7	8	54,300	2,784	17	7,483	18	1,040	1	Through.
945	..	28,275	147	..	12	20,500	79	8	204	17	1,591	19	Longburn.
4,636	46	141,794	358	7,826	43	254,300	846	1	1,569	6	282	2	Through.
92	116	2,667	133	2,141	91	500,200	958	13	1,574	18	3,374	4	Foxton.
4	..	8	..	..	2	17,600	183	2	124	3	44	1	Through.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Feilding (Coaching).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Through.
811	282	6,776	453	34	21	2,767,500	1,881	6	2,679	11	2,109	13	Feilding (Goods).
41	2	996	..	..	3	2,000	895	19	2,706	4	298	2	Through.
63	1	752	88	1	3	99,200	470	10	360	13	95	6	Halcombe.
6	..	240	..	..	..	3,500	34	16	237	4	70	16	Through.
75	2	972	20	..	38	359,200	402	18	435	11	560	10	Greatford.
..	..	122	..	..	..	100	64	14	122	4	..		Through.
122	6	2,112	55	25	422	1,266,300	1,107	11	1,305	15	1,428	1	Marton.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	16	271	1	4	0	Through.
449	499	3,776	20	5	30	176,800	1,218	7	1,013	15	177	5	Hunterville.
7	..	440	..	..	..	300	50	19	217	7	..		Through.
122	113	2,360	..	..	2	1,500	557	9	429	5	252	13	Ohingaiti.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	14	11	5	6	Through.
714	392	2,410	105	..	1	85,000	1,671	1	1,600	9	1,216	10	Mangaweka.
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	6	158	13	..		Through.
556	16	3,516	39	..	2	36,300	1,379	2	1,554	17	4,274	18	Taihape.
6	..	1,470	..	..	..	..	63	12	177	0	..		Through.
23	8	853	104	139	50	172,600	472	18	359	18	193	13	Turakina.
..	..	20	..	..	..	200	71	5	21	3	..		Through.
146	..	457	73	1	70	190,000	461	5	520	7	235	6	Fordell.
..	..	21	..	..	..	100	5	17	9	16	..		Through.
427	11	30,962	274	..	176	283,900	137	18	221	6	2,057	17	Aramoho.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	8	..		Through.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Wanganui (Passengers).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Through.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Wanganui (Parcels).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Through.
1,812	8	80,820	558	17,486	808	5,395,200	1,568	14	3,517	18	689	6	Wanganui (Goods).
2	..	60	..	6	..	12,700	11	18	245	11	10	3	Through.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Wanganui (H. Office).
93	..	1,346	34	..	45	156,900	217	13	288	16	222	15	Kai Iwi.
12	..	40	..	..	..	..	8	16	1	5	..		Through.
102	17	4,301	26	..	45	156,300	366	8	405	13	164	7	Waitotara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	11	..		Through.
412	121	8,845	217	..	129⅓	319,300	817	3	712	12	747	16	Waverley.
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	19	13	..		Through.
1,067	48	4,594	229	3,384	72	596,400	4,035	0	1,020	18	609	14	Patea.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	16	11	..		Through.
544	29	4,888	1,378	6	191⅔	2,676,500	2,414	2	3,686	6	4,525	12	Hawera.
..	..	71	..	..	..	..	14	12	107	7	13	3	Through.
318	61	1,312	184	..	5	185,700	430	10	566	4	92	8	Normanby.
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	6	..		Through.
210	3	1,566	346	2	1	728,500	2,085	4	3,465	4	961	19	Eltham.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	48	16	..		Through.

TURN No. 12—*continued.*

E of each Station for the Year ended 31st M

Ordinary assengers.	Season Tickets.	Parcels, &c.	Luggage, Mails, and Miscellaneous.	mber, erficial Feet.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Stations.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Ts. c.	Ts. c.	Ts. c.	WESTLAND SEC.—*contd.*
,847 1 7	413 0 7	898 15 0	316 2 5	244,400	3,795 17	11,180 11	203,881 2	Brought forward.
562 0 4	..	36 8 3	8 4 3	11,900	328 11	248 3	623 4	Ahaura.
433 18 2	..	42 7 1	9 14 6	7,700	246 6	222 4	1,233 10	Totara Flat.
,850 9 6	14 7 6	162 11 5	39 3 6	54,600	2,033 16	2,171 1	1,613 8	Reefton.
170 15 2	7 0 0	24 3 7	1 7 11	39,300	411 0	439 14	748 2	Moana.
,369 0 6	..	75 18 1	1 4 7	56,400	252 4	285 5	461 14	Otira.
120 9 4	494 15 5	..	682 2 0	..	..	..	..	Accountant.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,353 14 7	929 3 6	1,240 3 5	1,057 19 2	14,300	7,067 14	14,546 18	208,561 0	Totals.
								WESTPORT SECTION—
,723 2 1	100 6 6	83 19 8	16 2 4	70,400	92 4	681 7	558,213 1	Westport.
718 0 0	39 15 0	66 12 1	0 12 4	25,600	743 2	1,738 16	1,198 3	Waimangaroa Junc.
,387 19 4	23 3 9	24 10 9	0 13 2	21,100	1,161 14	1,650 11	396 13	Granity.
26 13 0	81 7 10	..	239 7 0	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,855 14 5	244 13 1	175 2 6	256 14 10	17,100	1,997 0	4,070 14	559,807 17	Totals.
								NELSON SECTION—
..	..	6 19 4	6 19 6	19,500	1,101 13	168 6	231 18	Port.
,173 12 1	138 17 0	165 9 8	84 19 1	87,900	2,153 2	644 1	5,472 17	Nelson.
443 15 2	38 6 6	20 12 11	12 10 10	79,600	704 13	242 6	621 18	Richmond.
553 18 1	40 11 0	24 2 3	13 9 6	83,200	1,352 16	695 19	161 1	Wakefield.
,237 16 10	7 8 0	6 9 7	6 7 11	2,300	277 9	219 19	47 7	Belgrove.
629 17 6	..	26 1 2	16 13 3	59,500	639 0	628 1	764 11	Motupiko.
28 10 6	175 6 4	..	264 17 0	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,067 10 2	400 8 10	249 14 11	405 17 1	32,000	6,228 13	2,598 12	7,299 12	Totals.
								PICTON SECTION—
,769 1 10	65 14 0	77 19 3	23 15 0	70,600	8,102 6	1,253 2	1,462 6	Picton.
,285 4 8	42 6 0	67 11 10	46 17 1	17,700	2,493 17	3,169 3	4,050 3	Blenheim.
29 9 8	193 8 7	..	244 12 0	..	..	..	..	Head Office.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	General.
,083 16 2	301 8 7	145 11 1	315 4 1	88,300	10,596 3	4,422 5	5,512 9	Totals.
,725 13 4	50 17 0	190 17 7	306 13 9	12,900	1,500 10	2,219 3	1,523 17	Lake Wakatipu steamers.
								HURUNUI–BLUFF SEC.—
,841 4 5	1,491 0 7	344 17 11	121 18 10	C ..	..	..	..	Lyttelton (Coaching).
..	..	..	..	834,600	87,159 12	49,379 18	10,272 3	„ (Goods).
..	..	..	..	63,400	29,613 2	6,412 7	366 14	„ (Wharf).
602 12 7	322 19 2	18 4 3	7 2 11	67,400	2,432 4	216 0	1,249 3	Heathcote.
394 2 0	123 17 11	44 18 11	0 3 11	28,600	700 3	7,119 0	5,823 15	Woolston.
489 15 11	193 12 6	7 13 9	0 1 11	..	0 17	1 11	..	Opawa.
,956 9 9	5,490 17 1	..	..	C ..	..	..	..	Christch. (Passengers).
..	..	7,505 15 4	3,035 7 6	C ..	..	..	..	„ (Parcels).
..	..	..	..	399,900	15,044 19	94,786 11	80,844 16	„ (Goods).
..	25 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	„ (D. T. Mgr.).
,494 19 5	140 3 6	323 4 9	56 8 1	64,000	19,232 10	649 4	11,891 16	Addington.
,000 4 9	46 14 0	56 15 4	59 11 1	75,700	6,473 0	116 9	6,604 12	Papanui.
57 1 1	2 3 0	5 15 8	1 6 10	..	34 7	14 12	22 2	Styx.
379 15 9	9 7 9	25 2 5	6 3 6	86,300	2,429 2	819 14	4,361 19	Belfast.
,992 11 8	160 2 0	224 14 7	45 18 3	76,100	1,889 11	5,792 10	5,010 10	Kaiapoi.
,766 7 5	171 1 6	324 4 4	80 5 5	11,900	2,147 3	1,271 11	2,975 9	Rangiora.
465 11 6	18 3 3	48 1 2	11 1 6	77,200	356 2	220 3	549 5	Cust.
590 11 3	7 6 0	12 1 10	2 8 9	78,300	809 16	255 13	1,010 18	Bennett's.
570 9 4	2 0 0	172 18 9	9 19 10	35,500	344 3	441 4	542 11	Oxford East.
803 12 4	1 0 0	63 9 0	7 15 1	14,000	224 10	203 4	190 12	„ West.
362 6 5	18 7 3	41 12 2	8 6 11	34,600	277 13	170 12	886 16	Sefton.
990 13 6	8 0 0	136 13 9	28 14 8	267,400	578 11	460 10	837 14	Amberley.
,443 0 11	10 0 0	135 13 1	10 8 7	349,700	728 0	829 2	2,160 19	Waipara.
				53,700	520 6	396 12	455 19	Waikari.

Fairfax ..	..	9	1	197 8 9	32							
Otautau ..	.	12½	8	1,016 8 7	537		,868 14	80 5	2,144 14	301 18 8	11
Winton ..	..	13	7	907 3 1	560		,840 4	543 0	24,437 14	2,808 1 4	22
Centre Bush	..	11	2	274 1 4	98		,361 12	400 11	34 0	2,542 6 11	38
Dipton ..	..	13	1	189 13 8	89		,699 2	159 15	4 9	463 5 0	13
Lumsden ..	..	15	9	1,255 16 6	684		,604 1	131 2	..	540 15 11	8
Kingston ..	..	10	4	713 8 1	660		,124 12	612 9	5 13	2,872 0 8	70
Accountant	..	..	..	..	..		980 3	712 9	9 14	2,007 18 0	12
Tablet stations	..	..	13	1,480 13 4	..		..	..	..	1,644 5 0	4,861
General ..	..	..	..	28,603 4 6	..		..	..	..	..	.
							..	..	..	..	.
Totals	..	..	1,113	213,895 1 5	154,134	2	,578 9	390,397 8	578,220 11	319,115 12 4	28,434

RETURN No. 12—*continued.*

STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of each Station for the Year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Stations.	Hours open.	No. of Hands employed.	Traffic Expenditure.	Number of Passengers.					Number of Season Tickets.	Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.	Trucks of Lime, Chaff, &c.
				First-class Single.	First-class Return.	Second-class Single.	Second-class Return.	Total.							
WESTLAND SEC.—*contd.*			£ s. d.												
Brought forward	..	58	12,509 3 7	7,468	11,328	68,877	65,700	153,373	1,267	14,888	341	64	543	60	421⅓
Ahaura ..	10½	1	176 12 3	239	220	1,680	2,410	4,549	..	453	24	3	31	8	12
Totara Flat ..	10½	1	191 8 6	152	165	1,454	1,614	3,385	..	633	19	5	103	5	15
Reefton ..	12	4	618 11 1	1,160	1,143	5,577	7,677	15,557	41	857	84	9	60	6	12
Moana ..	8	1	170 9 0	97	87	1,215	566	1,965	8	349	13	1	11	3	110
Otira ..	8	1	172 5 8	663	420	4,214	4,770	10,067	..	413	50	2	16	2	82
Accountant ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	808	818	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
General ..	..	..	1,160 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	66	14,998 19 7	9,779	13,373	83,017	83,545	189,714	1,329	17,593	531	84	764	84	652⅓
WESTPORT SECTION—															
Westport ..	16	30	8,627 16 8	250	593	13,323	19,762	33,928	186	3,092	9	..	76	15	53
Waimangaroa Junc.	15	4	527 9 2	56	77	5,083	6,831	12,047	178	1,920	1	..	64	3	1
Granity ..	13½	4	506 6 2	79	225	3,850	8,926	13,080	44	342	5	1	33	..	22
Head Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General ..	..	..	972 15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	38	10,634 7 11	385	895	22,256	35,771	59,307	408	5,354	15	1	173	18	76
NELSON SECTION—															
Port ..	9	11	1,926 6 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	1	..	..	1
Nelson ..	9	6	898 15 2	1,001	1,769	13,315	14,649	30,734	276	3,760	10	19	140	..	..
Richmond ..	9½	1	181 7 10	180	202	3,307	4,201	7,890	91	479	5	3	48	3	185
Wakefield ..	10½	1	182 18 10	97	218	2,608	3,473	6,396	87	662	2	2	50	1	16
Belgrove ..	11½	3	452 0 6	280	295	7,606	8,397	16,578	7	126	3	1	33	..	14
Motupiko ..	9	1	244 7 6	220	61	1,722	2,053	4,056	..	324	12	7	58	2	17
Head Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	180	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
General ..	..	..	264 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	23	4,150 10 2	1,778	2,545	28,558	32,953	65,834	463	5,569	32	33	329	6	233
PICTON SECTION—															
Picton ..	15	10	2,180 4 4	2,723	4,078	10,049	14,737	31,587	177	449	118	9	138	27	380
Blenheim ..	15	3	521 12 5	3,583	4,566	13,711	14,502	36,362	47	387	74	3	359	28	676
Head Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	168	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
General ..	..	..	280 7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	13	2,982 4 8	6,306	8,644	23,760	29,407	68,117	230	836	192	12	497	55	1,058
LAKE WAKATIPU STEAMERS: Totals ..	..	..	..	2,356	4,688	2,956	2,384	12,384	35	3,838	137	18	55	10	..
HURUNUI–BLUFF SEC.—															
Lyttelton (Coaching)	18	16	2,773 6 8	21,735	29,397	38,900	74,390	164,422	6,150	1,891	231	2	554	..	..
" (Goods)	As required.	72	17,028 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	52
" (Wharf)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Heathcote ..	12¼	3	649 7 10	419	1,348	2,957	12,859	17,583	1,492	189	..	..	242	..	2
Woolston ..	12½	3	382 15 1	378	772	2,298	9,895	13,343	818	896	..	..	15	..	5
Opawa ..	13	1	191 7 8	1,206	3,835	2,351	8,225	15,617	1,002	116	..	..	15	..	..
Christch. (Pass.)	19	84	13,208 3 3	37,395	75,797	106,370	193,717	413,279	13,432	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)				..	..	..	..	..	..	101,593	778	292	1,909	..	..
" (Goods) ..	22	90	19,089 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	117
" (D. T. Mgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addington ..	16	11	1,453 11 4	922	978	6,730	4,371	13,001	1,009	2,164	236	33	431	14	32
Papanui ..	13½	2	350 9 0	2,375	1,839	10,232	3,927	18,373	83	1,045	8	2	149	1	44
Styx ..	11	1	182 10 1	252	7	1,482	174	1,915	5	122	2	..	7	..	39
Belfast ..	13	2	281 7 0	404	164	4,069	2,332	6,969	28	332	9	..	97	..	137
Kaiapoi ..	12¾	5	875 11 4	1,177	1,053	11,809	10,597	24,636	304	2,561	65	2	114	10	257
Rangiora ..	13	6	827 15 5	2,095	1,818	9,692	10,357	23,962	95	4,179	95	8	319	9	102
Cust ..	13	1	214 6 7	178	239	1,299	1,427	3,143	35	661	3	..	61	2	74
Bennett's ..	13½	2	320 19 1	138	362	1,779	2,291	4,570	2	227	1	2	8	..	68
Oxford East ..	14½	1	198 8 1	223	302	1,526	1,390	3,441	4	1,046	19	1	49	1	47
" West ..	15	4	568 13 6	374	410	2,109	2,288	5,181	2	558	66	1	69	1	3
Sefton ..	13	1	179 18 10	96	226	1,214	1,244	2,780	34	517	16	1	73	4	32
Amberley ..	12¼	3	439 18 4	570	672	2,503	2,727	6,472	22	2,306	55	5	292	..	50
Waipara ..	13½	3	433 8 10	769	405	3,012	2,515	6,701	27	1,243	72	14	122	..	50
Waikari ..	15	4	555 2 5	750	673	2,972	3,201	7,596	45	1,729	64	9	199	5	124
Culverden ..	12	3	647 17 6	827	524	2,961	1,414	5,726	2	1,393	67	24	242	..	14
Hornby ..	16	3	477 9 11	191	218	3,241	6,356	10,006	29	796	493	2	244	1	23
Prebbleton ..	10	1	208 15 5	105	122	1,382	1,359	2,968	34	152	..	..	8	..	290
Lincoln ..	10½	3	372 2 7	533	413	2,426	1,466	4,838	6	1,627	30	5	40	4	176
Springston ..	9½	1	208 18 3	79	205	1,230	1,219	2,733	35	514	3	1	17	..	94
Ellesmere ..	10	1	186 1 2	92	93	541	482	1,208	9	256	8	..	16	1	129
Doyleston ..	11¼	1	196 8 1	67	234	1,029	1,924	3,254	39	1,379	5	..	10	..	145
Leeston ..	12	3	383 0 0	287	579	1,858	4,675	7,399	68	884	23	1	93	..	82
Southbridge ..	12	4	576 8 3	291	457	2,321	4,849	7,918	11	1,633	30	..	46	..	103
Little River ..	12¾	3	509 6 8	1,185	1,723	3,902	4,747	11,557	2	1,067	70	16	77	..	3
Templeton ..	15	2	260 3 10	97	172	1,284	1,993	3,546	13	178	4	..	9	..	166
Rolleston ..	15¼	4	455 6 9	171	174	1,365	1,403	3,113	15	173	32	2	59	2	86
Kirwee ..	11	1	184 18 4	173	205	1,227	1,841	3,446	62	374	10	1	27	..	48
Darfield ..	12	3	390 16 4	502	635	3,213	3,839	8,189	36	1,117	78	2	69	1	92
Sheffield ..	13	2	259 18 3	105	89	986	1,103	2,283	59	708	16	2	56	6	128
Springfield ..	13	4	590 14 0	1,118	798	5,021	5,121	12,058	14	546	48	8	132	6	114
Coalgate ..	13	2	251 19 7	166	276	1,034	1,616	3,092	107	845	47	5	57	1	88
Burnham ..	10	1	170 3 9	108	157	416	1,562	2,243	13	291	5	1	43	..	39
Selwyn ..	10½	1	188 10 1	16	45	301	745	1,107	77	550	9	..	8	..	1
Dunsandel ..	14	2	295 13 9	180	261	1,632	3,248	5,321	18	484	44	6	71	..	77
Rakaia ..	13½	9	969 3 2	394	1,091	3,812	4,928	10,225	62	1,582	40	5	184	3	443
Methven ..	15	2	418 4 1	270	365	2,746	3,275	6,656	17	566	32	8	82	2	67
Chertsey ..	14	2	270 1 10	58	117	1,387	1,694	3,256	15	557	12	..	32	4	192
Ashburton (Coaching)	16	15	2,530 2 7	2,693	3,372	20,082	21,179	47,326	124	9,775	267	30	467	..	..
" (Goods) ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	75
Tinwald ..	12½	1	183 0 3	307	104	2,977	1,078	4,466	113	565	59	6	64	2	144
Mount Somers ..	12	1	185 19 3	91	111	377	1,270	1,849	5	592	18	6	76	2	146
Winslow ..	14	1	182 1 6	17	24	780	591	1,412	81	261	18	5	25	1	19
Hinds ..	13¾	2	204 9 9	152	293	1,816	2,194	4,455	6	517	25	4	91	5	46
Rangitata ..	12½	1	178 12 0	109	165	1,210	1,820	3,304	8	526	15	3	142	..	35
Orari ..	12	2	373 13 3	695	1,091	3,706	5,438	10,930	61	1,498	57	20	142	5	151
Winchester ..	11½	1	205 15 10	192	275	1,715	2,923	5,105	46	449	30	..	12	..	64
Temuka ..	12¼	3	425 8 2	960	1,171	6,365	9,067	17,563	76	3,515	24	16	141	3	214
Carried forward ..	..	404	73,145 12 11	83,687	135,856	297,647	454,346	971,536	25,852	158,745	3,339	551	7,507	448	4,729

Stations.	OUTWARD.																	
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Firewood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Ordinary Passengers.	Season Tickets.	Parcels, &c.	Luggage, Mails, and Miscellaneous.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Rents and Commission.	Total Value forwarded.
WESTLAND SEC.—*contd.*								Ts. c.	Ts. c.	Ts. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	770	39	5,192	107	317	190⅔	19,530,200	6,409 18	13,725 8	206,490 17	12,847 1 7	413 0 7	898 15 0	316 2 5	49,704 9 2	5,011 12 3	637 11 7	69,828 12 7
Ahaura	155	8	1,775	..	43	54	68,100	135 17	268 16	39 0	562 0 4	..	36 8 3	8 4 3	315 17 7	18 8 2	4 0 0	944 18 7
Totara Flat	274	13	5,073	54	94	24	863,100	307 19	257 1	282 16	433 18 2	..	42 7 1	9 14 6	972 6 6	0 14 11	9 12 7	1,468 13 9
Reefton	12	..	411	32	58	..	2,300	31 2	168 11	1,674 19	2,850 9 6	14 7 6	162 11 5	39 3 6	614 4 10	14 0 2	15 15 0	3,710 11 11
Moana	71	..	512	9	68	44	6,513,200	180 9	107 13	52 8	170 15 2	7 0 0	24 3 7	1 7 11	4,287 9 8	2 17 0	50 5 0	4,543 18 4
Otira	19	..	..	..	..	2	28,400	2 9	19 9	21 0	1,369 0 6	..	75 18 1	1 4 7	72 11 4	0 6 8	14 10 0	1,533 11 2
Accountant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 9 4	494 15 5	..	682 2 0	..	*Cr.* 2 12 6	31 15 10	1,326 10 1
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,301	60	12,963	202	580	314⅔	27,014,300	7,067 14	14,546 18	208,561 0	18,353 14 7	929 3 6	1,240 3 5	1,057 19 2	55,966 19 1	5,045 6 8	763 10 0	83,356 16 5
WESTPORT SECTION—																		
Westport	15	1	584	..	..	16	165,700	1,769 16	3,077 19	686 0	2,723 2 1	100 6 6	83 19 8	16 2 4	5,028 0 9	3,797 14 3	209 2 0	11,958 7 7
Waimangaroa Junc.	3	..	..	..	..	679	936,900	155 10	741 11	252,487 10	718 0 0	39 15 0	66 12 1	0 12 4	28,530 18 8	5 12 0	26 10 0	29,388 0 1
Granity	1	..	..	..	..	13	514,500	71 14	251 4	306,634 7	1,387 19 4	23 3 9	24 10 9	0 13 2	40,327 17 0	2 14 7	21 8 6	41,788 7 1
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 13 0	81 7 10	..	239 7 0	..	17 14 4	70 2 6	435 4 8
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	19	1	584	..	..	708	1,617,100	1,997 0	4,070 14	559,807 17	4,855 14 5	244 13 1	175 2 6	256 14 10	73,886 16 5	3,823 15 2	327 3 0	83,569 19 5
NELSON SECTION—																		
Port	7	..	358	41	1	..	148,300	2,424 13	976 3	4,308 0	..	..	6 19 4	6 19 6	1,315 1 2	731 13 0	560 10 0	2,621 3 0
Nelson	8	2	12	..	23	..	8,300	776 7	1,019 19	176 2	2,173 12 1	138 17 0	165 9 8	84 19 1	4,324 2 11	4 18 9	101 15 0	6,993 14 6
Richmond	17	33	1,174	8	291	91	33,000	2,457 19	187 10	2,543 1	443 15 2	38 6 6	20 12 11	12 10 10	997 13 7	1 17 4	3 5 0	1,518 1 4
Wakefield	12	1	904	7	621	504	798,300	420 15	202 5	116 12	553 18 1	40 11 0	24 2 3	13 9 6	1,030 15 1	1 16 10	4 12 6	1,669 5 3
Belgrove	1	..	535	..	219	262	787,500	90 10	94 11	136 8	1,237 16 10	7 8 0	6 9 7	6 7 11	766 4 6	0 5 2	2 17 0	2,027 9 0
Motupiko	4	..	910	..	959	92	456,100	58 9	118 4	19 9	629 17 6	..	26 1 2	16 13 3	725 1 11	7 17 11	..	1,405 11 9
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 10 6	175 6 4	..	264 17 0	..	746 17 0	86 17 6	1,302 8 4
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	49	36	3,893	56	2,114	949	2,232,000	6,228 13	2,598 12	7,299 12	5,067 10 2	400 8 10	249 14 11	405 17 1	9,158 19 2	1,495 6 0	759 17 0	17,537 13 2
PICTON SECTION—																		
Picton	34	2	9,777	50	3,526	759	117,700	2,493 17	3,169 3	4,050 3	2,769 1 10	65 14 0	77 19 3	23 15 0	4,513 18 1	592 18 9	92 2 0	8,135 8 11
Blenheim	11	1	55,589	14	4,909	41	270,600	8,102 6	1,253 2	1,462 6	3,285 4 8	42 6 0	67 11 10	46 17 1	4,169 2 0	49 1 1	204 12 8	7,864 15 4
Head Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 9 8	193 8 7	..	244 12 0	..	*Cr.* 0 0 7	38 14 0	506 3 8
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	45	3	65,366	64	8,435	800	388,300	10,596 3	4,422 5	5,512 9	6,083 16 2	301 8 7	145 11 1	315 4 1	8,683 0 1	641 19 3	335 8 8	16,506 7 11
LAKE WAKATIPU STEAMERS: Totals	116	..	5,588	..	2,331	5	312,900	1,500 10	2,219 3	1,523 17	2,725 13 4	50 17 0	190 17 7	306 13 9	2,550 7 0	30 8 7	42 0 0	5,896 17 3
HURUNUI–BLUFF SEC.—																		
Lyttelton (Coaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,841 4 5	1,491 0 7	344 17 11	121 18 10	*Cr.* 15 15 6	2 9 8	..	11,785 15 11
" (Goods)	2,097	7	17,782	771	78,961	23⅓	27,948,400	44,766 13	109,825 10	129,244 14	..	..	..	..	85,839 15 10	5,469 4 4	625 18 5	91,931 18 7
" (Wharf)	793	..	4,996	..	5,410	..	2,090,000	5,162 6	8,060 3	7,718 6	..	..	..	..	2,161 17 11	..	610 15 0	2,772 12 11
Heathcote	1	..	4	1	148	..	6,200	1,620 10	35 17	520 14	602 12 7	322 19 2	18 4 3	7 2 11	393 2 7	5 5 4	55 3 0	1,404 9 10
Woolston	5	..	..	..	6,897	..	1,200	124 15	3,163 1	2,223 15	394 2 0	123 17 11	44 18 11	0 3 11	1,451 12 8	3 11 3	25 5 0	2,043 11 8
Opawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2	0 2	..	489 15 11	193 12 6	7 13 9	0 1 11	0 3 3	0 10 11	..	691 18 3
Christch. (Pass.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,956 9 9	5,490 17 1	..	..	*Cr.* 145 8 9	20 4 4	2,250 18 6	63,573 0 11
" (Parcels)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,505 15 4	3,035 7 6	*Cr.* 68 18 0	11 9 0	..	10,483 13 10
" (Goods)	175	2	35	4	35,708	65	2,041,700	10,555 3	33,202 9	1,980 1	..	..	..	..	31,265 10 4	631 1 2	1,014 11 0	32,911 2 6
" (D. T. Mgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 10 0	..	..	..	0 1 0	0 10 0	26 1 0
Addington	2,515	2,004	39,722	8,954	5,530	9	469,700	18,014 0	947 5	267 3	1,494 19 5	140 3 6	323 4 9	56 8 1	6,725 17 0	132 9 2	271 1 4	9,144 3 3
Papanui	5	1	66	3	57	..	40,200	2,347 11	34 5	..	2,000 4 9	46 14 0	56 15 4	59 11 1	680 19 3	2 8 10	38 2 6	2,884 15 9
Styx	..	..	..	33	758	..	..	1,770 12	12 3	..	57 1 1	2 3 0	5 15 8	1 6 10	435 19 0	0 3 3	..	502 8 10
Belfast	78	10	1,155	174	6,307	29	58,300	6,294 15	6,775 4	13 12	379 15 9	9 7 9	25 2 5	6 3 6	1,896 15 8	0 12 6	82 5 0	5,400 2 7
Kaiapoi	170	28	11,451	1,437	1,611	26	172,700	13,839 8	260 14	1,215 7	1,992 11 8	160 2 0	224 14 7	45 18 3	4,235 12 10	13 2 6	116 13 6	6,788 15 4
Rangiora	336	148	17,211	1,438	1,822	4	100,300	5,289 12	869 0	769 5	2,766 7 5	171 1 6	324 4 4	80 5 5	2,704 14 8	16 6 4	138 16 0	6,201 15 8
Cust	47	4	8,559	27	327	5	200	1,174 3	65 15	8 0	465 11 6	18 3 3	48 1 2	11 1 6	626 6 0	2 1 11	1 0 0	1,172 5 4
Bennett's	49	..	9,195	7	410	10	2,000	1,469 18	19 8	..	590 11 3	7 6 0	12 1 10	2 8 9	667 11 3	0 0 7	0 10 0	1,280 9 8
Oxford East	112	..	20,228	155	459	96	1,700	247 16	49 9	16 0	570 9 4	2 0 0	172 18 9	9 19 10	693 18 6	0 4 2	9 1 9	1,458 12 4
" West	7	..	358	..	526	601	286,300	179 6	51 0	..	803 12 4	1 0 0	63 9 0	7 15 1	1,095 11 4	0 9 7	5 16 3	1,977 13 7
Sefton	38	36	3,271	245	171	2	500	2,633 8	98 16	29 3	362 6 5	18 7 3	41 12 2	8 6 11	904 18 1	2 7 10	33 0 2	1,370 18 10
Amberley	218	106	29,911	24	1,036	10	77,100	680 7	145 15	34 0	990 13 6	8 0 0	136 13 9	28 14 8	1,085 8 8	1 16 0	129 13 8	2,381 0 3
Waipara	231	1	72,717	228	2,922	3	17,700	284 4	241 7	12 9	1,443 0 11	10 0 0	135 13 1	10 8 7	2,570 5 8	176 12 9	4 15 0	4,350 16 0
Waikari	253	8	58,524	18	1,153	..	3,800	2,027 14	213 13	7 12	1,400 3 1	27 0 0	139 15 0	21 19 0	3,229 6 5	8 1 5	54 19 0	4,881 3 11
Culverden	810	..	58,251	4	5,702	52	15,700	115 10	153 1	..	1,747 9 6	50 0 0	203 1 1	32 6 10	3,488 10 4	9 19 9	46 10 0	5,577 17 6
Hornby	18	20	790	255	3,763	1	3,500	1,797 0	13,419 17	6,272 17	713 14 6	44 1 0	496 19 9	7 3 7	6,005 5 2	1 3 8	60 15 0	7,329 2 8
Prebbleton	4	..	..	255	..	..	..	3,841 4	15 18	..	188 5 9	12 10 0	6 5 5	3 18 2	936 4 2	1 18 10	0 10 0	1,149 12 4
Lincoln	207	142	20,682	1,151	801	38	132,400	4,321 11	147 7	48 8	434 17 4	2 5 0	146 10 7	14 6 4	1,836 8 4	19 14 7	61 18 6	2,516 0 8
Springston	13	4	2,629	1,312	141	..	..	1,482 18	47 14	5 17	267 9 0	12 10 0	95 0 3	9 15 6	480 0 8	0 0 11	6 0 0	870 16 4
Ellesmere	136	19	8,475	286	336	..	..	2,381 18	61 2	5 18	140 2 6	12 16 0	16 16 0	5 4 3	943 12 7	2 13 5	..	1,121 4 9
Doyleston	133	18	2,114	389	102	..	..	1,531 8	77 10	25 4	448 18 2	22 18 0	200 13 0	9 18 6	702 6 10	13 0 2	1 0 0	1,398 14 8
Leeston	148	22	11,184	3,001	215	1	100	1,742 1	114 8	6 1	1,074 7 8	27 17 10	66 16 1	22 9 11	977 7 11	4 12 1	38 0 0	2,211 11 6
Southbridge	54	21	13,720	1,707	420	..	14,300	3,599 8	152 15	9 0	1,197 0 0	7 7 6	238 9 3	21 19 7	1,696 5 8	4 3 7	25 12 6	3,190 18 1
Little River	636	49	45,072	1,159	606	259	44,000	529 2	101 7	12 0	2,184 9 1	25 14 0	200 18 1	19 9 2	1,643 2 4	0 5 1	56 1 0	4,129 18 9
Templeton	11	..	279	9	63	..	1,200	3,777 2	181 1	4 15	282 17 3	6 0 0	11 11 2	6 4 9	1,156 6 10	4 3 2	5 0 0	1,472 3 2
Rolleston	50	5	3,850	90	145	..	..	1,027 2	32 1	4 0	400 7 9	7 10 0	39 0 11	10 19 8	423 1 3	4 13 9	2 15 0	888 8 4
Kirwee	54	18	11,662	325	592	1	24,000	1,503 0	109 16	..	467 17 0	33 12 6	25 2 11	11 4 6	759 7 9	2 9 6	4 0 0	1,303 14 2
Darfield	78	1	12,350	340	801	3	3,000	3,294 4	80 4	2,087 18	1,246 16 6	10 4 2	108 15 6	12 17 7	1,997 9 3	1 6 11	28 1 8	3,405 11 7
Sheffield	127	..	10,599	166	732	65	66,400	1,020 2	68 19	453 14	299 6 6	16 10 0	83 2 5	5 14 9	1,116 8 6	0 16 0	25 12 6	1,547 10 8
Springfield	20	..	739	9	1,572	109	12,300	333 6	172 4	1,292 9	2,108 9 0	3 17 0	95 16 3	20 16 6	1,335 6 7	30 13 2	..	2,594 18 6
Coalgate	159	26	13,011	102	653	..	..	346 11	115 5	9,576 14	542 15 9	30 14 2	81 4 0	12 7 5	2,929 11 7	0 2 8	15 13 0	3,612 8 7
Burnham	..	13	4,668	57	84	..	..	1,091 9	29 14	..	259 7 4	6 0 0	20 10 11	3 7 0	393 17 6	0 18 0	..	684 0 9
Selwyn	36	9	2,170	523	159	..	..	554 18	22 8	..	141 1 9	21 4 2	84 10 3	0 0 6	237 10 8	1 11 3	8 4 0	491 2 7
Dunsandel	95	43	18,307	188	676	..	4,300	1,820 15	169 14	0 1	924 9 11	8 12 6	66 8 9	22 1 10	1,040 18 1	2 11 1	30 12 0	2,095 14 2
Rakaia	65	24	43,070	353	2,982	5	2,500	14,196 16	291 19	58 16	1,753 14 3	21 2 8	115 1 9	43 9 7	7,449 8 11	15 9 6	109 17 6	9,538 4 2
Methven	159	9	63,898	118	2,057	1	..	1,973 4	126 8	..	1,522 18 10	12 14 2	92 2 9	1 11 9	3,108 2 10	4 5 1	28 0 0	4,769 15 5
Chertsey	95	..	11,629	124	4,908	2	700	3,215 18	6,609 16	..	144 12 6	8 19 0	36 9 2	8 19 6	8,883 0 3	2 2 0	49 14 8	9,133 17 1
Ashburton (Coaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,571 6 10	182 9 0	922 11 1	275 13 3	*Cr.* 32 8 11	7 0 5	..	10,926 14 8
" (Goods)	614	2	18,210	862	2,001	9	243,300	14,333 16	1,782 0	467 17	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tinwald	393	25	69,495	933	2,614	4	100	7,237 18	154 7	55 4	234 16 11	55 12 0	86 15 1	4 4 5	5,374 2 9	3 15 1	47 15 0	5,807 1 3
Mount Somers	189	3	5,046	11	1,650	248	200	87 12	72 15	6,019 15	384 3 11	3 10 0	54 15 0	3 12 6	2,533 4 8	0 0 5	3 7 8	2,982 14 2
Winslow	191	..	4,154	1,653	729	..	..	3,572 8	68 19	35 18	116 0 10	34 0 6	32 2 1	1 18 0	1,742 13 1	0 5 9	56 11 3	1,983 11 6
Hinds	225	..	32,574	706	1,257	1	200	2,193 5	84 3	4 0	639 13 7	51 10 0	61 10 3	10 3 3	1,803 5 3	1 4 9	0 10 0	2,567 17 1
Rangitata	116	..	20,801	..	2,943	8	..	1,670 10	72 19	3 0	608 2 0	77 14 0	51 15 0	12 12 2	1,171 2 5	1 8 6	203 6 4	2,126 0 5
Orari	212	..	14,374	82	1,249	12	1,000	2,908 18	203 18	..	2,238 17 4	31 10 0	179 5 8	42 13 0	1,477 16 9	2 1 8	3 5 6	3,975 9 11
Winchester	38	..	7,097	297	1,479	11	600	3,078 1	95 12	14 0	657 13 5	44 11 0	37 12 2	13 5 5	997 6 3	6 8 7	36 0 0	1,792 16 10
Temuka	253	..	6,542	1,167	406	..	13,700	8,078 14	253 19	64 6	2,770 5 4	82 17 2	266 19 2	65 14 2	2,197 11 0	3 13 0	81 2 1	5,470 2 2
Carried forward	12,469	2,828	832,627	31,148	195,081	1,713⅓	33,901,500	217,444 15	189,159 16	170,687 13	1[illegible],644 1 1	9,237 18 10	13,856 6 9	4,251 5 11	227,437 19 1	6,690 3 7	6,946 2 9	387,063 18 0

Stations.	INWARD.															
	Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.	Trucks of Lime, Chaff, &c.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Fire-wood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.
WESTLAND SEC.—*contd.*														Ts. c.	Ts. c.	Ts. c.
Brought forward.	8,387	314	55	476	47	311⅓	673	23	10,906	179	578	296⅔	26,244,400	3,795 17	11,180 11	203,881 2
Ahaura.	953	18	3	35	4	1	193	..	106	23	..	..	11,900	328 11	218 3	623 4
Totara Flat.	1,557	25	7	90	2	..	38	..	146	..	2	..	7,700	246 6	222 4	1,233 10
Reefton.	2,352	100	16	91	20	127	361	7	1,622	..	..	3	554,600	2,033 16	2,171 1	1,613 8
Moana.	2,433	12	..	30	3	89	3	..	58	..	..	6	39,300	411 0	439 14	748 2
Otira.	1,911	32	3	42	8	124	33	30	125	..	..	9	156,400	252 4	285 5	461 14
Accountant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.	17,593	531	84	764	84	652⅓	1,301	60	12,963	202	580	314⅔	27,014,300	7,067 14	14,546 18	208,561 0
WESTPORT SECTION—																
Westport.	1,995	6	1	71	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	547	670,400	92 4	681 7	558,213 1
Waimangaroa Junc.	1,210	1	..	62	8	72	2	1	20	..	..	23	325,600	743 2	1,738 16	1,198 3
Granity.	2,149	8	..	40	8	4	15	..	564	..	..	138	621,100	1,161 14	1,650 11	336 13
Head Office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.	5,354	15	1	173	18	76	19	1	584	..	..	708	1,617,100	1,997 0	4,070 14	559,807 17
NELSON SECTION—																
Port.	47	..	..	5	..	23	2	..	377	4	1,788	47	19,500	1,101 13	168 6	231 18
Nelson.	750	8	8	87	3	196	1	1	449	5	314	786	1,787,900	2,153 2	644 1	5,472 17
Richmond.	987	5	2	60	..	8	13	..	1,166	4	1	114	279,600	704 13	242 6	621 18
Wakefield.	1,962	..	1	69	..	1	17	1	914	41	4	1	83,200	1,352 16	695 19	161 1
Belgrove.	628	2	2	40	..	2	6	..	4	..	7	1	2,300	277 9	219 19	47 7
Motupiko.	1,195	17	20	68	3	3	10	34	983	2	..	..	59,500	639 0	628 1	764 11
Head Office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.	5,569	32	33	329	6	233	49	36	3,893	56	2,114	949	2,232,000	6,228 13	2,598 12	7,299 12
PICTON SECTION—																
Picton.	387	74	3	359	28	678	11	1	55,589	14	4,909	41	270,600	8,102 6	1,253 2	1,462 6
Blenheim.	449	118	9	138	27	380	34	2	9,777	50	3,526	759	117,700	2,493 17	3,169 3	4,050 3
Head Office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.	836	192	12	497	55	1,058	45	3	65,366	64	8,435	800	388,300	10,596 3	4,422 5	5,512 9
Lake Wakatipu steamers.	3,838	137	18	55	10	..	116	..	5,588	..	2,331	5	312,900	1,500 10	2,219 3	1,523 17
HURUNUI–BLUFF SEC.—																
Lyttelton (Coaching).	7,546	231	8	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods).	..	..	..	..	149	2,468	1,025	98	10,818	277	75,276	117	2,431,600	87,159 12	49,379 18	10,272 3
" (Wharf).	..	..	..	..	11	..	378	..	208	..	66,825	..	63,400	29,613 2	6,412 7	366 14
Heathcote.	334	..	..	82	..	5	..	..	7	..	9	..	67,400	2,432 4	246 0	1,249 3
Woolston.	178	..	..	18	1	43	1	..	..	..	2,888	11	28,600	700 3	7,119 0	5,823 15
Opawa.	158	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 17	1 11	..
Christch. (Passengers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels).	23,136	596	123	1,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods).	..	..	..	..	89	969	395	6	25	17	31,152	541	21,399,900	15,044 19	94,786 11	80,844 16
" (D. T. Mgr.).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addington.	6,704	234	14	349	5	254	6,120	546	257,616	15,849	6,780	165	2,064,000	19,232 10	649 4	11,891 16
Papanui.	430	13	2	100	..	19	39	3	954	1	..	56	575,700	6,473 0	116 9	6,604 12
Styx.	90	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	974	11	149	1	..	34 7	14 12	22 2
Belfast.	500	6	..	31	1	6	169	26	174,693	274	1,502	1	286,300	2,429 2	819 11	4,361 19
Kaiapoi.	1,939	12	2	72	5	92	46	1	2,191	462	1,802	45	676,100	1,889 11	5,792 10	5,010 10
Rangiora.	5,471	128	11	218	8	342	181	33	3,711	23	4	63	611,900	2,147 3	1,271 11	2,975 9
Cust.	2,038	5	6	65	1	7	27	1	2,030	5	..	1	77,200	356 2	220 3	549 5
Bennett's.	1,967	23	10	27	2	3	46	1	2,608	16	..	..	78,300	809 16	255 13	1,010 18
Oxford East.	2,049	14	2	40	3	..	58	..	1,006	5	..	..	35,500	344 3	441 4	542 11
" West.	1,719	21	4	42	3	1	33	..	48	..	..	..	14,000	224 10	203 4	130 12
Sefton.	1,164	10	1	37	3	103	13	10	2,284	..	825	3	34,600	277 13	170 12	886 16
Amberley.	3,924	90	8	213	3	74	180	21	4,288	27	13	28	267,400	578 11	460 10	837 14
Waipara.	4,458	120	22	249	9	8	293	120	4,913	7	..	33	849,700	728 0	829 2	2,160 19
Waikari.	3,151	38	5	192	4	24	111	4	[illegible]	4	12	35	153,700	520 6	496 12	455 19
Culverden.	7,986	112	44	656	23	32	995	333	[illegible]	1	..	29⅔	545,100	1,306 8	1,806 0	1,460 13
Hornby.	385	226	2	38	1	32	1,114	1,376	219,203	5,185	6	14	39,900	392 17	1,465 14	1,762 10
Prebbleton.	366	3	..	7	1	..	1	..	175	..	..	2	9,200	200 10	50 12	324 16
Lincoln.	1,123	11	..	30	..	1	47	13	395	224	..	38	155,600	599 0	194 14	1,198 12
Springston.	638	3	1	18	1	..	5	2	75	758	3	1	14,400	181 12	195 10	476 16
Ellesmere.	774	11	..	16	..	..	7	1	753	9	..	..	30,900	108 16	54 15	98 18
Doyleston.	1,440	5	..	25	10	3	42	52	1,284	166	..	2	45,200	406 11	260 6	578 12
Leeston.	2,941	20	2	71	4	4	44	20	1,466	320	..	37	249,900	331 10	336 10	1,680 0
Southbridge.	2,539	19	3	44	3	..	9	..	1,068	118	..	11	97,600	371 19	466 12	750 1
Little River.	4,300	113	26	173	4	27	172	7	6,450	606	..	5	81,100	878 8	533 14	663 8
Templeton.	531	15	..	33	2	3	42	192	8,131	6,277	..	7	682,000	1,557 3	870 8	5,913 16
Rolleston.	488	32	1	38	3	3	63	3	3,702	49	..	9	26,900	346 12	106 2	224 15
Kirwee.	1,537	75	4	97	2	..	60	..	3,540	126	..	3	66,500	668 1	250 18	602 11
Darfield.	1,856	36	4	80	3	3	43	..	1,938	25	..	11	84,900	523 16	267 6	562 0
Sheffield.	1,966	59	8	74	7	15	45	2	4,779	..	..	11	35,000	438 9	341 14	465 8
Springfield.	3,123	73	13	154	11	5	42	..	[illegible]	1	..	44	327,500	722 19	1,049 16	1,519 10
Coalgate.	3,419	64	11	93	3	1	163	..	1,549	32	..	11	111,200	520 13	451 12	260 8
Burnham.	917	8	..	38	1	..	23	..	5,640	..	..	4	17,100	146 1	85 9	118 8
Selwyn.	409	46	1	68	2	..	9	2	985	122	..	..	26,800	244 9	109 12	219 14
Dunsandel.	1,723	36	11	53	4	2	178	2	7,804	47	..	15	79,100	394 13	348 11	580 16
Rakaia.	3,789	51	9	170	17	5	79	18	6,942	..	..	13	195,400	983 11	826 2	1,456 11
Methven.	3,711	37	11	96	18	2	188	22	6,548	20	..	18	258,400	1,868 9	1,022 15	1,566 8
Chertsey.	1,498	29	5	51	3	5	24	..	46,010	15	12	2	68,200	734 5	263 7	330 8
Ashburton (Coaching).	15,167	292	31	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods).	..	..	..	..	2	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,118 0	1,750 0	11,750 16
Tinwald.	519	46	3	33	1	1	111	3	3,871	11	[illegible]	32	54,000	283 5	221 8	1,211 18
Mount Somers.	1,052	42	10	132	6	37	46	..	1,353	128	..	20	176,000	1,272 9	745 19	405 19
Winslow.	461	34	2	14	1	..	82	..	9,633	..	..	2	56,400	354 8	211 2	864 1
Hinds.	1,485	27	9	62	8	12	25	43	7,455	108	..	24	151,200	923 11	461 6	966 5
Rangitata.	1,867	25	10	160	5	1	4	1	5,074	..	3	2	91,200	542 5	296 16	353 11
Orari.	4,648	71	14	188	15	2	89	1	9,870	..	..	1	406,500	702 5	817 5	1,456 7
Winchester.	1,213	39	3	10	4	2	54	1	1,341	..	480	3	177,100	556 11	602 4	573 10
Temuka.	5,791	13	12	100	8	2	135	..	6,327	563	195	20	669,700	930 10	1,005 14	2,911 9
Carried forward.	149,608	3,214	470	[illegible]	189	4,683⅓	13,522	2,966	880,285	31,926	189,538	1,707⅔	36,202,400	195,605 7	189,996 3	179,665 18

RETURN No. 12—continued.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure of each Station for the Year ended 31st March, 1905—continued.

Stations.	Hours open.	No. of Hands employed.	Traffic Expenditure. £ s. d.	Number of Tickets: First-class Single.	First-class Return.	Second-class Single.	Second-class Return.	Total.	Number of Season Tickets.	Outward: Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.	Trucks of Lime, Chaff, &c.
Hurunui-Bluff Section—continued. Brought forward	..	401	73,145 12 11	83,687	135,856	297,647	454,346	[illegible]	[illegible]	158,745	3,339	551	7,507	148	4,729
Washdyke	12¼	1	190 19 8	184	195	1,978	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	673	29	1	21	7	122
Pleasant Point	10	2	262 12 7	238	461	2,418	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,286	10	4	97	2	22
Albury	10	2	255 7 2	107	218	1,051	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	923	18	5	89	..	3
Fairlie	13½	3	511 4 5	480	[illegible]	3,565	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,426	37	8	169	8	..
Timaru (Coaching)	16	40	9,461 16 2	5,314	[illegible]	32,756	[illegible]	70,682	1,212	18,593	219	49	581	..	..
" (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	19
" (Wharf)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	10	..
St. Andrew's	12	2	268 14 6	188	370	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,092	38	999	16	4	93	5	31
Makikihi	11	1	209 12 3	145	134	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,099	38	814	18	1	44	1	38
Studholme	10½	3	426 15 8	729	549	[illegible]	2,210	[illegible]	18	860	21	2	75	..	70
Waimate	12½	1	589 16 8	1,401	1,721	[illegible]	6,833	16,296	8	4,330	105	11	177	9	93
Morven	9	1	181 11 2	30	34	[illegible]	1,290	2,404	19	635	17	1	24		21
Glenavy	12	4	308 17 0	76	184	[illegible]	2,796	4,939	49	938	21	2	57	1	18
Pukeuri Junction	13	1	192 10 10	35	54	[illegible]	456	1,714	1	1,422	32	2	36		32
Duntroon	11	2	269 8 10	119	72	[illegible]	1,654	2,739	5	745	15	1	57	..	21
Kurow	14	4	595 1 7	353	384	[illegible]	5,158	8,971	8	1,496	27	1	135	1	7
Oamaru (Coaching)	16	43	5,947 11 7	2,984	3,163	32,357	21,405	59,909	342	19,064	218	114	548	..	..
" (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25
Breakwater			1,112 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Waiareka Junction	16¼	2	327 13 10	86	42	1,214	368	1,710	2	2,089	23	1	44	..	252
Ngapara	10	2	272 11 8	67	38	939	1,299	2,343	26	582	10	1	27	..	9
Maheno	12¾	3	375 15 11	158	369	2,477	2,830	5,834	83	1,494	24	..	45	1	208
Herbert	12	2	255 3 10	40	97	1,055	2,570	3,762	16	735	10	..	50	2	19
Hampden	11½	2	301 9 2	186	166	2,607	2,618	5,577	43	1,186	24	2	70	4	3
Palmerston	22¼	13	1,663 13 6	694	1,030	10,294	10,780	22,798	73	2,626	75	3	201	6	93
Lime Quarry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	165
Dunback	9	1	217 7 11	66	41	594	453	1,154	20	327	25	2	46	4	44
Waikouaiti	14	3	383 0 10	268	314	2,014	2,403	4,999	65	937	32	2	119	1	37
Seacliff	15	2	276 17 1	143	214	2,072	2,879	5,308	119	1,172	15	2	45	2	13
Waitati	14½	2	321 3 5	261	338	2,285	2,264	5,148	46	714	23	..	69	1	6
Purakanui	15	1	225 3 0	14	14	540	1,165	1,733	10	262	1	..	25	..	..
Port Chalmers Upper	12	1	112 11 10	669	2,572	2,532	16,383	[illegible]	1,289	929	3	..	32	1	..
Sawyers' Bay	18½	3	488 12 1	340	1,145	3,066	9,079	[illegible]	1,295	107	..	..	14	..	..
P. Chalmers (Coach'g)	18	18	5,185 17 10	2,682	12,654	11,017	50,909	77,262	3,379	931	2	1	90		
" (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Burke's	19¼	2	371 3 9	197	817	935	3,048	[illegible]	1,083	22	..	..	11	..	..
Ravensbourne	19¼	2	360 14 4	519	3,513	3,158	22,535	[illegible]	3,727	145	..	..	52	..	..
Pelichet Bay	18	2	372 14 5	371	2,172	4,170	16,944	[illegible]	2,688	270	..	..	79	..	1
Dunedin (Pass.)	24	109	15,376 9 3	17,632	46,040	98,629	153,181	[illegible]	6,942	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)				..	..	..		..	..	94,925	551	219	1,608	..	..
" (Goods)	9	111	15,769 12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	323
" (Traf. Supt.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caversham	20	2	432 16 2	527	[illegible]	6,085	12,092	19,712	1,957	1,218	..	..	189	..	..
Cattle-yards	21	6	788 2 7	301	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,819	7,735	698	82	2	..	87	3	..
Burnside	20	3	476 16 11	537	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,246	21,235	1,824	134	..	..	29	..	64
Abbotsford	20½	3	[illegible]	406	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,494	16,778	2,656	272	3	..	69	..	19
Wingatui Junction	20½	3	447 3 2	304	[illegible]	2,708	5,073	8,629	897	649	61	1	108	..	165
Middlemarch	11½	3	303 10 9	267	[illegible]	1,282	750	2,467	30	1,517	60	4	135	1	108
Hyde	10	2	355 8 11	66	27	850	445	1,388	..	1,493	25	2	94	1	100
Ranfurly	12	2	261 12 6	285	165	1,088	752	2,290	..	1,575	49	10	69	4	75
Ida Valley	..	..	439 2 1	353	147	1,598	988	3,086	7	274	15	..	43	3	..
Omakau	14	7	586 5 5	579	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,662	5,077	4	711	32	3	47	..	12
Mosgiel	20	12	1,645 4 1	1,089	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,012	36,899	2,380	2,637	148	4	112	13	475
Outram	12	4	539 13 6	416	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,302	9,842	60	953	22	..	48	1	34
Allanton	15	2	281 9 6	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,620	4,843	33	1,212	30	1	41	3	238
Henley	14	1	191 5 10	162	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,328	3,746	..	785	23	5	63	4	26
Waihola	16½	2	234 3 3	279	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,338	2,879	18	436	6	2	29	..	37
Milburn	12½	1	184 6 7	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	916	2,201	57	194	13	..	16	..	1,091
Milton	11½	9	976 3 7	807	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,648	17,581	107	3,662	56	3	224	9	386
Waitahuna	15	3	327 11 4	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,176	3,792	24	409	28	2	26	..	41
Lawrence	15½	8	1,031 18 1	738	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,021	12,244	1	2,310	64	3	106	4	7
Lovell's Flat	12½	2	300 3 10	41	130	1,247	1,847	3,265	51	284	26	..	42	2	92
Stirling	13	6	696 13 6	267	[illegible]	1,920	6,153	11,846	62	1,805	9	..	90	1	45
Balclutha	15	15	1,737 10 11	941	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,976	28,708	90	6,748	152	11	402	23	250
Clinton	17	10	1,461 3 3	610	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,253	15,384	22	1,438	46	6	148	6	213
Waipahi	15	3	416 16 1	193	132	1,112	1,238	2,675	13	523	47	2	42	1	251
Tapanui	10	1	187 8 3	302	[illegible]	1,185	1,240	3,256	..	731	20	2	23	2	16
Kelso	9¾	2	265 16 2	96	71	1,229	1,682	3,078	2	442	18	2	29	1	57
Heriot	10½	4	498 18 0	171	162	1,794	1,969	4,096	8	631	31	2	36	..	9
Pukerau	12¾	2	249 0 3	45	81	907	1,960	2,993	39	793	3	1	12	..	145
Gore (Coaching)	14¾	15	2,118 14 7	1,788	[illegible]	12,407	12,826	29,470	88	8,324	220	15	471	..	..
" (Goods)				..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	19	41
Riversdale	11	3	476 9 4	315	320	2,265	4,500	7,400	77	1,921	29	6	123	7	96
Balfour	10	2	289 8 1	162	191	1,221	1,755	3,329	64	775	15	1	72	1	11
Mataura	15½	5	592 19 9	306	356	3,548	9,139	13,349	69	1,301	31	1	65	7	94
Edendale	11½	3	413 7 7	432	804	4,292	5,003	10,531	138	656	53	2	118	1	46
Wyndham	12	3	371 2 8	301	422	2,607	4,543	7,873	18	1,247	39	5	53	21	64
Woodlands	13	3	364 8 4	148	292	2,877	4,252	7,569	33	2,723	23	..	61	3	107
Invercargill (Pass.)	20	82	8,789 16 8	14,912	13,036	73,849	97,279	199,076	1,940	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)				..	..	..	..	..	..	45,187	480	32	751	..	..
" (Goods)			5,919 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	553
" (D.T.Mgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Waimahaka	10½	3	389 9 7	234	586	5,389	8,014	14,223	16	1,450	27	1	42	7	53
Bluff (Coaching)	16	18	4,927 7 5	1,159	3,622	4,984	16,132	25,897	259	917	13	1	87	..	..
" (Goods)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	47
" (Wharf)				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makarewa	12	2	257 10 7	56	41	1,539	763	2,399	68	4,291	62	3	36	9	388
Thornbury	11½	3	424 7 4	147	165	1,755	3,238	5,305	18	1,580	30	3	37	..	212
Riverton	11½	3	622 4 7	570	905	4,736	[illegible]	11,142	169	2,204	61	..	74	4	40
Orepuki	15¾	7	911 7 3	476	674	12,616	[illegible]	26,796	[illegible]	1,149	27	6	56	4	[illegible]
Fairfax	9	1	197 8 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116
Otautau	12½	8	1,016 8 7	537	780	5,053	10,018	16,388	38	2,063	77	5	125	9	64
Winton	13	7	907 3 1	560	815	8,485	11,363	21,223	104	3,605	85	3	172	3	171
Centre Bush	11	2	274 1 4	98	64	1,510	1,703	3,375	35	1,086	59	..	48	6	343
Dipton	13	1	189 13 8	89	217	962	1,621	2,889	36	1,513	18	1	35	..	113
Lumsden	15	9	1,255 16 6	684	1,344	7,026	8,791	17,845	125	2,850	53	3	232	4	33
Kingston	10	4	713 8 1	660	278	2,940	2,646	6,524	39	1,176	18	1	127	2	11
Accountant	..	..	..	..	79	..	8,073	8,152	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tablet stations	..	13	1,480 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	28,603 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	1,113	213,895 1 5	154,134	265,370	794,783	1,216,424	2,430,711	63,249	442,682	7,391	1,146	17,525	1,236	13,052

Stations.	Outward: Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Firewood.	Timber Superficial Feet.	Grain. Ts. c.	Merchandise. Ts. c.	Minerals. Ts. c.
Brought forward	12,469	2,828	[illegible]	31,148	195,081	1,713⅜	33,901,500	217,444 15	189,159 16	170,687 13
Washdyke	155	20	[illegible]	39	1,576	7	4,400	4,982 10	11,658 14	48 4
Pleasant Point	15	..	[illegible]	..	2,177	3	2,100	5,117 [illegible]	178 18	481 5
Albury	46	..	[illegible]	128	1,511	1	3,900	1,781 1	89 3	292 14
Fairlie	75	..	[illegible]	60	5,360	..	6,300	540 8	114 15	24 1
Timaru (Coaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	275	1	673	52	34,416	22	1,611,100	47,798 12	6,936 10	17,885 14
" (Wharf)	24	..	23,459	..	3,688	[illegible]	5,449,400	1,308 4	16,069 18	15,145 10
St. Andrew's	45	..	13,283	74	[illegible]	7	11,400	[illegible] 19	2,787 2	133 5
Makikihi	152	..	10,410	170	640	2	..	[illegible] 15	65 2	591 7
Studholme	449	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	258	1	200	[illegible] 17	110 15	85 15
Waimate	103	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,448	141	18,200	[illegible] 15	428 12	264 5
Morven	29	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	6,500	[illegible] 5	83 7	38 16
Glenavy	102	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	2,000	[illegible] 2	134 2	..
Pukeuri Junction	76	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	500	[illegible] 2	2,338 17	63 10
Duntroon	49	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	826	2	500	[illegible] 12	121 13	..
Kurow	173	..	[illegible]	..	6,149	..	..	927 19	133 13	17 2
Oamaru (Coaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	673	[illegible]	11,322	754	11,383	31	598,900	19,350 1	6,116 8	396 17
Breakwater	..	..	..	..	..	53	1,427,100	60 16	3,111 3	4,653 12
Waiareka Junction	167	..	21,486	268	1,403	..	3,200	10,468 13	311 1	6,609 2
Ngapara	135	52	3,705	97	246	1	100	2,583 15	100 11	207 0
Maheno	418	3	10,138	318	567	11	1,900	6,531 11	268 1	258 12
Herbert	40	18	84	28	137	3	..	1,166 12	68 9	0 4
Hampden	147	..	4,131	..	103	104	3,600	1,086 1	371 0	12,449 18
Palmerston	311	43	16,729	41	1,028	16	17,200	3,071 9	447 0	8,750 18
Lime Quarry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 3	0 5	34 11
Dunback	13	..	2,614	..	1,157	1	16,400	388 5	182 2	18 1
Waikouaiti	316	5	8,838	33	550	18	400	974 11	266 0	11 10
Seacliff	40	4	..	120	205	91	4,100	142 10	200 19	6 5
Waitati	89	55	327	..	50	75	..	132 10	107 5	..
Purakanui	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	2 10	10 7	..
Port Chalmers Upper	76	..	40	21	3	49	..	4 11	30 3	..
Sawyers' Bay	13	5	..	39	..	..	..	32 6	483 18	792 7
P. Chalmers (Coach'g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	3	3	..	..	149	..	186,800	1,867 17	17,146 16	2,468 15
Burke's	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11	..
Ravensbourne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2	7 8	..
Pelichet Bay	..	..	..	..	..	28	800	184 2	37 14	8,484 13
Dunedin (Pass.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	758	1	163	67	27,680	10	1,419,500	18,828 4	35,615 16	17,864 2
" (Traf. Supt.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caversham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 8	181 10	386 18
Cattle-yards	1,091	240	11,652	691	51	..	7,500	3,464 13	4,353 16	[illegible] 5
Burnside	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	2,000	1,252 9	350 16	32,392 13
Abbotsford	77	..	[illegible]	..	78	..	400	5 16	11 6	26,866 2
Wingatui Junction	325	..	3,281	52	1,117	..	400	472 17	178 6	6,360 14
Middlemarch	668	25	[illegible]	194	[illegible]	..	1,800	539 7	348 17	26 4
Hyde	315	2	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	1	20,500	290 4	353 4	69 17
Ranfurly	529	2	20,760	..	[illegible]	12	30,000	676 2	468 14	47 12
Ida Valley	83	..	4,013	57	[illegible]	..	2,500	80 18	310 19	16 5
Omakau	38	..	6,546	..	[illegible]	..	..	151 14	191 10	20 6
Mosgiel	328	64	3,280	229	246	3	3,400	3,459 6	451 19	10,127 18
Outram	44	..	69	120	1,024	1	13,700	1,164 12	170 16	8 0
Allanton	272	41	3,658	73	160	..	..	1,266 9	70 17	5 5
Henley	212	92	1,379	94	[illegible]	26	8,800	419 11	184 9	10 5
Waihola	54	11	763	..	[illegible]	..	6,000	408 13	[illegible]	2,099 7
Milburn	21	..	7,561	2	[illegible]	..	..	627 15	54 17	215 19
Milton	154	4	38,675	47	[illegible]	1	19,300	5,002 1	528 11	3,723 9
Waitahuna	6	..	5,456	57	131	..	13,500	208 3	[illegible]	281 18
Lawrence	111	2	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	2	400	696 4	1,783 11	40 3
Lovell's Flat	15	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	..	1,242 2	80 10	39,216 12
Stirling	1,265	16	[illegible]	225	273	16	155,200	1,127 9	251 2	99,645 15
Balclutha	1,071	56	[illegible]	213	3,599	790	1,421,400	3,507 17	1,218 6	10,582 2
Clinton	166	8	[illegible]	56	1,008	77	550,700	1,722 8	286 15	20 1
Waipahi	24	1	[illegible]	..	920	6	..	1,227 16	191 17	1,452 5
Tapanui	11	..	7,162	..	317	45	8,500	494 15	177 0	1,701 0
Kelso	48	..	[illegible]	14	971	..	3,800	1,556 5	77 12	90 0
Heriot	122	..	[illegible]	..	2,034	4	4,800	1,615 6	134 18	71 5
Pukerau	21	1	[illegible]	2	521	..	..	2,094 8	198 7	1,040 6
Gore (Coaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	549	60	36,754	147	4,688	30	64,400	10,886 17	1,528 10	818 9
Riversdale	76	1	10,124	68	1,664	2	..	6,882 3	481 14	140 6
Balfour	57	1	4,799	..	1,089	4	2,400	3,750 17	204 13	28 0
Mataura	168	3	5,114	86	496	4	170,000	2,306 4	4,252 12	10,333 2
Edendale	1,379	211	9,446	580	134	21	144,400	2,289 19	560 15	4 0
Wyndham	71	19	3,921	..	785	2	7,100	2,375 7	278 0	31 14
Woodlands	611	..	3,154	86	376	41	2,740,000	2,477 19	365 17	1,283 9
Invercargill (Pass.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	791	30	10,172	449	16,146	645	7,258,000	17,352 19	19,770 18	3,771 11
" (D.T.Mgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waimahaka	643	50	5,746	275	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	934 2	314 1	524 19
Bluff (Coaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	87	..	26	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,980 0
" (Wharf)	..	..	..	..	104	..	162,700	2,730 0	[illegible]	2,617 15
Makarewa	474	50	7,058	80	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	6,768 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thornbury	154	15	2,740	10	291	2	5,400	1,213 11	149 5	55 1
Riverton	93	1	685	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	960 10	559 1	57 10
Orepuki	169	34	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 17
Fairfax	133	13	3,520	11	385	5	274,000	2,868 14	80 5	2,144 14
Otautau	424	2	21,297	172	[illegible]	21	2,171,700	6,840 4	543 0	24,437 14
Winton	228	1	11,788	263	1,352	119	1,358,500	4,361 12	400 11	34 0
Centre Bush	255	13	19,721	103	844	70	951,300	3,699 2	159 15	4 9
Dipton	43	3	3,854	58	676	6	600	1,604 1	131 2	..
Lumsden	292	3	12,374	47	[illegible]	18	600	2,124 12	612 9	5 13
Kingston	11	..	1,599	..	2,313	2	32,100	980 3	712 9	9 14
Accountant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tablet stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	31,587	4,288	1,601,523	38,751	402,132	5,455	76,949,800	545,578 9	390,397 8	578,220 11

Stations.	Ordinary Passengers. £ s. d.	Season Tickets. £ s. d.	Parcels, &c. £ s. d.	Luggage, Mails, and Miscellaneous. £ s. d.	Goods. £ s. d.	Miscellaneous. £ s. d.	Rents and Commission. £ s. d.	Total Value forwarded. £ s. d.
Brought forward	118,644 1 1	9,237 18 10	13,856 6 9	4,251 5 11	227,437 19 1	6,690 3 7	6,946 2 9	[illegible]
Washdyke	259 [illegible] 2	6 0 0	[illegible]	2 0 6	[illegible]	Cr. 0 7 3	21 4 6	[illegible]
Pleasant Point	945 15 0	21 9 6	[illegible]	19 1 10	[illegible]	2 6 2	33 5 2	[illegible]
Albury	543 3 3	25 10 6	[illegible]	6 5 8	[illegible]	5 11 11	14 11 2	[illegible]
Fairlie	1,900 0 10	7 11 6	[illegible]	15 18 2	[illegible]	14 7 9	55 2 0	[illegible]
Timaru (Coaching)	12,807 2 2	551 3 4	[illegible]	477 0 11	Cr. 41 2 1	8 9 3	14 7 6	[illegible]
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	17,962 2 6	2,191 9 11	1,038 15 6	[illegible]
" (Wharf)	..	..	..	..	3,505 7 11	..	326 7 8	[illegible]
St. Andrew's	908 8 9	29 15 6	87 6 1	19 9 9	[illegible]	0 12 7	61 15 0	[illegible]
Makikihi	[illegible]	13 18 0	67 2 1	13 16 11	1,337 7 6	1 5 7	63 17 8	[illegible]
Studholme	[illegible]	14 0 0	106 1 10	24 18 4	2,448 19 6	1 19 5	63 6 9	[illegible]
Waimate	[illegible]	4 0 0	[illegible]	54 10 8	4,074 11 11	5 17 7	105 10 4	[illegible]
Morven	[illegible]	5 0 0	70 11 8	6 1 9	1,949 10 11	0 8 0	..	[illegible]
Glenavy	722 18 3	19 13 0	83 12 9	15 6 6	1,337 10 5	0 1 10	4 15 0	[illegible]
Pukeuri Junction	144 6 7	0 10 0	167 4 3	2 19 11	3,582 3 9	0 2 6	10 17 0	[illegible]
Duntroon	495 11 1	5 12 8	46 4 6	4 13 2	1,664 7 9	0 4 7	6 6 0	[illegible]
Kurow	[illegible]	6 13 9	141 9 10	8 17 9	2,018 9 8	0 13 0	7 17 4	[illegible]
Oamaru (Coaching)	10,635 11 7	254 9 1	1,486 12 6	383 6 7	Cr. 64 2 1	8 13 11	..	12,704 11 4
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	9,491 6 8	163 13 3	431 17 0	10,086 16 11
Breakwater	..	..	..	..	1,180 16 11	768 6 6	88 7 5	2,037 10 10
Waiareka Junction	156 3 10	0 13 9	145 0 1	..	5,645 11 1	3 0 2	1 5 0	6,251 13 11
Ngapara	274 10 3	16 19 6	53 2 1	8 2 4	1,100 14 7	1 15 7	2 0 0	1,452 4 4
Maheno	802 9 0	21 12 6	132 6 6	11 4 0	[illegible]	2 8 6	6 2 6	4,659 11 8
Herbert	504 9 11	10 4 0	173 10 10	5 9 10	[illegible]	1 4 1	..	1,084 19 2
Hampden	702 0 10	14 19 0	204 16 7	17 0 5	4,042 9 10	5 19 10	37 9 9	5,084 16 3
Palmerston	2,781 3 7	49 19 6	105 4 4	33 18 0	[illegible]	62 2 8	166 2 6	7,150 16 2
Lime Quarry	..	..	..	..	349 4 1	..	..	349 4 1
Dunback	152 4 5	5 0 0	52 19 10	0 2 10	700 19 9	1 16 0	3 19 6	917 2 4
Waikouaiti	785 3 2	28 19 0	207 17 7	12 7 3	1,074 13 10	0 18 7	18 2 10	2,128 2 3
Seacliff	[illegible]	117 12 6	190 8 6	2 0 10	[illegible]	2 0 0	1 10 0	1,264 15 4
Waitati	552 5 2	22 12 6	103 12 1	5 3 7	228 11 7	0 11 7	1 0 0	913 16 6
Purakanui	105 1 7	5 3 0	15 19 1	0 1 5	19 5 9	0 2 8	..	145 13 6
Port Chalmers Upper	1,790 2 5	159 11 6	88 3 9	3 2 11	60 5 8	0 8 11	2 10 0	2,104 8 2
Sawyers' Bay	606 19 5	208 9 0	7 14 4	1 3 8	339 17 3	0 2 7	..	1,164 6 3
P. Chalmers (Coach'g)	4,034 5 7	927 16 5	91 1 11	14 16 8	Cr. 3 12 8	1 5 7	..	5,065 13 6
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	10,036 4 5	2,013 4 4	80 1 0	12,129 9 9
Burke's	179 14 5	286 6 8	2 8 6	0 11 2	1 12 8	0 0 5	..	470 8 10
Ravensbourne	722 5 11	836 12 10	9 9 1	4 1 11	6 15 3	0 2 10	..	1,579 7 10
Pelichet Bay	1,103 5 9	293 18 0	14 4 1	4 17 2	1,035 8 2	10 11 6	..	2,462 4 8
Dunedin (Pass.)	54,753 16 4	5,060 4 10	..	864 0 0	Cr. 168 5 0	25 13 3	1,957 7 0	62,492 16 5
" (Parcels)	..	..	7,814 15 8	1,438 2 8	Cr. 109 8 5	6 8 11	..	9,149 18 10
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	64,279 16 0	587 8 10	643 3 2	65,510 8 0
" (Traf. Supt.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caversham	1,738 9 1	367 11 3	86 19 9	24 19 0	380 1 4	2 2 3	7 5 0	2,607 7 8
Cattle-yards	257 17 7	145 3 5	9 13 6	1 2 6	[illegible]	15 10 5	..	3,843 9 11
Burnside	832 1 7	488 3 4	8 8 11	5 5 8	[illegible]	0 6 9	31 8 9	4,952 18 2
Abbotsford	849 13 5	436 11 0	18 12 5	4 2 7	2,571 11 1	0 5 6	1 5 0	3,882 4 0
Wingatui Junction	689 16 1	132 9 0	106 16 7	9 8 2	[illegible]	0 2 2	5 13 4	2,558 10 9
Middlemarch	518 13 11	5 0 0	255 15 7	8 8 2	1,292 11 11	2 19 10	8 15 0	2,092 4 5
Hyde	223 8 4	..	223 4 9	1 18 6	2,285 2 7	2 7 5	8 10 0	2,744 11 7
Ranfurly	679 17 2	..	172 10 3	7 5 5	2,934 10 1	1 8 5	2 5 0	3,797 16 4
Ida Valley	1,094 2 2	..	56 18 10	5 8 7	777 13 1	400 9 9	3 0 0	2,337 12 5
Omakau	1,960 0 1	2 0 0	132 0 3	19 4 8	1,725 12 8	0 15 11	7 15 0	3,847 8 10
Mosgiel	3,145 5 7	597 16 11	390 11 11	60 0 1	2,345 6 4	2 14 6	3 10 0	6,545 5 4
Outram	844 4 6	37 17 9	152 14 1	10 19 4	495 8 1	17 12 0	1 0 0	1,559 15 9
Allanton	528 12 9	29 2 6	225 13 11	7 4 3	678 6 4	0 11 11	..	1,469 11 8
Henley	541 10 9	..	114 6 4	5 15 8	401 19 8	0 16 7	18 15 0	1,083 4 0
Waihola	365 5 1	18 2 6	28 16 11	9 13 0	619 1 0	0 5 4	..	1,041 3 7
Milburn	236 8 2	15 18 6	22 8 10	2 11 3	1,611 11 9	0 3 4	..	1,889 1 10
Milton	3,002 5 6	64 11 0	233 19 8	51 14 11	4,780 16 7	198 6 3	121 0 0	8,452 13 11
Waitahuna	509 5 9	8 18 0	45 0 7	5 4 8	815 4 5	6 19 4	8 9 0	1,399 1 9
Lawrence	2,691 13 2	0 10 0	253 8 3	19 18 8	3,348 6 0	5 14 4	7 10 0	6,327 0 0
Lovell's Flat	395 16 11	18 15 2	36 2 11	3 8 6	9,689 11 3	378 2 3	..	10,521 17 0
Stirling	1,896 8 11	19 16 0	206 12 8	13 16 2	31,188 7 0	222 11 1	18 14 0	33,566 5 10
Balclutha	4,619 14 11	94 15 3	844 12 10	52 9 4	9,126 1 9	41 10 7	9 12 6	14,788 17 2
Clinton	2,536 1 8	14 1 0	109 12 6	20 15 1	2,151 2 1	2 0 5	53 12 2	4,887 4 11
Waipahi	403 11 1	8 7 0	84 10 3	6 13 5	1,623 5 6	2 10 2	41 9 8	2,170 7 1
Tapanui	693 9 0	..	102 12 3	6 1 1	979 0 11	0 8 6	2 0 0	1,783 11 8
Kelso	161 16 0	..	46 0 6	3 14 4	1,412 1 3	2 0 9	47 1 6	1,972 14 4
Heriot	719 4 7	2 10 0	66 10 4	3 18 4	2,438 1 0	88 18 2	..	3,319 2 5
Pukerau	365 9 9	5 10 0	39 13 6	1 14 4	1,235 5 8	0 11 4	24 3 6	1,672 8 1
Gore (Coaching)	6,740 12 11	29 13 9	691 8 0	128 1 0	Cr. 32 19 11	38 2 10	615 15 11	8,210 14 6
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	8,590 11 6	27 18 4	183 14 0	8,802 3 10
Riversdale	1,466 7 2	26 12 0	141 4 1	15 17 1	3,768 11 5	19 1 4	62 5 0	5,499 18 1
Balfour	661 11 5	15 11 0	56 8 2	4 12 1	2,190 6 6	0 9 7	27 0 0	2,955 18 9
Mataura	1,247 6 9	47 16 3	119 12 7	24 15 5	6,498 4 2	7 10 1	78 9 0	8,723 14 3
Edendale	1,577 11 4	59 9 6	110 16 5	19 17 5	2,492 17 0	3 12 5	9 10 0	4,273 14 1
Wyndham	1,152 6 4	8 6 8	99 6 3	9 9 0	1,529 13 4	9 4 11	6 0 0	2,814 6 6
Woodlands	851 18 3	11 12 0	193 5 2	9 1 6	4,305 10 10	6 19 5	11 10 0	5,389 17 2
Invercargill (Pass.)	24,030 8 8	1,956 12 5	..	..	Cr. 47 7 9	25 12 10	..	25,974 6 2
" (Parcels)	..	..	2,911 7 7	556 5 3	Cr. 49 8 9	1 0 4	..	3,419 4 5
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	36,278 1 10	306 6 2	978 12 7	37,563 0 7
" (D.T.Mgr.)	..	..	..	102 10 0	..	..	..	102 10 0
Waimahaka	1,652 1 1	5 0 0	115 9 6	6 8 1	2,002 18 3	1 9 3	11 0 0	3,794 6 2
Bluff (Coaching)	2,492 13 8	264 12 6	84 5 6	22 11 9	Cr. 5 7 5	5 11 3	..	2,864 7 3
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	15,443 12 9	933 3 8	336 12 6	16,713 8 11
" (Wharf)	..	..	..	..	498 17 1	..	167 7 9	666 4 10
Makarewa	162 12 1	26 7 6	274 7 10	1 12 1	6,492 15 0	4 7 1	19 10 0	6,981 11 7
Thornbury	524 19 3	7 10 0	144 5 6	7 7 3	769 15 10	2 10 0	..	1,456 7 10
Riverton	1,433 5 3	131 17 5	196 2 11	28 8 8	13,151 2 2	5 4 3	37 2 0	14,983 2 8
Orepuki	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59 18 0	[illegible]
Fairfax	301 18 8	11 2 0	50 10 7	3 2 10	1,865 10 5	2 10 9	..	2,234 15 3
Otautau	2,808 1 4	22 13 5	234 3 6	12 8 8	13,411 0 9	18 2 5	46 13 10	16,553 3 11
Winton	2,542 6 11	38 2 6	280 10 0	20 12 10	4,355 4 3	7 17 7	64 7 2	7,309 1 3
Centre Bush	463 5 0	13 8 8	100 13 2	4 15 7	3,399 19 5	3 2 5	2 10 0	3,987 14 3
Dipton	540 15 11	8 0 0	70 18 11	5 2 11	999 17 7	0 13 4	7 10 0	1,632 18 8
Lumsden	2,872 0 8	70 7 0	197 18 10	28 16 11	3,084 6 3	3 2 4	36 15 0	6,293 7 0
Kingston	2,007 18 0	12 4 0	115 7 8	10 3 11	2,376 4 0	50 2 9	1 0 0	4,573 0 4
Accountant	1,644 5 0	4,861 16 1	..	10,085 17 0	Cr. 8 11 4	1,052 17 7	3,736 16 3	21,373 0 7
Tablet stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	319,115 12 4	28,434 14 2	38,914 11 7	19,218 3 5	621,253 11 3	16,541 5 10	19,147 6 5	1,062,625 5 0

Stations.	Inward: Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Drays, &c.	Trucks of Lime, Chaff, &c.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool.	Trucks of Firewood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain. Ts. c.	Merchandise. Ts. c.	Minerals. Ts. c.
Hurunui-Bluff Section—continued. Brought forward	149,608	3,214	470	7,489	489	4,688	13,522	2,966	880,285	3,926	189,538	1,707⅜	36,202,400	195,605 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washdyke	[illegible]	71	1	46	10	6	103	2	164,657	1	132	1	90,700	1,325 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Point	[illegible]	5	7	90	13	9	39	1	6,722	..	8	18	273,800	1,128 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albury	[illegible]	48	18	128	34	17	124	30	7,147	17	..	68	511,100	1,201 12	1,012 16	[illegible]
Fairlie	[illegible]	36	20	222	14	9	50	..	1,860	26	..	40	292,200	1,293 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timaru (Coaching)	[illegible]	211	98	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	91	481	516	9	111,085	66	32,975	197	6,274,200	49,820 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
" (Wharf)	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	43	..	32,235	..	7,000	35,358 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Andrew's	[illegible]	3	3	90	3	2	26	..	32,461	31	184	9	352,300	1,549 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Makikihi	[illegible]	13	3	48	12	..	44	1	6,296	128	..	8	74,500	762 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Studholme	[illegible]	27	8	91	1	110	94	7	19,457	38	..	19	108,200	1,488 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waimate	[illegible]	96	22	142	2	8	86	..	2,321	42	..	59	922,200	1,459 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morven	1,053	15	1	21	5	1	24	1	2,977	1	..	31	219,600	396 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenavy	1,960	10	..	72	7	4	106	..	7,881	60	..	11	139,600	515 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pukeuri Junction	287	31	2	32	2	24	162	..	10,096	..	31	..	35,000	166 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duntroon	3,506	22	7	97	3	2	30	2	1,380	1	..	12	136,400	637 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurow	4,025	43	6	187	5	11	79	..	1,572	2	..	23	175,600	676 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oamaru (Coaching)	13,823	240	26	428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	38	143	397	4	20,836	299	7,776	141	2,548,100	15,253 10	9,656 3	14,213 8
Breakwater	..	..	..	..	..	24	26	..	746	..	10,749	..		20,367 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waiareka Junction	259	7	1	28	..	2	57	18	18,256	27	..	3	81,600	189 13	67 9	[illegible]
Ngapara	6,356	33	11	94	9	8	155	5	1,272	21	..	24	359,900	2,091 8	905 19	[illegible]
Maheno	1,987	13	3	62	7	1	111	..	4,407	170	1,201	32	170,500	1,223 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herbert	1,186	2	2	33	..	2	1	..	507	..	..	2	83,700	327 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hampden	2,884	27	1	85	2	7	42	36	4,183	..	..	13	146,400	897 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palmerston	4,465	69	8	209	2	10	202	29	3,149	7	..	66	273,000	765 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime Quarry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	9 14	1 1	[illegible]
Dunback	1,100	21	5	24	5	2	13	..	95	..	..	20	114,400	2,154 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waikouaiti	2,415	44	4	226	2	4	190	64	3,624	..	..	48	161,000	523 2	[illegible]	2,171 16
Seacliff	2,242	11	2	124	1	21	51	32	661	20	..	2	146,500	736 6	487 10	[illegible]
Waitati	851	9	1	74	..	11	88	2	3,463	..	..	9	44,800	401 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purakanui	238	4	1	56	..	3	34	..	360	87	..	..	14,800	148 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Chalmers Upper	104	1	..	22	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 6	[illegible]	..
Sawyers' Bay	285	..	..	13	..	14	15	4	..	70	..	..	60,100	342 11	1,412 0	1,701 10
P. Chalmers (Coaching)	2,704	7	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	2	71	4	1	48	1	35,633	22	549,400	7,651 11	25,872 19	[illegible]
Burke's	74	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	0 9	5 10	6 0
Ravensbourne	225	..	..	29	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	33,000	74 12	1 18	1,094 17
Pelichet Bay	276	..	..	24	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	16	173,400	6,251 8	89 1	17,527 18
Dunedin (Passengers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)	35,093	542	100	1,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	24	3,789	942	31	2,309	90	26,271	186	10,505,100	39,939 0	38,478 16	115,172 17
" (Traf. Supt.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caversham	969	1	1	100	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	34	4,400	419 8	103 9	[illegible]
Cattle-yards	148	7	..	41	4	45	5,146	221	147,861	2,551	182	..	292,300	535 4	2,271 8	10,726 6
Burnside	381	..	..	17	2	278	31	1	403	..	55	25	130,600	3,100 8	556 13	[illegible]
Abbotsford	376	1	1	59	1	4	104	..	630	..	79	3	49,100	85 8	114 18	[illegible]
Wingatui Junction	657	93	..	97	..	13	22	..	842	366	..	2	33,400	334 16	665 13	[illegible]
Middlemarch	4,215	31	13	282	12	3	316	34	2,647	..	..	29	216,900	632 10	601 13	[illegible]
Hyde	1,143	22	2	73	6	2	44	..	1,615	..	..	4	30,500	259 5	177 1	[illegible]
Ranfurly	4,026	46	20	130	9	3	139	21	5,316	..	..	29	231,100	748 9	1,129 16	[illegible]
Ida Valley	2,276	21	8	38	16	7	80	1	353	1	..	6	278,200	818 12	1,453 1	1,412 15
Omakau	3,457	59	22	65	8	5	252	76	1,099	1		35	261,200	914 12	2,171 10	[illegible]
Mosgiel	3,140	154	..	108	5	9	458	11	1,234	5	66	16	246,100	1,867 18	856 1	[illegible]
Outram	2,065	22	2	64	2	55	130	15	791	117	1,381	22	244,300	1,386 13	803 10	[illegible]
Allanton	939	16	1	59	2	10	734	1	1,376	17	..	11	81,400	261 14	144 0	[illegible]
Henley	1,552	12	4	77	2	26	267	1	577	25	..	2	57,700	611 6	312 17	[illegible]
Waihola	886	3	..	38	2	7	1	..	208	..	..	31	30,700	271 10	[illegible]	770 18
Milburn	506	8	..	18	..	..	25	..	510	..	..	39	12,500	333 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milton	4,873	66	5	188	7	45	163	1	8,141	27	183	33	408,900	2,875 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waitahuna	1,565	24	12	45	2	10	14	..	189	..	..	9	[illegible]	549 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	5,501	129	11	125	3	21	203	1	1,932	2	..	25	288,200	1,457 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lovell's Flat	869	15	3	28	3	8	19	1	291	..	..	84	94,600	514 11	[illegible]	1,227 17
Stirling	3,911	10	3	61	2	36	102	..	247	144	..	194	388,600	1,039 9	[illegible]	4,438 6
Balclutha	7,506	149	34	276	19	158	438	59	6,903	3	..	81	683,200	2,820 19	[illegible]	5,129 16
Clinton	6,501	50	19	278	6	27	126	55	2,072	62	..	49	302,500	2,080 16	706 1	12,712 4
Waipahi	862	12	..	47	1	..	8	..	111	..	..	10	34,300	483 3	118 15	545 1
Tapanui	2,558	65	5	51	4	8	17	2	162	..	..	..	133,000	749 0	494 1	1,149 16
Kelso	1,198	12	4	30	..	2	6	1	40	16	..	10	258,800	587 12	230 2	1,677 2
Heriot	1,404	23	7	47	5	34	53	65	1,164	..	33	57	273,400	531 11	621 3	[illegible]
Pukerau	911	2	2	34	1	1	7	..	66	..	1	19	267,200	667 0	306 3	732 18
Gore (Coaching)	12,178	236	14	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" (Goods)	..	..		..	31	219	430	4	2,165	12	1,705	149	1,702,900	8,593 18	3,961 13	4,889 8
Riversdale	5,115	26	7	142	9	9	56	62	613	1	..	71	437,200	2,064 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balfour	2,218	17	5	95	3	17	48	1	443	..	..	46	161,400	976 6	423 17	[illegible]
Mataura	4,573	24	6	73	13	25	150	48	15,528	..	..	61	575,400	1,896 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edendale	3,143	60	5	147	25	33	548	52	1,580	497	..	81	277,800	1,307 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyndham	3,403	48	8	64	18	38	86	..	366	..	..	22	370,300	1,223 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodlands	1,711	11	2	77	5	84	317	39	398	69	315	23	15,900	1,507 4	[illegible]	2,814 6
Invercargill (Pas'ng'rs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Parcels)	23,452	368	13	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	70	685	1,518	93	41,699	613	12,450	785	3,442,400	17,263 11	14,590 1	33,794 4
" (D.T.Mgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waimahaka	4,024	46	2	83	17	233	253	49	978	677	1	75	177,600	1,648 1	726 2	4,150 8
Bluff (Coaching)	4,602	44	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Goods)	..	..	..	..	2	320	105	15	13,171	80	22,929	81	1,126,400	46,953 6	13,312 17	[illegible]
" (Wharf)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,872	..	14,100	29,677 17	7,204 7	[illegible]
Makarewa	2,532	13	1	39	1	331	534	1	5,678	40	3	71	279,000	730 19	844 9	4,055 2
Thornbury	[illegible]	52	3	72	6	63	78	2	[illegible]	108	..	23	99,700	1,321 15	521 4	[illegible]
Riverton	2,986	48	..	68	5	64	63	17	[illegible]	9	..	77	40,500	731 5	532 18	1,492 7
Orepuki	[illegible]	65	5	87	19	37	173	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfax	1,080	21	2	38	7	14	19	..	84	..	1	14	404,300	619 6	198 10	2,844 0
Otautau	6,007	101	10	174	32	28	230	27	906	..	1	[illegible]	34,800	2,425 1	1,572 17	2,561 6
Winton	5,554	113	2	180	21	140	337	1	1,653	81	..	19	219,300	2,496 1	1,550 13	3,351 15
Centre Bush	1,994	46	3	65	11	26	36	1	1,704	40	..	3	7,600	954 19	339 10	1,434 2
Dipton	1,800	22	4	57	10	4	54	1	423	..	..	12	76,300	591 9	325 1	1,097 9
Lumsden	3,202	48	4	250	12	87	54	2	1,693	5	139	55	262,300	872 17	682 19	2,013 16
Kingston	5,179	47	10	250	11	15	150	18	2,531	12	..	23	371,000	956 15	1,741 7	2,719 4
Accountant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tablet stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	442,682	7,391	1,146	17,525	1,236	13,052	31,587	4,288	1,601,523	38,751	402,132	5,455	76,949,800	545,578 9	390,397 8	578,220 11

H. DAVIDSON, Accountant.

INWARD.														
cks f ne, uff, c.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bales of Wool	Trucks of Fire-wood.	Timber, Superficial Feet.	Grain.		Merchan-dise.		Minerals.		Stations.
								Ts.	c.	Ts.	c.	Ts.	c.	HURUNUI–BLUFF SECTION —*continued.*
583	13,522	2,966	880,285	3,926	189,538	1,707⅔	36,202,400	195,605	7	189,996	3	179,665	18	Brought forward.
6	103	2	164,657	1	132	1	90,700	1,325	17	206	4	3,200	12	Washdyke.
9	39	1	6,722	..	8	18	273,800	1,128	12	599	4	1,435	15	Pleasant Point.
17	124	30	7,147	17	..	68	511,100	1,201	12	1,042	16	714	9	Albury.
9	50	..	1,860	26	..	40	292,200	1,293	6	787	9	1,434	18	Fairlie.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Timaru (Coaching).
481	516	9	111,085	66	32,975	197	6,274,200	49,830	4	33,213	0	17,810	19	„ (Goods).
	4	..	43	..	32,235	..	7,000	35,353	0	805	1	810	9	„ (Wharf).
2	26	..	32,461	31	184	9	352,300	1,549	8	819	8	3,509	17	St. Andrew's.
	44	1	6,296	128	..	8	74,500	762	11	363	15	912	5	Makikihi.
10	94	7	19,457	38	..	19	108,200	1,488	10	243	16	786	9	Studholme.
8	86	..	2,321	42	..	59	922,200	1,459	5	2,196	7	4,413	14	Waimate.
1	24	1	2,977	1	..	31	219,600	396	7	249	17	908	3	Morven.
4	106	..	7,881	60	..	11	139,600	515	13	295	15	818	1	Glenavy.
24	162	..	10,096	..	31	..	35,000	166	10	114	13	683	11	Pukeuri Junction.
2	30	2	1,380	1	..	12	136,400	637	1	523	13	957	3	Duntroon.
11	79	..	1,572	2	..	23	175,600	676	14	653	2	1,303	14	Kurow.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Oamaru (Coaching).
43	397	4	20,836	299	7,776	141	2,548,100	15,253	10	9,656	3	14,213	8	„ (Goods).
24	26	..	746	..	10,749	..	..	20,367	11	689	3	1,387	15	Breakwater.
2	57	18	18,256	27	..	3	81,600	189	13	67	9	1,323	17	Waiareka Junction.
8	155	5	1,272	21	..	24	359,900	2,091	8	905	19	2,916	5	Ngapara.
1	111	..	4,407	170	1,201	32	170,500	1,223	14	446	12	2,223	3	Maheno.
2	1	..	507	..	..	2	83,700	327	15	158	17	845	8	Herbert.
7	42	36	4,183	..	..	13	146,400	897	17	492	18	804	0	Hampden.
10	202	29	3,149	7	..	66	273,000	765	10	731	7	1,799	4	Palmerston.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	9	14	1	1	807	2	Lime Quarry.
2	13	..	95	..	..	20	114,400	2,154	12	367	4	1,862	18	Dunback.
4	190	64	3,624	..	..	48	161,000	523	2	430	7	2,171	10	Waikouaiti.
21	51	32	661	20	..	2	146,500	736	6	487	10	2,498	3	Seacliff.
11	88	2	3,463	..	..	9	44,800	401	13	166	0	424	13	Waitati.
3	34	..	360	87	..	..	14,800	148	14	36	2	36	15	Purakanui.
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	34	18	..		Port Chalmers Upper.
14	15	4	..	70	..	..	60,100	342	11	1,412	0	1,701	10	Sawyers' Bay.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		P.Chalmers (Coaching).
71	4	1	48	1	35,633	22	549,400	7,651	11	25,872	19	7,970	13	„ (Goods).
	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	0	9	5	10	6	0	Burke's.
15	..	..	..	..	..	1	33,000	74	12	1	18	1,094	17	Ravensbourne.
78	..	..	..	..	..	16	173,400	6,251	8	89	1	17,527	18	Pelichet Bay.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Dunedin (Passengers).
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		„ (Parcels).
39	942	31	2,309	90	26,274	186	10,505,100	39,939	0	38,478	16	115,172	17	„ (Goods).
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		„ (Traf. Supt.).
41	..	..	..	..	..	34	4,400	419	8	103	9	6,532	6	Caversham.
45	5,146	221	147,861	2,551	182	..	292,300	535	4	2,271	8	10,726	6	Cattle-yards.
78	31	1	403	..	55	25	130,600	3,100	8	556	13	4,156	4	Burnside.
4	104	..	630	..	79	3	49,100	85	8	114	18	301	0	Abbotsford.
13	22	..	842	366	..	2	33,400	334	16	665	13	656	3	Wingatui Junction.
3	316	34	2,647	..	..	29	216,900	632	10	601	13	1,716	5	Middlemarch.
2	44	..	1,615	..	..	4	30,500	259	5	177	1	558	3	Hyde.
3	139	21	5,316	..	..	29	231,100	748	9	1,129	16	2,011	6	Ranfurly.
7	80	1	353	1	..	6	278,200	818	12	1,453	1	1,412	15	Ida Valley.
5	252	76	1,099	1	..	35	261,200	914	12	2,171	10	721	11	Omakau.
9	458	11	1,234	5	66	16	246,100	1,867	18	856	1	984	7	Mosgiel.
55	130	15	791	117	1,381	22	244,300	1,386	13	803	10	3,849	13	Outram.
10	734	1	1,376	17	..	11	81,400	261	14	144	0	1,694	15	Allanton.
26	267	1	577	25	..	2	57,700	611	6	312	17	1,909	4	Henley.
7	1	..	208	..	..	31	30,700	271	10	137	18	770	18	Waihola.
	25	..	510	..	..	39	12,500	333	13	129	10	8,091	15	Milburn.
45	163	1	8,141	27	183	33	408,900	2,875	18	918	15	4,621	6	Milton.
10	14	..	189	..	..	9	120,900	549	4	337	8	3,611	18	Waitahuna.
21	203	1	1,932	2	..	25	288,200	1,457	1	2,735	19	7,824	9	Lawrence.
8	19	1	291	..	..	84	94,600	514	11	182	10	1,227	15	Lovell's Flat.
36	102	..	247	144	..	194	388,600	1,039	9	1,157	3	4,438	6	Stirling.
58	438	59	6,903	3	..	81	683,200	2,820	19	1,935	11	5,129	16	Balclutha.
27	126	55	2,072	62	..	49	302,500	2,080	16	766	1	12,712	4	Clinton.
	8	..	111	..	..	10	34,300	483	3	118	15	545	1	Waipahi.
8	17	2	162	..	..	..	133,000	749	0	494	1	1,149	16	Tapanui.
2	6	1	40	16	..	10	258,800	587	12	230	2	1,677	2	Kelso.
34	53	65	1,164	..	33	57	273,400	531	11	621	3	2,590	8	Heriot.
1	7	..	66	..	1	19	267,200	667	0	306	3	732	18	Pukerau.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Gore (Coaching).
19	430	4	2,165	12	1,705	149	1,702,900	8,593	18	3,961	13	4,889	8	„ (Goods).
9	56	62	613	1	..	71	437,200	2,064	12	1,432	14	2,940	12	Riversdale.
17	48	1	443	..	..	46	161,400	976	6	423	17	2,137	5	Balfour.
25	150	48	15,528	..	..	61	575,400	1,896	9	2,611	15	1,087	17	Mataura.
33	548	52	1,580	497	..	81	277,800	1,307	3	646	5	3,505	7	Edendale.
38	86	..	366	..	..	22	370,300	1,223	7	844	5	4,166	19	Wyndham.
84	317	39	398	69	315	23	15,900	1,507	4	1,050	3	2,814	6	Woodlands.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Invercargill (Pas'ng'rs).
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		„ (Parcels).
85	1,518	93	41,699	613	12,450	785	3,442,400	17,263	11	14,590	1	33,794	4	„ (Goods).
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		„ (D.T.Mgr.).
33	253	49	978	677	1	75	177,600	1,648	1	726	2	4,150	8	Waimahaka.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..		Bluff (Coaching).
20	195	15	13,171	80	22,929	84	1,126,400	46,953	6	13,312	17	6,372	6	„ (Goods).
	..	..	..	..	25,872	..	14,100	29,677	17	7,204	7	249	19	„ (Wharf).
31	534	1	5,678	40	3	71	279,000	730	19	844	9	4,055	2	Makarewa.
63	78	2	1,239	108	..	23	99,700	1,321	15	521	4	976	17	Thornbury.
64	63	17	86	9	..	77	40,500	731	5	532	18	1,492	7	Riverton.
37	159	43	1,649	39	1	54	114,500	1,080	5	1,909	15	1,058	19	Orepuki.

RETURN No. 13.

STATEMENT of CARRIAGE and WAGON STOCK, and TARPAULINS, for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Description.	Class.	Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Gisborne.	Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth.	Hurunui-Bluff.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	Total.
CARRIAGES.													
Royal saloon, bogie, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Gallery-cars, ,, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Saloon, bogie, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
,, ,, 41 feet	A	...	...	...	3	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	9
,, ,, 39½ feet	A	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	14
,, ,, 37½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, ,, 35 feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Refreshment-cars, bogie, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
,, ,, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	10
Corridor, bogie, first class, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	4	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	17
First class, bogie, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	3	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	16
,, ,, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	8
,, ,, 42½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
,, ,, 30 feet	B	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7
,, 6-wheel	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
,, 4-wheel	D	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	8
Corridor, bogie, composite, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	4	...	6	18	...	...	...	...	28
Composite, bogie, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	14	...	15	11	3	1	...	...	44
,, ,, 46 feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
,, ,, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	48	...	67	107	9	2	2	5	240
,, ,, 42½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	13	30	...	...	...	...	43
,, ,, 39½ feet	A	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	2	1	1	1	14
,, ,, 30 feet	B	...	...	...	5	...	15	22	...	...	...	...	42
,, 6-wheel	C	...	4	2	...	2	...	6	2	...	2	...	18
,, 4-wheel	D	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
Corridor, bogie, second class, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	4	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	18
Second class, bogie, 47½ feet	A	...	...	...	13	...	17	32	...	...	...	...	62
,, ,, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	23	...	26	73	7	3	2	...	134
,, ,, 42½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7
,, ,, 39½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5
,, ,, 35 feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, ,, 30 feet	B	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	11
,, ,, 30 feet	E	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
,, 6-wheel	C	...	3	2	...	2	3	13	2	...	2	...	27
,, 4-wheel	D	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	9
Postal, bogie, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
,, ,, 39½ feet	A	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, ,, 30 feet	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
,, composite, 44 feet	A	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Totals	...	3	12	5	140	4	221	426	28	7	10	8	864
WAGONS, ETC.													
Brake-vans, 4-wheel	F	2	4	2	12	1	20	57	7	2	4	3	114
,, bogie	F	...	...	...	33	...	59	84	5	4	...	1	186
,, Fell	F	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Horse-boxes	G	...	...	...	23	...	76	71	4	...	1	1	176
Cattle	H	2	2	...	70	...	81	171	3	1	2	2	334
Sheep	J	...	...	...	84	...	333	306	3	...	2	24	752
Covered goods	K	1	6	1	63	...	87	316	15	3	6	3	501
Sleeping-vans	K	...	...	...	8	...	15	48	3	1	...	...	75
High-sides	L	4	12	4	728	16	1,364	3,964	123	12	51	74	6,352
,,	LA	...	...	...	125	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,225
Low-sides	M	4	18	12	63	10	227	815	57	24	14	21	1,265
Work-train	MB	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Timber	N	10	72	62	80	...	99	167	36	33	8	...	567
Iron hopper	O	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	232	160	...	...	432
Platform coal	P	22	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Movable iron hopper	Q	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	313	...	...	363
Frozen meat	W	...	...	...	27	...	30	70	...	...	...	...	127
Cool	X	...	1	...	67	...	138	64	...	...	...	7	277
Work-train hopper	Y	...	...	...	40	...	51	50	13	...	...	...	154
High-side, bogie	R	...	...	2	68	...	84	51	9	...	...	...	214
,, ,,	RB	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	30
Sheep ,,	S	...	...	...	8	...	37	51	...	...	...	...	96
Cattle ,,	T	...	...	...	8	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	44
Platform, bogie	U	1	2	...	45	2	136	42	42	...	2	...	272
Gas storeholders, ,,	UA	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	9
Platform, ,,	UB	...	...	...	5	...	36	20	4	...	...	...	65
Horse-boxes, ,,	UG	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Frozen meat, ,,	V	...	...	...	...	...	28	53	...	...	...	...	81
Covered goods, ,,	Z	...	...	...	...	...	15	21	...	...	...	...	36
Totals	...	46	200	83	1,597	29	2,978	7,567	606	553	90	136	13,885
TARPAULINS	...	13	37	14	1,025	20	2,060	6,662	145	30	76	170	10,252

RETURN No. 14.

Statement of Locomotive Stock for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Class.	Type.	Cylinder.		Coupled Wheels.		Truck Wheels.		Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Gisborne.	Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth.	Hurunui-Bluff.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	Total Engines.
		Diameter.	Stroke.	No.	Diameter.	No.	Diameter.												
		In.	In.		Ft. in.		In.												
A	Tank ...	8	15	4	2 6¼	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	2
B	Tender ...	16	22	8	3 6¼	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
C	Tank ...	9½	18	4	2 6¼	2	18	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	6
D	,, ...	9½	18	4	3 0½	2	18	1	...	...	...	2	8	15	1	...	1	1	29
F	,, ...	10½	18	6	3 0½	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	11	37	5	3	1	...	72
FA	,, ...	12	18	6	3 0½	2	24¼	...	2	...	4	...	2	8	...	2	2	...	20
G	,, ...	10½	18	4	3 0½	4	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
H	,, Fell ...	14	16	4	2 8	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	6
J	Tender ...	14	20	6	3 6¼	2	24¼	...	...	...	7	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	32
K	,, ...	12	20	4	4 0¼	4	30¼	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	8
L	Tank ...	12	18	4	3 6¼	6	26½	...	...	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	10
LA	,, Midland ...	12	18	4	3 9	4	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
M	,, ...	13	20	4	3 6¼	6	28½	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
N	Tender ...	15	20	6	4 1	4	28½	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10
O	,, ...	15	18	8	3 0¼	2	28½	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	6
P	,, ...	15	20	8	3 5	2	26½	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	10
Q	,, ...	16	22	6	4 1	2 4	30 26	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	13
R	Single Fairlie ...	12¼	16	6	3 0½	4	36½	...	...	...	1	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	18
S	,, ...	13	16	6	3 0½	4	36½	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
T	Tender ...	15	18	8	3 0¼	2	25¼	..	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	..	6
U	,, New Zealand	16	20	6	4 6	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
UA	,, British ...	16	20	6	4 1	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
UB	,, American ...	16	20	6	4 1⅛	4	26⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
UB	,, ,, ...	16	22	6	4 1	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	2
UC	,, British ...	16	22	6	4 1	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	...	...	10
V	,, ...	15	20	6	4 1⅛	4	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
W	Tank, New Zealand	14	20	6	3 0½	4	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	2
WA	,, ,,	14	20	6	3 3¾	4	28½	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	11
WB	,, American ...	14	20	6	3 3¾	4	25	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	12
WD	,, ,, ...	14	20	6	3 3¾	6	25	...	...	...	2	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	18
WE	,, ...	16	22	6	3 6¼	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
WF	,, New Zealand	14	22	6	3 3	6	30	...	...	...	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	14
	Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	50	2	108	187	13	10	4	5	389

RETURN No. 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the MILEAGE OPENED, CAPITAL EXPENDED, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, &c., of RAILWAYS in the following Colonies (taken from latest Official Records) :—

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Average Miles open.	Gauge.		Total Cost.	Cost per Mile for Total Mileage constructed.	Population per Mile of Railway.	Cost per Head of Population.			Train Miles run.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working-expenses.	Working-expenses per Train Mile.	Profit on Working.	Net Earnings per Train Mile.	Percentage of Net Earnings to Capital.	Percentage of Working-expenses to Earnings.	Earnings per Head of Population.			Passengers carried.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings per Average Mile open.	Working-expenses per Average Mile open.	Net Earnings per Average Mile.	Expenses.				Number of Locomotives.	Number of Passenger-carriages.	Number of Wagons and Brake-vans.	Year ending
																													Maintenance per Mile of Railway.	Locomotive, Car, and Wagon per Train Mile.	Traffic per Cent. of Revenue.	General Charges (including Compensation, &c.) per Cent. of Revenue.				
				Ft.	in.	£	£		£	s.	d.		£	d.	£	d.	£	d.			£	s.	d.			£	£	£	£	d.						
Victoria ..	87,884	1,206,098	3,371	5	3	41,216,703	12,191	358	34	3	6	9,172,644	3,438,141	89·96	1,921,867	50·29	1,516,274	39·67	3·68	55·90	2	17	0	54,282,003	3,439,203	1,020	570	450	162	19·44	16·81	1·63	550	1,200	10,465	1904. 30 June.
New South Wales	310,700	1,441,441	3,224	4	8½	42,288,517	12,890	447	29	6	10	10,400,503	3,436,413	79·30	2,258,940	52·13	1,177,473	27·17	2·78	65·74	2	7	8	33,792,689	6,656,759	1,066	701	365	163	24·33	17·51	2·44	620	682	13,005	„
Cape of Good Hope	221,311	580,380	2,417	3	6	24,945,974	10,229	240	42	19	8	12,701,077	5,329,868	100·71	4,522,590	85·46	807,278	15·25	3·24	84·90	9	3	8	22,295,680	2,464,276	2,205	1,871	334	407	37·90	19·50	5·78	648	829	10,761	1903. 31 Dec.
Queensland ..	668,224	515,530	2,828	3	6	20,887,585	7,134	176	40	10	4	4,646,987	1,305,552	67·43	811,951	41·94	493,601	25·49	2·36	62·19	2	10	8	4,144,314	1,572,226	462	288	174	98	16·50	15·07	1·49	347	453	7,369	1904. 30 June.
South Australia .	903,690	369,045	1,882	3 5	6 3	14,698,311	7,810	196	39	16	7	3,770,633	1,177,645	74·96	688,614	43·83	489,031	31·13	3·33	58·47	3	3	10	9,751,065	1,521,830	626	366	260	91	22·09	13·08	1·40	345	439	6,474	„
Natal	20,461	73,095	744½	3	6	11,170,487	15,004	98	152	16	5	4,292,028	1,933,934	108·14	1,531,210	85·62	402,724	22·52	3·61	79·18	26	9	2	2,717,595	1,771,978	2,597	2,056	541	239	43·12	19·89	10·23	309	362	3,414	1904. 31 Dec.
Western Australia	975,876	238,010	1,535	3	6	8,955,929	5,834	155	37	12	7	4,594,234	1,588,084	82·96	1,179,624	61·62	408,460	21·34	4·56	74·28	6	13	5	10,225,976	2,281,764	1.034	768	266	154	30·39	19·33	3·46	329	269	5,759	1904. 30 June.
Tasmania ..	26,215	180,200	462	3 5	6 6	3,883,729	8,411	390	21	11	1	931,716	247,683	63·80	166,355	42·85	81,328	20·95	2·09	67·16	1	7	6	814,483	418,701	536	360	176	111	16·06	17·56	3·43	75	179	1,523	1903. 31 Dec.
New Zealand ..	104,471	746,673	2,090	3	6	16,404,076	7,849	357	21	19	5	3,968,708	1,469,665	89·00	929,737	56·22	539,928	32·78	3·29	63·26	1	19	4	4,955,553	2,624,059	712	450	262	173	18·46	16·67	3·00	293	550	9,792	1899. 31 Mar.
„ ..	104,471	758,616	2,099	3	6	16,703,887	7,958	361	22	0	5	4,187,893	1,623,891	93·00	1,052,358	60·31	571,533	32·69	3·42	64·80	2	2	10	5,468,284	3,127,824	774	501	273	188	21·32	16·17	2·93	304	577	10,295	1900. 31 Mar.
„ ..	104,471	815,349	2,174	3	6	17,207,328	7,915	375	21	2	1	4,620,971	1,727,236	89·75	1,127,848	58·58	599,388	31·17	3·47	65·30	2	2	4	6,243,593	3,339,687	794	519	275	196	19·99	17·15	2·09	306	603	10,868	1901. 31 Mar.
„ ..	104,471	833,137	2,227	3	6	18,170,722	8,159	374	21	16	2	5,066,360	1,874,586	88·75	1,252,237	59·32	622,349	29·43	3·43	66·80	2	5	0	7,356,136	3,529,177	842	562	280	196	21·35	17·78	3·03	362	701	12,444	1902. 31 Mar.
„ ..	104,471	857,985	2,262	3	6	19,081,735	8,436	379	22	4	10	5,443,333	1,974,038	87·00	1,343,415	59·23	630,623	27·77	3·30	68·05	2	6	0	7,575,390	3,730,394	873	594	279	204	21·36	18·24	3·19	372	751	12,992	1903. 31 Mar.
„ ..	104,471	882,097	2,305	3	6	20,692,911	8,977	383	23	9	2	5,685,399	2,180,641	91·75	1,438,724	60·48	741,917	31·27	3·58	65·98	2	9	5	8,306,383	4,072,576	943	622	321	213	22·21	17·22	3·14	377	809	13,433	1904. 31 Mar.
„ ..	104,471	908,114	2,347	3	6	21,701,572	9,141	387	23	17	11	6,107,079	2,209,231	86·50	1,492,900	58·46	716,331	28·04	3·30	67·58	2	8	8	8,514,112	4,011,511	938	634	304	217	21·05	18·28	3·10	389	864	13,885	1905. 31 Mar.

s from 1883 to 31st March, 1905.

Year.	Miles.		Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Total.	Goods Revenue.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Rents and Commission.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Train-mile.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£	d.
1882-83 ..	1,358		367,428	350,823	510,088	1,564,823	518,330	29,496	8,757	953,347	82·00
1883-84 ..	1,396		432,223	350,263	574,313	1,700,040	548,918	31,644	9,221	961.304	81·00
1884-85 ..	1,477		414,590	365,623	618,511	1,749,856	611,504	23,160	10,422	1,045,712	87·00
1885-86 ..	1,613		413,847	368.225	669,081	1,823,767	622,810	16,732	11,229	1,047.419	83·00
1886-87 ..	1,727		345,254	329,227	719,579	1,747,754	581,350	14,893	12,523	998,768	79·50
1887-88 ..	1,758		358,022	347,379	700,140	1,735,762	579,359	14,611	13,420	994,843	81·00
1888-89 ..	1,777		447,027	356,732	786,690	1,920,431	610,488	15,663	13,915	997,615	85·50
1889-90 ..	1,809	1	498,198	399,258	797,117	2,073,955	655,007	18,091	16,027	1,095,570	91·50
1890-91 ..	1,842	1	528,683	385,020	828,079	2,086,011	690,779	20,718	17.615	1,121,701	93·00
1891-92 ..	1,869	1	442,277	379,768	873,899	2,066,791	671,469	19,388	18,163	1,115,432	88·75
1892-93 ..	1,886	1	523,637	397.411	884,031	2,193,330	707,786	18,830	19,486	1,181,522	94·50
1893-94 ..	1,948	1	411,191	377,116	864,538	2,060,645	686,469	18,563	20,535	1,172,793	90·25
1894-95 ..	1,993	1	388,556	377,938	857,917	2,048,391	683,726	17,265	21,441	1,150,851	85·75
1895-96 ..	2,014	1	374,699	389,861	878,659	2,087,798	698,115	18,466	22,490	1,183,041	85·75
1896-97 ..	2,018	1	423,888	415,448	1,032,252	2,368,927	774,163	20,225	23,526	1,286,158	90·50
1897-98 ..	2,055	1	427,448	465,041	1,048,868	2,518,367	837,590	19,631	24,485	1,376,008	90·00
1898-99 ..	2,090	1	420,071	478,851	1,147,353	2,624,059	882,077	20,328	25,289	1,469,665	89·00
1899-1900..	2,104	1	764,033	536,428	1,218,698	3,127,874	985,723	25,135	29,524	1,623,891	93·00
1900-1901..	2,212	1	772,571	551,879	1,366,241	3,339,687	1,051,695	28,601	29,253	1,727,236	89·75
1901-1902..	2,235	1	813,345	556,395	1,443,792	3.529,177	1,110,575	30,303	33,129	1,874,586	88·75
1902-1903..	2,291	1	718,376	633,685	1,604,426	3,730,394	1.189,101	29,960	42,006	1,974,038	87·00
1903-1904..	2,328	2	820,453	658,144	1,744,323	4,072,576	1,293,169	33,074	39,587	2,180,641	91·75
1904-1905..	2,374	2	732,479	630,832	1,806,360	4,011,511	1,277,976	40,067	37,980	2,209,231	86·50

RETURN No. 16.

Return showing the Mileage, Capital Cost, Traffic, Revenue, and Expenditure of the New Zealand Government Railways from 1883 to 31st March, 1905.

MILEAGE, CAPITAL COST, TRAFFIC, AND REVENUE.

Year.	Miles.	Capital Cost.	Train-mileage.	Passengers.		Season Tickets.		Coaching.					Drays.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lime, Chaff.	Wool.	Firewood.	Timber.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Total.	Goods Revenue.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Rents and Commission.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Train-mile.
				No.	Revenue.	No.	Revenue.	Parcels.	Horses.	Carriages.	Dogs.	Revenue.																	
		£			£		£	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£	d.
1882-83 ..	1,358	10,478,998	2,785,685	3,283,378	362,106	8,621	..	308,620	9,850	975	22,716	34,658	928	27,605	421,671	27,799	11,810	51,703	75,740	197,231	367,428	350,823	510,088	1,564,823	518,330	29,496	8,757	953,347	82·00
1883-84 ..	1,396	11,078,500	2,841,745	3,272,644	321,615	9,036	14,763	325,675	9,555	906	24,666	35,142	939	29,675	627,090	29,522	16,470	62,067	81,255	183,449	432,223	350,263	574,313	1,700,040	548,918	31,644	9,221	961,304	81·00
1884-85 ..	1,477	11,810,194	2,882,422	3,232,886	348,628	8,999	16,406	313,047	10,358	793	24,020	35,592	756	32,738	666,522	30,268	17,030	68,523	86,670	178,909	414,590	365,623	618,511	1,749,856	611,504	23,160	10,422	1,045,712	87·00
1885-86 ..	1,613	12,472,814	3,020,550	3,362,266	346,895	10,717	16,482	317,242	9,518	653	22,668	33,271	660	36,634	781,470	40,558	14,985	74,778	80,280	202,571	413,847	368,225	669,081	1,823,767	622,810	16,732	11,229	1,047,419	83·00
1886-87 ..	1,727	13,017,567	3,008,949	3,426,403	339,255	11,821	16,998	341,634	9,165	689	21,598	33,749	597	37,435	856,431	48,151	22,110	82,963	73,040	175,581	345,254	329,227	719,579	1,747,754	581,350	14,893	12,523	998,768	79·50
1887-88 ..	1,758	13,352,978	2,944,786	3,451,850	334,926	11,518	17,800	368,680	9,301	619	21,128	34,727	592	32,766	857,397	50,046	22,190	84,147	65,860	158,024	358,022	347,379	700,140	1,735,762	579,359	14,611	13,420	994,843	81·00
1888-89 ..	1,777	13,472,837	2,796,007	3,132,803	305,632	11,817	17,816	370,707	8,378	650	19,971	34,101	547	29,426	842,840	47,126	24,335	78,203	67,045	160,399	447,027	356,732	786,690	1,920,431	610,488	15,663	13,915	997,615	85·50
1889-90 ..	1,809	13,899,955	2,868,203	3,376,459	347,844	12,311	21,504	375,271	9,358	708	21,209	37,097	678	31,700	985,336	51,539	37,900	91,214	77,454	172,814	498,198	399,258	797,117	2,073,955	655,007	18,091	16,027	1,095,570	91·50
1890-91 ..	1,842	14,278,586	2,894,776	3,433,629	333,122	13,881	20,471	380,319	9,790	757	22,965	38,997	582	35,209	1,258,471	54,684	29,800	87,701	73,650	153,078	528,683	385,020	828,079	2,086,011	690,779	20,718	17,615	1,121,701	93·00
1891-92 ..	1,869	14,656,691	3,010,489	3,555,764	342,563	16,341	22,054	393,407	11,370	819	25,439	41,795	653	36,248	1,067,614	49,639	26,605	85,888	87,834	170,520	442,277	379,768	873,899	2,066,791	671,469	19,388	18,163	1,115,432	88·75
1892-93 ..	1,886	14,733,120	3,002,174	3,759,044	367,594	16,504	23,025	420,610	12,993	921	26,780	44,801	796	33,597	1,321,046	38,814	34,314	96,841	88,186	168,910	523,637	397,411	884,031	2,193,330	707,786	18,830	19,486	1,181,522	94·50
1893-94 ..	1,948	15,137,036	3,113,231	3,972,701	378,480	17,226	23,540	448,770	12,350	793	25,667	45,206	831	39,223	1,356,434	38,022	38,610	101,340	84,658	183,192	411,191	377,116	864,538	2,060,645	686,469	18,563	20,535	1,172,793	90·25
1894-95 ..	1,993	15,352,613	3,221,620	3,905,578	360,243	28,623	24,906	444,981	11,185	750	23,517	43,270	705	40,890	1,519,921	43,292	36,972	103,328	85,102	198,578	388,556	377,938	857,917	2,048,391	683,726	17,265	21,441	1,150,851	85·75
1895-96 ..	2,014	15,425,532	3,307,226	4,162,426	359,822	36,233	29,412	455,511	11,115	716	22,551	54,736	693	39,651	1,839,712	53,346	53,260	99,363	78,804	213,132	374,699	389,881	878,659	2,087,798	698,115	18,466	22,490	1,183,041	85·75
1896-97 ..	2,018	15,577,392	3,409,218	4,439,387	378,684	43,069	31,476	489,825	11,347	778	22,891	58,084	841	35,909	1,964,110	52,327	60,542	98,958	80,014	257,825	423,888	415,448	1,032,252	2,368,927	774,163	20,225	23,526	1,286,158	90·50
1897-98 ..	2,055	15,993,903	3,666,483	4,672,264	399,262	48,660	34,168	530,993	9,936	862	23,069	60,872	926	44,935	2,356,595	42,784	77,226	103,055	83,656	313,073	427,448	465,041	1,048,868	2,518,367	837,590	19,631	24,485	1,376,008	90·00
1898-99 ..	2,090	16,404,076	3,968,708	4,955,553	438,367	55,027	37,186	589,372	10,348	998	24,963	66,418	1106	55,878	2,518,233	34,512	83,084	97,396	87,038	310,266	420,071	478,851	1,147,353	2,624,059	882,077	20,328	25,289	1,469,665	89·00
1899-1900..	2,104	16,703,887	4,187,893	5,468,284	474,793	63,335	40,228	624,115	11,474	1159	27,066	68,488	1345	65,063	2,523,787	36,049	77,292	104,621	92,126	334,677	764,033	536,428	1,218,698	3,127,874	985,723	25,135	29,524	1,623,891	93·00
1900-1901..	2,212	17,207,328	4,620,971	6,243,593	503,051	82,921	41,925	633,770	11,421	1336	30,658	72,712	1566	72,868	2,412,191	51,059	78,844	96,519	92,830	380,803	772,571	551,879	1,366,241	3,339,687	1,051,695	28,601	29,253	1,727,236	89·75
1901-1902..	2,235	18,170,722	5,066,360	7,356,136	575,697	100,778	45,322	677,804	11,926	1506	30,404	79,561	1564	83,458	2,724,860	55,159	86,378	101,878	100,236	427,153	813,345	556,395	1,443,792	3,529,177	1,110,575	30,303	33,129	1,874,586	88·75
1902-1903..	2,291	19,081,735	5,443,333	7,575,390	576,529	118,431	49,169	731,762	12,737	1646	34,202	87,273	1921	102,461	3,821,333	61,844	121,092	116,309	100,498	436,008	718,376	633,685	1,604,426	3,730,394	1,189,101	29,960	42,006	1,974,038	87·00
1903-1904..	2,328	20,692,911	5,685,399	8,306,383	652,080	129,919	52,580	798,800	14,629	2056	36,816	110,151	2340	107,435	3,756,378	70,268	132,562	101,316	106,066	509,712	820,453	658,144	1,744,323	4,072,576	1,293,169	33,074	39,587	2,180,641	91·75
1904-1905..	2,374	21,701,572	6,107,079	8,514,112	680,905	140,453	57,252	825,468	15,651	2228	38,592	115,051	2307	110,924	3,412,984	77,768	131,714	107,625	109,174	493,327	732,479	630,832	1,806,360	4,011,511	1,277,976	40,067	37,980	2,209,231	86·50

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Expenditure per Train-mile.	Expenditure per Cent. of Revenue.	Maintenance of Way.				Locomotive Power.			Carriages and Wagons.			Traffic.			Head and Departmental Offices.			General Charges and Sundries.			Less Credit Recoveries.			Total Expenditure.
			Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Mile of Railway.	Per Train mile.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Train-mile.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Train-mile.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Train-mile.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Train-mile.	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Per Train-mile.	Amount.	Per Cent of Revenue.	Per Train-mile.	
	d.	£	£	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£	£	d.	£
1882-83 ..	51·07	62·18	209,823	22·01	155·54	18·08	153,607	16·11	13·23	38,887	4·08	3·35	156,334	16·40	13·47	..	..	..	34,170	3·58	2·94	..	..	..	592,821
1883-84 ..	55·40	68·24	233,936	24·34	169·29	19·76	162,558	16·91	13·73	51,304	5·34	4·33	166,848	17·36	14·09	..	..	..	41,345	4·30	3·49	..	..	..	655,990
1884-85 ..	57·45	65·99	254,329	24·32	176·87	21·18	166,576	15·93	13·87	56,245	5·38	4·68	171,822	16·43	14·30	..	..	..	41,055	3·93	3·42	..	..	..	690,026
1885-86 ..	54·85	65·91	247,566	23·64	160·32	19·67	162,860	15·55	12·94	55,303	5·28	4·40	180,352	17·22	14·33	..	..	..	44,259	4·22	3·51	..	..	..	690,340
1886-87 ..	55·76	69·99	252,530	25·28	149·85	20·14	166,407	16·66	13·27	59,107	5·92	4·72	177,825	17·80	14·18	..	..	..	43,203	4·33	3·45	..	..	..	699,072
1887-88 ..	56·02	69·09	246,340	24·76	141·35	20·08	159,757	16·06	13·02	65,018	6·54	5·30	173,991	17·49	14·18	..	..	..	42,222	4·24	3·44	..	..	..	687,328
1888-89 ..	55·54	64·86	232,915	23·35	131·31	19·99	153,807	15·42	13·20	55,422	5·55	4·76	176,995	17·74	15·19	..	..	..	27,906	2·80	2·40	..	..	..	647,045
1889-90 ..	57·13	62·32	242,075	22·10	134·70	20·26	159,180	14·53	13·32	67,211	6·13	5·62	182,427	16·65	15·27	..	..	..	31,894	2·91	2·66	..	..	..	682,787
1890-91 ..	58·09	62·47	241,330	21·51	132·27	20·01	172,064	15·34	14·26	66,228	5·91	5·49	193,461	17·25	16·04	..	..	..	27,622	2·46	2·29	..	..	..	700,703
1891-92 ..	56·32	63·34	245,163	21·98	131·41	19·54	177,156	15·88	14·12	57,723	5·17	4·60	198,654	17·81	15·84	..	..	..	27,822	2·50	2·22	..	..	..	706,517
1892-93 ..	58·53	61·97	262,600	22·23	140·18	20·99	183,774	15·55	14·69	53,962	4·57	4·32	202,153	17·11	16·16	..	..	..	29,653	2·51	2·37				732,142
1893-94 ..	56·69	62·70	268,451	22·89	140·35	20·70	177,833	15·16	13·71	56,470	4·82	4·35	201,166	17·15	15·51	..	..	..	31,440	2·68	2·42	..	..	..	735,359
1894-95 ..	54·54	63·62	272,718	23·70	138·57	20·32	175,758	15·27	13·09	50,949	4·43	3·79	201,641	17·52	15·02	..	..	..	31,095	2·70	2·32	..	..	..	732,160
1895-96 ..	54·53	63·51	282,593	23·89	141·45	20·51	185,669	15·69	13·47	54,692	4·62	3·97	207,253	17·52	15·04	37,979	3·21	2·76	.	..	..	16,818	1·42	1·22	751,368
1896-97 ..	55·55	61·35	301,981	23·48	149·77	21·26	190,543	14·82	13·41	65,825	5·12	4·64	213,914	16·63	15·06	39,072	3·03	2·75	..	..	..	22,280	1·73	1·57	789,054
1897-98 ..	56·11	62·30	327,987	23·84	160·53	21·47	209,289	15·21	13·70	65,344	4·75	4·27	232,646	16·91	15·23	41,062	2·98	2·69	..	..	..	19,137	1·39	1·25	857,191
1898-99 ..	56·22	63·26	357,189	24·30	172·92	21·60	231,532	15·75	14·00	73,680	5·01	4·46	244,932	16·67	14·81	44,319	3·02	2·68	..	..	..	21,914	1·49	1·33	929,738
1899-1900..	60·31	64·80	394,619	24·30	187·99	22·61	295,542	18·20	16·93	76,555	4·71	4·39	262,552	16·17	15·05	47,717	2·93	2·74	..	..	..	24,627	1·51	1·41	1,052,358
1900-1901..	58·58	65·30	426,405	24·69	196·14	22·15	293,383	16·98	15·24	91,532	5·30	4·75	296,159	17·15	15·38	51,590	2·99	2·68	..	..	..	31,221	1·81	1·62	1,127,848
1901-1902..	59·32	66·80	436,847	23·30	196·17	20·69	351,172	18·73	16·64	99,522	5·31	4·71	333,211	17·78	15·79	56,756	3·03	2·69	..	..	..	25,271	1·35	1·20	1,252,237
1902-1903..	59·23	68·05	460,398	23·32	203·55	20·30	378,575	19·18	16·69	105,976	5·37	4·67	360,061	18·24	15·88	62,997	3·19	2·77	..	..	..	24,592	1·25	1·08	1,343,415
1903-1904..	60·48	65·98	490,819	22·58	212·94	20·72	414,168	19·05	17·48	111,988	5·15	4·73	374,347	17·22	15·80	68,223	3·14	2·88	Lake Wakatipu Steamers 6,048	86·45	..	26,869	1·23	1·13	1,438,724
1904-1905..	58·46	67·58	508,735	23·09	216·64	19·99	425,717	19·32	16·73	109,918	4·99	4·32	402,715	18·28	15·83	68,353	3·10	2·68	5,198	88·14	..	27,736	1·26	1·09	1,492,900

RETURN No. 17.

STATEMENT of STORES CONTRACTS current during the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Service.	Period.	Name of Contractor.	Rate.
Horse-forage, at Auckland	31/3/1905	W. and G. Winstone	As per tender.
〃 Christchurch	〃	George Treleaven and Co.	〃
27,000 gallons dark mineral axle-oil	11/6/1904	Briscoe and Co.	9⅞d. per gallon.
11,000 〃 high-pressure filtered valve-oil	〃	James Service and Co.	2/3 〃
20,000 〃 castor-oil	31/8/1904	Ashby, Bergh, and Co.	1/10½ 〃
20,000 〃 〃	31/5/1905	Briscoe and Co.	2/0¾ 〃
850 〃 pale machine-oil	31/3/1905	James Service and Co.	1/ & 1/0⅝ 〃
16,500 〃 mineral colza-oil		〃	9d. 〃
Native-timber supply—			
Christchurch	〃	R. W. England	As per tender.
Dunedin and Invercargill	〃	McCallum and Co.	〃
Iron castings at Auckland	31/7/1905	Massey Bros.	12/6 & 12/ per cwt.
Ironbark sleepers hewn at Auckland	15/3/1905	Espley and Morgan	3/7 each.
〃 Wellington	〃	〃	3/7 〃
〃 Wanganui	〃	〃	4/4 〃
〃 Dunedin	〃	〃	3/7 〃
Ironbark sleepers sawn at Auckland	〃	E. F. Broad	4/4¼ 〃
〃 Wellington	〃	〃	4/4¼ 〃
Lyttelton	〃	〃	4/5½ 〃
〃 Dunedin or Pt. Chalmers	〃	〃	4/4½ 〃
〃 Bluff	〃	〃	4/4½ 〃
〃 Wanganui	〃	〃	5/ 〃
〃 Greymouth	〃	〃	5/ 〃
〃 Westport	〃	〃	5/ 〃
〃 Nelson	〃	〃	5/ 〃
Ironbark timber at Auckland	6/6/1905	W. Flannery	19/ per 100 sup. ft.
〃 piles 〃	〃	〃	1/11 per lin. ft.
〃 timber at Wellington	〃	〃	21/ per 100 sup. ft.
〃 〃 Wanganui	〃	N. Cain	21/ 〃
〃 〃 Lyttelton	〃	J. Breckenridge	20/ 〃
〃 piles at 〃	〃	〃	2/9 per lin. ft.
〃 timber at Bluff	〃	Murray, Arnold, and Co.	18/6 per 100 sup. ft.
〃 piles 〃	〃	〃	2/ per lin. ft.
〃 timber at Nelson	〃	〃	22/6 per 100 sup. ft.
〃 piles 〃	〃	〃	2/3 per lin. ft.
〃 timber at Picton	〃	Fraser and Co.	23/ per 100 sup. ft.
〃 piles 〃	〃	〃	2/6 per lin. ft.
〃 timber at Westport	〃	E. D. Pike and Co.	24/ per 100 sup. ft.
〃 piles 〃	〃	〃	2/4 per lin. ft.
Tallow-wood timber—			
Lyttelton	31/3/1905	Allen Taylor and Co.	20/11 per 100 sup. ft.
Port Chalmers	〃	〃	20/11 〃
Auckland	16/5/1905	H. and W. Flannery	19/ 〃
Wellington	〃	〃	19/6 〃
Port Chalmers	〃	〃	20/6 〃
Chrome tanned leather hose-pipes	31/3/1908	R. A. Cleland	As per tender.
Coal-supply—			
Whangarei	31/3/1905	Hikurangi Coal Company (Limited)	8/4 per ton.
Auckland	〃	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited)	8/ 〃
Dunedin–Gore	〃	New Zealand Coal and Oil Company	8/ 〃
South of Gore	〃	Nightcaps Coal Company	7/6 & 5/ 〃
General stores—			
Auckland—			
General ironmongery	〃	John Burns and Co.	As per tender.
Oils, colours, &c.	〃	〃	〃
Indiarubber goods	〃	〃	〃
Furnishing ironmongery	〃	Briscoe and Co.	〃
Iron and steel	〃	〃	〃
Ship-chandlery	〃	〃	〃
Brushware	〃	〃	〃
Drain-pipes	〃	J. J. Craig	〃
Lime	〃	〃	〃
Cement	〃	J. Wilson and Co.	〃
Leather, &c.	〃	Brace, Windle, Blyth, and Co.	〃
Iron, sheet, galvanised	〃	Southern Cross Galvanised-iron Manufacturing Company	〃
Wellington—			
General ironmongery	〃	Briscoe and Co.	〃
Furnishing ironmongery	〃	〃	〃
Ship-chandlery	〃	〃	〃
Drain-pipes	〃	〃	〃
Brushware	〃	〃	〃
Leather, &c.	〃	〃	〃
Iron and steel	〃	John Duthie and Co.	〃

RETURN No. 17—*continued.*

STATEMENT OF STORES CONTRACTS CURRENT, ETC.—*continued.*

Service.	Period.	Name of Contractor.	Rate.
General stores—*continued.*			
Wellington—*continued.*			
Oils, colours, &c.	31/3/1905	Smith and Smith	As per tender.
Cement	"	Peter Hutson and Co.	"
Lime	"	Milburn Lime and Cement Company	"
Indiarubber goods	"	A. R. Hislop	"
Christchurch—			
General ironmongery	"	Ashby, Bergh, and Co.	"
Furnishing ironmongery	"	"	"
Drain-pipes	"	"	"
Cement	"	"	"
Brushware	"	"	"
Leather, &c.	"	"	"
Iron and steel	"	John Anderson	"
Oils, colours, &c.	"	Edward Reece and Sons	"
Ship-chandlery	"	"	"
Lime	"	Luke Adams	"
Indiarubber goods	"	W. J. Crawford	"
Dunedin—			
General ironmongery	"	John Edmond	"
Furnishing ironmongery	"	"	"
Oils, colours, &c.	"	"	"
Ship-chandlery	"	"	"
Drain-pipes	"	"	"
Leather, &c.	"	"	"
Iron and steel	"	Briscoe and Co.	"
Brushware	"	"	"
Cement	"	Milburn Lime and Cement Company	"
Lime	"	"	"
Indiarubber goods	"	W. J. Crawford	"
Uniform suits—			
Guards and porters	31/3/1907	A. Levy	"
Stationmasters	"	Ross and Glendining	"
Uniform caps—			
Guards and porters, summer	"	Hallenstein Bros. and Co.	3/5 each.
" winter	"	Charles Hill and Sons	3/9 "
Drivers and firemen, summer	"	Hallenstein Bros. and Co.	3/7 "
" winter	"	"	4/4 "
Stationmasters	"	Charles Hill and Sons	9/ "
Puggarees	"	Hallenstein Bros. and Co.	11d. "
Rain-proof covers	"	"	1/3 "
Freight on 60,000 birch sleepers, Marlborough Sounds to Lyttelton	30/4/1905	Thomas Eckford	1/ "
Sleeper supply—			
Auckland District—			
1,300 puriri	31/3/1905	D. B. Wallace	4/3 "
1,500 "	"	C. Roberts	4/3 "
2,000 "	"	J. S. Foote	4/3 "
10,000 " per year for two years	23/9/1905	A. H. Kempthorne	4/3 "
9,000 "	31/3/1905	Settlers and mills in district	3/9 to 4/3 each.
3,400 "	31/12/1905	"	3/9 to 4/3 "
97,000 totara	31/3/1905	"	3/ to 3/6 "
9,000 "	31/12/1905	"	3/ to 3/6 "
10,000 totara or manoao and puriri	31/3/1905	W. B. Stephens	3/3 & 3/9 "
5,000 "	31/12/1905	"	3/3 & 3/9 "
6,000 knotty kauri	31/3/1905	Mills in district	3/7 "
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth District—			
7,000 for creosoting	31/3/1905	Hawke's Bay Sawmillers' Co-operative Association	1/7 each.
1,200 "	"	Wairarapa Sawmillers' Co-operative Association	1/7 "
8,800 "	"	Rangitikei Sawmillers' Co-operative Association	1/7 "
6,000 "	"	Settlers and mills in district	1/7 "
1,500 "	"	A. Pallenski	1/4 "
34,000 "	31/12/1905	Settlers and mills in district	1/6 "
23,000 totara	31/3/1905	"	3/3 "
Westland District—			
70,500 silver-pine	31/3/1905	"	3/3 "
73,500 "	31/12/1905	"	3/3 "
Westport District—			
34,000 yellow-pine	31/3/1905	"	3/3 "
87,000 "	31/12/1905	"	3/3 "
Picton District—			
2,000 birch per month	31/12/1905	"	3/ "
Christchurch District—			
10,000 totara	"	Akitio Totara Company	4/ "

RETURN No. 17—*continued.*

STATEMENT OF STORES CONTRACTS CURRENT, ETC.—*continued.*

Service.	Period.	Name of Contractor.	Rate.
Sleeper supply—*continued.*			
Dunedin District—			
5,000 matai	31/3/1905	Settlers and mills in district	2/3 each.
1,000 totara	"	"	3/3 "
Invercargill District—			
2,200 matai	"	"	2/3 "
950 for creosoting	"	"	1/5 "
24,000 "	"	"	1/6 "
24,500 "	31/12/1905	"	1/6 "
Auckland District—			
4,600 fire-lumps	31/3/1905	J. J. Craig	4/ "
332,000 sup. ft. kauri timber	"	Merchants and mills in district	9/ to 29/ per 100 ft.
6,000 ft. mouldings	"	"	4/9 to 24/6 "
246,000 sup. ft. red-pine timber	"	"	5/ to 15/6 "
27,000 sup. ft. matai timber	"	"	15/ to 16/6 "
162,000 sup. ft. totara timber	"	"	16/ to 30/3 "
14,000 sup. ft. white-pine timber	"	"	8/6 to 11/ "
3,000 battens	"	"	15/9 per 100
1,400 sup. ft. mangeao timber	"	"	20/ per 100 ft.
2,600 sup. ft. teak timber	"	H. Markwald	6¾d. per ft.
Wellington - Napier - New Plymouth District—			
110,000 sup. ft. kauri timber	31/3/1905	Merchants and mills in Auckland District	15/6 to 43/ per 100 ft.
318,000 sup. ft. totara timber	"	Merchants and mills in district	18/6 to 21/ "
73,000 sup. ft. matai timber	"	"	12/ to 14/6 "
844,000 sup. ft. red-pine timber	"	"	8/6 to 14/6 "
120,000 sup. ft. white-pine timber	"	"	7/6 to 8/6 "
9,000 sup. ft. jarrah timber	"	Miller Jarrah Company	22/6 "
2,200 sup. ft. clear-pine timber	"	Stewart Timber Company	65/ "
Christchurch District—			
115,000 sup. ft. kauri timber	"	Merchants in Auckland and Christchurch	17/ to 33/3 "
6,000 ft. mouldings	"	Merchants in district	6/6 to 35/ "
1,600 sup. ft. blue-gum timber	"	"	18/ to 20/ "
2,700 sup. ft. Oregon timber	"	"	21/ to 24/ "
2,800 sup. ft. clear-pine timber	"	"	7¾d. per ft.
3,400 sup. ft. teak timber	"	"	6¾d. "
Dunedin and Invercargill Districts—			
140,000 sup. ft. kauri timber	"	Merchants in Dunedin and Auckland	15/6 to 32/6 "
27,000 sup. ft. black-pine timber	"	Merchants in district	14/ to 20/ "
17,000 sup. ft. V.D.L. timber	"	"	15/6 to 16/ "
17,000 ft. V.D.L. droppers	"	"	14/6 to 16/ "
1,100 sup. ft. Oregon timber	"	"	29/6 to 37/ "
3,400 sup. ft. Baltic timber	"	"	32/6 to 38/ "
7,100 sup. ft. teak timber	"	Henry Markwald	6¾d. to 7d. per ft.
Picton District—			
12,000 sup. ft. red-pine timber	"	Merchants in district	8/ to 17/6 per 100 ft.
Nelson District—			
15,200 sup. ft. red-pine timber	"	"	7/6 to 15/6 "
3,500 sup. ft. totara timber	"	"	10/6 to 22/ "
2,700 sup. ft. white-pine timber	"	"	4/ to 10/ "
Westport District—			
73,500 sup. ft. red-pine timber	"	"	8/ to 16/6 "
12,700 sup. ft. yellow-pine timber	"	"	14/ to 22/6 "
2,000 sup. ft. totara timber	"	"	19/ "
5,400 sup. ft. white-pine timber	"	"	9/ to 10/ "
Westland District—			
120,000 sup. ft. red-pine timber	"	"	5/ to 15/ "
30,500 sup. ft. silver-pine timber	"	"	12/6 to 22/6 "
5,000 sup. ft. white-pine timber	"	"	7/6 to 9/ "

RETURN No. 18.

STATEMENT of WEIGHING-MACHINES, WEIGHBRIDGES, TRAVERSERS, TURNTABLES, CRANES, and PUMPS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Description.	Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Gisborne.	Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth.	Hurunui-Bluff.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	Total.
WEIGHING-MACHINES :—												
½ cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	7
2 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	8	11	...	1	...	...	21
2¼ ,,	...	1	3	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	25
2½ ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
3 ,,	...	...	...	4	...	2	4	5	...	2	...	17
3½ ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4 ,,	1	...	...	19	...	23	29	5	1	...	...	78
5 ,,	...	1	...	8	...	15	32	...	...	6	...	62
5½ ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
6 ,,	...	...	1	16	2	12	35	...	1	...	...	67
7 ,,	...	1	...	6	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	19
8 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	10
9 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
10 ,,	...	2	...	5	...	10	41	9	...	...	3	70
11 ,,	1	...	1	...	...	16	29	...	2	2	...	51
12 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	9
13 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	13
14 ,,	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
15 ,,	...	...	...	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	14
16 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	11	23	...	1	2	...	37
20 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	7
21 ,,	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
22 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
23 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
27 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
60 ,,	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	2	5	5	67	2	124	284	22	6	12	4	533
WEIGHBRIDGES :—												
3 tons (cart)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
6 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
7 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
8 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
10 ,, (wagon)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
11 ,, ,,	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12 ,, ,,	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	10
14 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
15 ,, ,,	...	...		...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
18 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
20 ,, ,,	1	1	...	4	...	4	16	1	4	...	1	32
30 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
40 ,, ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	1	1	...	10	...	11	31	1	4	1	2	62
TRAVERSERS	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	1	1	20
TURNTABLES :—												
43-feet (engine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
50 ,, ,,	...	...	...	8	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	46
55 ,, ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
12 ,, (wagon)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
13 ,, ,,	...	...	...	2	...	6	31	...	...	1	...	40
14 ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	1	...	1	...	15
Total	...	...	...	11	...	19	78	1	...	2	...	111
CRANES :—												
½-ton, stationary, hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	7	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	20
1½ ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	4	...	35	12	2	...	2	2	57
2 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	1	...	19
3 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
4 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	23
5 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	8
7 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
10 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	6
15 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
20 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8 ,, ,, hydraulic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
1 ,, travelling, overhead	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	2	2	...	...	16
2 ,, ,, hand	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	2	1	1	1	15
3 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
5 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	3	...	6	5	2	1	1	1	19
6 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
1½ ,, ,, steam	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
2 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	11
3 ,, ,, ,,	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	1	...	13
5 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
7 ,, ,, ,,	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7
12 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
15 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
20 ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hoisting-engines, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Pile-driving engines, ,,	...	...	. .	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	1	11
Total	2	2	...	22	...	78	116	15	10	7	5	257
WATER-SERVICES :—												
Steam	...	1	1	3	...	4	12	2	1	...	...	24
Hand	1	...	1	15	4	30	68	1	...	...	2	122
Windmill	...	...	1	2	...	15	46	...	...	1	5	70
Hot-air	1	...	...	1	1	3	11	...	...	1	...	18
Hydraulic	...	...	...	10	...	16	26	1	...	1	...	54
Oil	...	...	1	7	1	6	9	...	...	...	...	24
Gravitation	...	3	2	10	...	27	36	14	6	1	...	99
Gas-engine	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	2	4	6	48	6	102	208	18	7	4	7	412

RETURN No. 19.

STATEMENT of RAILS RELAID during the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Weight.	Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth.	Gisborne.	Hurunui-Bluff.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	Total.
RAILS RELAID :—												
70 lb. steel	...	...	...	4,311	6,650	...	14,480	456	382	...	...	26,279
Total	...	...	...	4,311	6,650	...	14,480	456	382	...	...	26,279

RETURN No. 20.

STATEMENT of SLEEPERS RELAID and REMOVED during the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Description.	Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth.	Gisborne.	Hurunui-Bluff.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	Total.
SLEEPERS RELAID :—												
Maire	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Black-pine	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,650	...	...	...	...	7,650
Totara	...	437	1,600	32,022	18,803	...	9,235	...	...	...	...	62,097
Birch	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,106	...	...	...	3,884	12,990
Jarrah	...	...	...	198	96	...	594	...	...	...	...	888
Silver-pine	...	...	...	...	3,909	...	88,165	17,658	21	4,645	...	114,398
Puriri	510	263	214	14,373	472	...	548	...	...	...	...	16,380
Kauri	...	109	19	1,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610
Rimu	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Creosoted	...	...	...	5,957	24,932	...	49,625	...	...	...	...	80,514
Yellow-pine	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,959	56	...	4,015
Ironbark	...	...	...	490	12,200	...	9,091	387	157	280	...	22,605
Mixed hardwoods ...	...	...	...	...	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
Grey-gum	...	...	...	1,964	869	...	4,556	...	...	...	...	7,389
Blue-gum	...	...	...	...	166	...	299	...	...	...	...	465
Total ...	510	809	1,833	56,486	62,356	...	178,869	18,045	4,137	4,981	3,884	331,910
SLEEPERS REMOVED :—												
Black-pine	...	...	...	1,010	198	...	29,103	...	...	...	...	30,311
Totara	...	103	1,814	10,126	26,281	...	30,606	...	...	102	43	69,075
Birch	...	...	...	...	8,380	...	30,745	11,394	1,309	2,394	3,586	57,808
Jarrah	...	...	...	..	58	...	14,637	...	...	...	...	14,695
Silver-pine	...	...	...	242	9,889	...	43,831	4,066	996	2,065	..	61,089
Puriri	..	215	...	20,218	4,585	...	5,191	...	...	...	...	30,209
Kauri	510	302	19	15,478	89	...	949	...	...	...	...	17,347
Karri	...	...	...	...	52	...	18	...	...	...	...	70
Maire	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Blue-gum	...	...	...	...	148	...	3,283	...	...	...	...	3,431
Rata	...	...	...	...	19	...	10	...	...	...	...	29
Rimu	...	...	...	...	291	...	64	...	...	...	...	355
Kamai	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,288	...	...	...	...	3,288
Ironbark	...	...	...	...	916	...	376	...	...	5	...	1,297
Mixed hardwoods ...	...	...	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	739
Yellow-pine	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,777	...	...	1,790
Creosoted	...	...	...	...	145	...	950	...	...	...	...	1,095
Grey-gum	...	...	...	1,920	1,699	...	4,981	...	...	...	...	8,600
Total ...	510	620	1,833	48,994	54,513	...	168,045	15,460	4,082	4,566	3,629	302,252

RETURN No. 21.

RETURN of NUMBER of STATIONS and PRIVATE SIDINGS on each Section for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Sections.	Miles.	Chains.	Number of Stations and Stopping-places on the Time-tables.	Number of Private Sidings.		
				At Stations.	Out of Stations.	Total.
Kawakawa	7	39	4	...	1	1
Whangarei	22	44	12	2	8	10
Kaihu	17	15	10	...	2	2
Auckland	374	79	137	17	6	23
Gisborne	12	77	7	...	...	...
Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth ...	484	40	167	51	15	66
Hurunui-Bluff	1,241	45	459	123	23	146
Westland	117	5	62	12	13	25
Westport	30	17	15	2	...	2
Nelson	32	12	14	2	..	2
Picton	33	44	16	3	2	5
Total	2,374	17	903	212	70	282

RETURN No. 22.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of MILEAGE of RAILWAYS OPEN for TRAFFIC and UNDER MAINTENANCE on 31st March, 1905.

Section.	Mileage open for Traffic on 31st March, 1904.	Additional Lengths opened during Year.			Reduced Mileage equivalent to Maintenance for whole Period.	Length closed during Year.		Net Addition to Mileage open for Traffic.	Net Addition to Mileage under Maintenance.	Total Mileage open for Traffic on 31st March, 1905.	Equivalent Total Mileage maintained during Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905.
		Line opened.	Date of Opening.	Length opened.		Line.	Length.				
	M. ch.			M. ch.	M. ch.		M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.
Kawakawa	7 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 39	7 39
Whangarei	22 44	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22 44	22 44
Kaihu	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15
Auckland	374 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374 79	374 79
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth	466 59	Mangaweka–Taihape ... Toko-Oruru ...	1st Nov., 1904 ... 1st March, 1905	12 76 4 65	5 28 0 33	...	...	17 61	5 61	484 40	472 40
Gisborne	12 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 77	12 77
Hurunui-Bluff	1,214 15	Owaka – Catlin's River ... Ida Valley – Omakau ... Heriot–Edievale ...	1st Aug., 1904 ... 1st Sept., 1904 ... 18th Feb., 1905...	3 37 13 22 6 17	2 24 7 57 0 57	...	...	22 76	10 58	1,237 11	1,224 73
Ditto, Private Lines—											
Shag Point Branch ...	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10
Nightcaps Branch	2 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 24	2 24
Westland	112 6	Greymouth–State Collieries	1st Dec., 1904 ...	4 79	1 52	...	...	4 79	1 52	117 5	113 58
Westport	30 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 17	30 17
Nelson	32 12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	32 12	32 12
Picton	33 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 44	33 44
Total	2,328 41	...	...	45 56	17 91	...	...	45 56	17 91	2,374 17	2,346 52

RETURN No. 23.

STATEMENT showing Weights of RAILS in various LINES on 31st March, 1905.

Line.	30 lb. Iron.	40 lb. Iron.	40 lb. Steel.	45 lb. Steel.	52 lb. Iron.	52 lb. Steel.	53 lb. Steel.	55 lb. Steel.	56 lb. Iron.	56 lb. Steel.	70 lb. Iron.	70 lb. Steel.	Total.
	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.
Kawakawa Section—													
Opua–Kawakawa	..	0 2	..	..	..	..	5 67	..	1 12	0 38	..	..	7 39
Whangarei Section—													
Opau Wharf–Hukerenui	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 3	..	..	4 41	..	..	22 44
Kaihu Section—													
Dargaville–Kaihu	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 15	..	..	..	..	..	17 15
Auckland Section—													
Auckland–Taumarunui	..	14 25	..	..	..	..	107 20	..	..	42 30	..	10 16	174 11
Auckland–Ahuroa	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 27	..	..	13 2	..	3 5	54 34
Penrose–Onehunga	..	..	0 10	..	..	..	2 41	..	..	..	..	0 8	2 59
Frankton–Thames	..	..	2 63	..	..	..	26 27	..	..	18 77	..	14 68	62 75
Cambridge Branch	..	..	9 32	..	..	..	2 48	..	..	..	..	..	12 0
Morrinsville–Rotorua	..	..	0 21	..	..	..	68 39	..	..	..	..	..	68 60
Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth Section—													
Longburn–Waitara	..	0 42	2 62	..	0 11	..	70 68	..	..	51 26	..	37 37	163 6
Foxton Branch	..	4 26	..	..	10 8	..	4 80	..	..	..	..	..	19 34
Hunterville Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 39	..	..	20 22	..	..	44 61
Aramoho–Wanganui	..	..	..	..	0 30	..	0 44	..	..	2 16	..	..	3 10
Stratford–Toko	..	..	10 68	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 22	..	..	11 10
Sentry Hill–New Plymouth	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	..	2 59	..	..	..	..	7 43	10 27
Palmerston–Spit	..	2 14	3 30	..	..	..	69 35	..	..	35 72	..	3 1	113 72
Wellington–Woodville	..	..	..	..	8 27	..	60 21	..	..	17 45	..	29 40	115 53
Greytown Branch	..	..	..	..	3 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 7
Gisborne Section—													
Gisborne–Kaiteratahi	..	0 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 57	..	..	12 77
Hurunui–Bluff Section—													
Lyttelton–Bluff	..	0 11	..	..	..	2 50	242 52	..	0 12	32 15	..	114 21	392 1
Addington–Culverden	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 9	..	9 0	0 38	16 47	4 43	67 57
Oxford Branch	8 45	4 17	12 3	..	..	..	6 33	..	..	2 27	..	..	33 45
Eyreton Branch	13 27	5 70	0 44	..	..	..	0 30	..	..	..	..	..	20 11
Waipara–Scargill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 40	..	..	14 40
Southbridge Branch	..	7 69	5 1	1 26	..	..	9 3	1 0	..	1 20	..	..	25 39
Little River Branch	..	1 34	13 60	5 2	1 59	..	..	..	0 53	..	..	..	22 48
Springfield Branch	..	0 68	..	..	..	..	4 57	4 60	..	25 13	..	..	35 38
White Cliffs Branch	11 3	..	0 15	0 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 46
Rakaia Forks Branch	..	..	..	..	..	22 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 20
Mount Somers Branch	..	4 8	23 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 36
Albury Branch	..	26 55	9 38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 13
Waimate Branch	..	4 46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 46
Waimate Gorge Branch	..	..	..	..	8 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 21
Duntroon Branch	..	15 38	0 12	..	4 54	..	17 17	..	..	..	..	..	37 41
Oamaru Breakwater Branch	..	0 23	..	..	..	..	0 40	..	..	..	..	..	0 63
Carried forward	32 75	93 10	94 10	6 56	36 57	24 70	837 74	5 60	10 77	295 41	16 47	224 42	1,679 59

RETURN No. 23—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing Weights of RAILS in Various LINES on 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Line.	30 lb. Iron.	40 lb. Iron.	40 lb. Steel.	45 lb. Steel.	52 lb. Iron.	52 lb. Steel.	53 lb. Steel.	55 lb. Steel.	56 lb. Iron.	56 lb. Steel.	70 lb. Iron.	70 lb. Steel.	Total.
	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.
Brought forward	32 75	93 10	94 10	6 56	36 57	24 70	837 74	5 60	10 77	295 41	16 47	224 42	1,679 59
Hurunui-Bluff Section—*continued.*													
Ngapara Branch	..	4 60	6 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 45	..	..	15 9
Livingston Branch	..	11 46	0 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 75
Shag Point Branch	..	0 22	1 41	..	..	..	0 27	..	..	..	..	..	2 10
Waihemo Branch	..	..	7 5	..	0 59	..	0 1	..	..	1 0	..	..	8 65
Port Chalmers Branch	..	..	..	..	0 12	..	1 4	..	..	..	..	0 10	1 26
Walton Park Branch	..	2 48	..	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	2 49
Fernhill Branch	..	..	1 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 57
Otago Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 73	..	..	45 21	..	..	111 14
Outram Branch	..	5 58	1 19	..	..	..	0 26	..	..	1 57	..	..	9 0
Lawrence Branch	..	0 18	..	..	..	..	1 31	5 36	..	14 76	..	..	22 1
Catlin's River Branch	..	..	..	..	0 25	..	19 2	..	..	3 37	..	..	22 64
Tapanui Branch	..	10 4	7 6	..	..	..	2 32	..	..	6 59	..	..	26 21
Wyndham Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 35	..	..	..	..	..	9 35
Seaward Bush Branch	..	..	16 62	..	..	..	1 66	..	..	6 71	..	..	25 39
Invercargill-Kingston	..	57 57	..	..	0 20	..	0 67	..	..	9 55	18 19	0 22	87 0
Makarewa-Waihoaka	..	..	13 19	..	..	..	16 64	..	..	10 11	0	..	40 16
Thornbury-Nightcaps	..	0 22	22 44	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	1 60	..	..	24 51
Forest Hill Branch	..	12 66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 66
Mararoa Branch	..	..	10 41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 41
Waimea Plains Railway	..	..	..	..	33 39	..	2 10	..	..	0 72	..	..	36 41
Westland Section—													
Greymouth-Otira	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 24	..	..	11 28	..	2 76	50 48
Greymouth-Hokitika	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 17	..	..	3 8	..	..	24 25
Stillwater-Reefton	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 13	..	..	..	..	..	37 13
Coal Creek Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20	..	..	4 57	..	0 2	4 79
Westport-Mokihinui	..	..	..	..	0 36	..	21 2	..	..	4 47	..	4 12	30 17
Nelson-Motupiko	..	12 30	3 6	..	1 1	..	9 8	..	..	6 47	..	..	32 12
Picton-Seddon	..	9 28	3 18	..	1 24	..	3 35	..	..	16 19	..	..	33 44
Total	32 75	220 69	189 21	6 56	74 33	24 70	1,087 77	11 16	10 77	448 11	34 68	232 4	2,374 17

RETURN No. 24.

PARTICULARS of PRIVATE-SIDING TRAFFIC, showing Value of Traffic done during Twelve Months ending 31st March, 1905.

Hd. Office Reg. No.	Papers.	Date of Grant.	Present Holder.	Position.	Nearest Station.	By whom paid for.	Term of Grant.	Amount of Traffic guaranteed per Annum.	Liquidated Damages or Premium.	Value of the Traffic through the Siding during the Year ending 31st March, 1905.		
										In.	Out.	Total.
				M. ch.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
KAWAKAWA SECTION.												
823	R. 02/2358 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	John Culley	6 79	Kawakawa ..	Govt. and grantees	5 years* ..	†	..	..	354 4 2	354 4 2
WHANGAREI SECTION.												
660	R. 97/4385 ..	Oct. 26, 1897	F. and W. G. Foote	18 15	Whakapara ..	Govt. and grantees	10 years* ..	Premium ..	248 0 0	3 7 0	987 1 5	990 8 5
726	R. 00/241 ..	April 1, 1900	Mander and Bradley	18 32	″ ..	Grantees	5 ″ * ..	″ ..	296 0 0	17 0 11	3,461 10 5	3,478 11 4
793	R. 97/3107 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	Kauri Timber Company (Limited)	..	Mangahahuru ..	Govt. ..	5 ″ * ..	†	..	..	..	..
798	R. 02/550 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	Mennie and Brown	..	Waro ..	″ ..	5 ″ * ..	†	..	2 2 0	689 1 6	691 3 6
799	R. 02/551 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	Hikurangi Coal Company (Limited)	..	″ ..	″ ..	5 ″ * ..	†	..	43 3 7	5,823 12 5	5,866 16 0
824	R. 02/2569 ..	July 1, 1902	Northern Coal Company (Limited)	14 71	″ ..	Govt. and grantees	5 ″ * ..	†	..	29 7 5	3,403 15 9	3,433 3 2
877	R. 03/3629 ..	Jan. 1, 1904	Macklow Bros.	16 71	Otonga ..	Grantees	5 ″ * ..	Premium ..	138 0 0	0 8 0	619 7 2	619 15 2
939	..	Mar. 1, 1905	Northern Coal Company (Limited)	15 22	Waro ..	″	5 ″ * ..	″ ..	457 0 0	..	..	..
KAIHU SECTION.												
755	R. 00/2111 ..	Nov. 1, 1900	Kauri Timber Company (Limited)	13 62	Ahikiwi	Govt. and grantees	5 years* ..	..	..	13 4 6	1,606 16 0	1,620 0 6
921	R. 00/2111 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	Mitchelson Timber Company (Limited)				1 ″ * ..					
762	R. 00/2598 ..	Jan. 1, 1901	James Trounson	14 2	″ ..	Grantees	5 ″ * ..	†	..	..	12 8 6	12 8 6
814	R. 96/2155 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	Mitchelson Timber Company (Limited) and James Trounson	16 79	Kaihu Booms ..	Govt. ..	5 ″ * ..	†	..	26 0 2	1,950 15 1	1,976 15 3
833	R. 96/1763 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	John Harrison	15 63	Kaihu ..	Grantees	5 ″ * ..	†	..	..	..	..
AUCKLAND SECTION.												
572	R. 02/2630 ..	Oct. 1, 1895	J. Wilson and Co.	124 39	Te Kuiti ..	Govt. ..	10 years* ..	..	Rental, £12	..	65 18 9	65 18 9
720	R. 00/107 ..	Jan. 1, 1900	Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.'s New Zealand Drug Company (Limited)	7 48	Westfield ..	Grantees	10 ″ * ..	Premium ..	160 0 0 Rental, £25	1,265 12 4	1,011 10 6	2,277 2 10
721	R. 99/1601 ..	Jan. 1, 1900	R. and W. Hellaby (Limited) ..	7 52	″ ..	Govt. ..	10 ″ * ..	† Alter'ns ..	120 0 0	1,454 4 6	372 4 11	1,826 9 5
744	R. 00/668 ..	July 1, 1900	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	1 5	Hamilton ..	Grantees	10 ″ * ..	Premium ..	Rental, £25 175 0 0	399 3 2	64 15 0	463 18 2
796	R. 00/2203 ..	Nov. 1, 1901	Harrison's Taupiri Coal Company (Ltd.). (Starr may also use siding)	64 51	Huntly ..	″	5 ″ * ..	″ ..	Rental, £25 220 0 0	..	97 10 0	97 10 0
829	R. 02/670 ..	Oct. 1, 1902	Union Collieries (Limited) ..	44 33	Mercer	″	5 ″ * ..	″ ..	565 0 0	11 13 6	4,220 15 2	4,232 8 8
838	R. 00/613 ..	Nov. 1, 1902	Avondale Brick and Pottery Company (Limited)	6 29	New Lynn ..	″	5 ″ * ..	†	..	422 5 8	1,977 17 4	2,400 3 0
850	R. 98/1868 ..	May 1, 1903	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited) ..	..	Huntly ..	″	5 ″ * ..	†	..	99 8 7	6,510 19 7	6,610 8 2
855	R. 03/600 ..	July 1, 1903	W. and G. Winstone	..	Auckland ..	″	5 ″ * ..	Premium ..	32 0 0 Rental, £50	1,525 8 9	105 13 9	1,631 2 6
866	R. 93/3515 ..	Oct. 1, 1903	Assets Realisation Board ..	..	Morrinsville ..	″	10 ″ * ..	†	Rental, £25	272 6 10	58 19 9	331 6 7
871	R. 03/4153 ..	Jan. 1, 1904	Gardner Bros. and Parker ..	..	New Lynn ..	″	5 ″ * ..	Premium ..	96 0 0	103 19 10	533 15 11	637 15 9

* Three months' notice. † Siding originally laid under old agreement.

RETURN No. 24—*continued*.

PARTICULARS of Private-siding Traffic up to 31st March, 1905—*continued*.

Hd. Office Reg. No.	Papers.	Date of Grant.	Present Holder.	Position.	Nearest Station.	By whom paid for.	Term of Grant.	Amount of Traffic guaranteed per Annum.	Liquidated Damages or Premium.	Value of the Traffic through the Siding during the Year ending 31st March, 1905. In.	Out.	Total.
			AUCKLAND SECTION—*continued*.									
				M. ch.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
884	R. 03/1660	April 1, 1904	Taupo Totara Timber Company (Limited)	..	Putaruru	Grantees	5 years*	Premium	330 0 0	1,905 9 11	..	1,905 9 11
885	R. 04/956	May 11, 1904	A. and G. Price	..	Thames	Govt.	Indefinite	..	..	..	..	..
887	R. 04/945	June 1, 1904	Thompson, Gardner, and Co.	..	New Lynn	Grantees	5 years*	Premium	98 0 0	29 16 0	31 7 3	61 3 3
898	R. 04/1751	Aug. 1, 1904	Frank Coulthard	..	Helensville South	〃	5 〃 *	〃	262 0 0	82 19 2	6 2 6	89 1 8
900	R. 04/2378	June 1, 1904	Auckland Veneer and Timber Company (Limited)	..	Onehunga	〃	5 〃 *	†	Rental, £25	122 12 10	..	122 12 10
909	R. 98/3564	Aug. 1, 1904	R. and W. Hellaby (Limited)	..	Auckland	〃	5 〃 *	†	..	1,372 9 11	610 7 3	1,982 17 2
912	R. 99/1973	July 1, 1904	Firth Pumice Company (Limited)	58 11	Ohinewai	Govt. and grantees	10 〃 *	†	Rental, £50	110 18 10	556 7 8	667 6 6
917	R. 99/3007	June 1, 1904	Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited)	..	Huntly	Grantees	5 〃 *	†	..	87 5 5	15,346 17 2	15,434 2 7
918	R. 00/1840	June 1, 1904	Prisons Department	..	Mount Eden	Govt.	5 〃 *	..	..	124 12 3	212 2 9	336 15 0
919	R. 04/2222	Oct. 1, 1904	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company (Limited)	6 64	Westfield	Grantees	10 〃 *	Premium	358 0 0 Rental, £50	736 5 11	7 3 7	743 9 6
926	R. 99/1294	Dec. 1, 1904	J. J. Craig (Limited)	..	Auckland	〃	5 〃 *	†	Rental, £50	5,599 6 4	37 11 1	5,636 17 5
940	R. 00/990	Feb. 1, 1905	The Union Oil, Soap, and Candle Company (Limited)	..	Westfield	〃	1 〃 *	†	Rental, £25	648 6 5	571 12 11	1,219 19 4
947	R. 04/3883	Mar. 1, 1905	Drury Coal Company (Limited)	..	Drury	〃	5 〃 *	Premium	386 0 0	..	..	..
			WELLINGTON-NAPIER-NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION.									
24	C.R. 75/845	—— 1875	Napier Gas Company	2 30	Napier	Govt.	Undefined	..	..	434 7 5	152 2 8	586 10 1
221	R. 80/1588	Dec. 13, 1880	Gear Meat Preserving and Freezing Company (Limited)	6 37	Petone	Grantees	〃	Premium	117 19 11 Rental, £25	1,234 9 1	3,522 17 10	4,757 6 11
575	R. 95/5462	Nov. 15, 1895	Taranaki Freezing-works Company (Limited)	9 40	Moturoa	〃	10 years*	〃	275 0 0 Rental, £25	1,295 10 1	916 1 0	2,211 11 1
580	R. 96/114	Jan. 1, 1896	Robert Holt	111 79	Napier	〃	10 〃 *	†	Rental, £50	2,307 4 5	2 11 7	2,309 16 0
614	R. 97/2622	May 1, 1897	N. King	7 53	New Plymouth	〃	10 〃 ‡	†	..	683 11 2	58 4 6	741 15 8
617	R. 02/3212	Mar. 26, 1897	Wellington Meat Export Company (Limited)	62 10	Waingawa	〃	10 〃 *	†	Rental, £25	869 13 3	2,958 4 3	3,827 17 6
627	R. 97/4085	Nov. 1, 1897	Murray, Roberts, and Co.	113 72	Spit	Govt.	10 〃 *	†	Rental, £25	895 14 3	110 5 4	1,005 19 7
633	R. 97/4854	Dec. 1, 1897	Mitchell and Co.	147 45	Aramoho	Grantee	10 〃 *	Premium	70 0 0 Rental, £25	186 16 2	432 11 0	619 7 2
637	R. 97/3534	Mar. 1, 1898	Levin and Co. (Limited)	65 45	Masterton	Govt. and grantees	10 〃 *	〃	130 0 0 Rental, £25	974 10 6	1,434 8 1	2,408 18 7
647	R. 98/3331	Oct. 1, 1898	W. G. Bassett	2 14	Wanganui	Grantee	10 〃 *	〃	188 0 0 Rental, £25	1,879 4 10	31 12 2	1,910 17 0
656	R. 98/2734	Feb. 1, 1899	G. A. Gamman and Co.	87 39	Palmerston North	〃	10 〃 *	〃	69 0 0 Rental, £25	1,804 18 10	97 13 5	1,902 12 3
705	R. 97/2271	Aug. 1, 1899	Bartholomew Bros.	99 30	Feilding	Govt.	10 〃 *	†	Repairs, £2 Rental, £25	1,770 9 11	16 14 4	1,787 4 3
725	R. 99/854	Jan. 1, 1900	Waitara Freezing and Cool-storage Company (Limited)	246 53	Waitara	Grantees	10 〃 *	Premium	80 10 0 Alter'ns, £35 Rental, £25	327 0 1	254 6 3	581 6 4

734	R. 00/1286 ..	May 1, 1900	Hawke's Bay Timber Company (Ltd.)	42 62	Makotuku ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	66 17 7	682 12 4	749 9 11
735	R. 00/1180 ..	Jan. 1, 1900	Williams and Kettle (Limited) ..	113 55	Spit ..	„	10 „	* ..	Premium..	125 0 0 Rental, £25	1,938 2 10	95 16 5	2,033 19 3
736	R. 00/1192 ..	May 1, 1900	R. Holt	99 72	Hastings ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	803 6 10	12 12 10	815 19 8
746	R. 00/1403 ..	Aug. 1, 1900	Palmerston North Sash, Door, and Timber Company (Limited)	40 73	Matamau ..	„	5 „	* ..	Premium..	260 0 0	19 10 1	1,156 6 7	1,175 16 8
748	R. 00/2261 ..	Aug. 1, 1900	William Booth and Co.	57 30	Carterton ..	Govt. ..	5 „	* ..	†	..	318 2 5	688 15 7	1,006 18 0
752	R. 99/699 ..	Sept. 1, 1900	T. Price	6 66	Petone ..	Grantees	10 „	* ..	Premium..	58 0 0 Rental, £25	1,329 9 3	14 17 11	1,344 7 2
758	R. 98/3937 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	J. Garnett	99 71	Hastings ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Repairs, £1 5s. Rental, £25	474 1 3	5 2 11	479 4 2
759	R. 99/2633 ..	April 1, 1901	Henry Brown and Co.	235 43	Inglewood ..	„	10 „	* ..	Premium..	200 0 0	399 11 4	503 14 9	903 6 1
760	R. 01/299 ..	April 1, 1901	Nelson Bros. (Limited)	96 17	Woodville ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Repairs, £42; Rental, £25	348 8 9	444 8 0	792 16 9
770	R. 01/1231 ..	June 1, 1901	Ellis Bros.	50 66	Kopua ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	0 10 2	139 13 2	140 3 4
771	R. 01/182 ..	June 1, 1901	W. A. Chote and J. Wright ..	..	Silverstream ..	„	5 „	* ..	Premium..	380 0 0	297 2 1	1,326 17 6	1,623 19 7
777	R. 01/1659 ..	Aug. 1, 1901	Totara Sawmill Company ..	..	Oringi ..	„	5 „	* ..	„ ..	90 0 0	8 12 9	1,685 7 9	1,694 0 6
781	R. 00/2262 ..	Oct. 1, 1904	H. Judd	50 68	Matarawa ..	„	1 „	* ..	†	..	2 7 4	66 13 11	69 1 3
786	R. 96/5010 ..	Oct. 1, 1901	Napier Gas Company (Limited) ..	..	Hastings ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	Repairs, £3 6s.	230 3 8	15 2 0	245 5 8
788	R. 01/886 ..	Nov. 1, 1901	West Coast Refrigerating Company (Limited)	..	Patea ..	„	10 „	* ..	Premium..	200 0 0 Rental, £25	1,205 19 4	16 17 1	1,222 16 5
789	R. 01/2396 ..	Nov. 1, 1901	H. Brown and Co.	..	Morley Street ..	„	5 „	* ..	„ ..	156 0 0 Rental, £25	354 0 5	1 16 2	355 16 7
792	R. 02/384 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	Nelson Bros. (Limited)	68 3	Waipukurau ..	Govt. ..	10 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	..	..	..
811	R. 02/231 ..	April 1, 1902	Palmerston North Sash, Door, and Timber Company (Limited)	..	Oringi	Grantees	5 „	* ..	Premium..	177 0 0	6 10 1	1,312 0 5	1,318 10 6
825	R. 02/1544 ..	Aug. 1, 1902	Wilding and Co.	42 63	Makotuku ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	1 3 8	335 8 9	336 12 5
828	R. 02/2624 ..	July 1, 1902	B. L. Knight	91 52	Newman ..	Grantee	5 „	* ..	†	..	..	73 8 0	73 8 0
830	R. 02/2178 ..	Sept. 1, 1902	Waverley Co-operative Dairy Factory Company (Limited)	..	Aramoho ..	Grantees	10 „	* ..	Premium..	192 0 0 Rental, £25	145 17 4	319 19 1	465 16 5
831	R. 92/1948 ..	Sept. 1, 1902	Williams and Kettle	..	Hastings ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	472 16 8	231 3 8	704 0 4
837	R. 03/478 ..	Dec. 1, 1902	New Plymouth Sash and Door Factory and Timber Company (Ltd.)	..	Tariki	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	79 4 2	847 10 9	926 14 11
839	R. 02/2734 ..	Nov. 1, 1902	G. Syme	..	Ngaire ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	..	150 9 2	150 9 2
848	R. 00/2214 ..	April 1, 1903	Kendrick Bros.	..	Aramoho ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	20 6 7	35 6 10	55 13 5
851	R. 02/1854 ..	April 1, 1903	W. F. Knight	..	Mangatera ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	62 18 7	3,766 19 0	3,829 17 7
852	R. 00/2784 ..	June 1, 1903	Mauriceville Lime Company (Ltd.)	..	Mauriceville ..	„	5 „	* ..	Premium..	237 5 6	252 12 2	365 9 2	618 1 4
857	R. 99/2453 ..	Oct. 1, 1903	New Plymouth Sash and Door Factory and Timber Company (Ltd.)	..	Eltham ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	188 17 0	21 9 8	191 16 8
858	R. 99/2453 ..	Oct. 1, 1903	Egmont Co-operative Box Company (Limited)	..	„ ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	64 10 5	133 19 11	198 10 4
868	R. 96/3827 ..	Nov. 1, 1903	Nelson Bros. (Limited)	..	Tomoana ..	„	10 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	2,441 3 4	3,094 2 1	5,535 5 5
869	R. 03/3688 ..	Nov. 1, 1903	J. Trevor	11 71	Belmont ..	„	5 „	* ..	Premium..	243 0 0	4 3 3	1,215 14 7	1,219 17 10
874	R. 03/2618 ..	Sept. 1, 1903	G. Weir	93 37	Hukanui ..	„	5 „	* ..	„ ..	100 0 0	6 7 1	1,005 2 5	1,011 9 6
875	R. 98/3766 ..	Jan. 1, 1904	Dalgety and Co. (Limited) ..	..	Port Ahuriri ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	Rental, £25	520 18 1	15 0 0	535 18 1
880	R. 03/3251 ..	Jan. 1, 1904	Holm Bros.	..	Matamau ..	„	5 „	* ..	†	..	3 3 8	117 2 4	120 6 0
882	R. 03/4089 ..	Mar. 1, 1904	Union Timber, Sash, and Door Company (Limited)	88 36	Palmerston North	„	10 „	* ..	Premium..	121 0 0 Rental, £25	1,983 6 3	235 10 6	2,218 16 9
883	R. 04/291 ..	Mar. 1, 1904	William Cook	88 36	„	„	10 „	* ..	„ ..	121 0 0 Rental, £25			

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* Three months' notice † Siding originally laid under old agreement. ‡ One week's notice.

RETURN No. 24—*continued.*

PARTICULARS of PRIVATE-SIDING TRAFFIC up to 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Hd Office Reg. No.	Papers.	Date of Grant.	Present Holder.	Position.	Nearest Station.	By whom paid for.	Term of Grant.	Amount of Traffic guaranteed per Annum.	Liquidated Damages or Premium.	Value of the Traffic through the Siding during the Year ending 31st March, 1905. In.	Out.	Total.
			WELLINGTON - NAPIER - NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION—*continued.*									
				M. ch.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
889	R. 99/1050 ..	April 1, 1904	The New Plymouth Sash and Door Factory and Timber Company (Limited)	..	Ngaire ..	Govt. and grantees	1 year * ..	†	..	..	336 0 11	336 0 11
890	R. 99/1984 ..	May 1, 1904	Wanganui Sash and Door Factory and Timber Company (Limited)	2 52	Wanganui ..	Govt. ..	5 years* ..	Repairs ..	11 2 2 Rental, £25	3,988 18 3	110 1 3	4,098 19 6
891	R. 02/1662 ..	June 1, 1904	G. and T. Prescott	51 39	Kopua ..	Grantees	5 〃 * ..	†	..	..	1,127 17 0	1,127 17 0
895	R. 01/2230 ..	May 1, 1904	Henry Carlson	..	Pukehou ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	Premium ..	190 0 0	3 2 1	131 0 0	134 2 1
896	R. 04/955 ..	July 1, 1904	McMurray and Co. (Limited) ..	..	Palmerston North	〃	10 〃 * ..	〃 ..	90 0 0 Rental, £25	288 5 9	7 11 3	295 17 0
907	R. 98/3250 ..	May 1, 1904	Price and Co.	..	Piripiri ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	†	..	67 7 10	6,682 10 0	6,749 17 10
922	R. 04/1516 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	Thomas Borthwick and Sons ..	..	Pakipaki ..	〃	10 〃 * ..	Premium ..	1,116 0 0 Rental, £25	180 11 5	..	180 11 5
923	R. 03/951 ..	June 1, 1904	Wellington Meat Export Company (Limited)	..	Ngahauranga ..	〃	1 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	941 6 0	2,992 1 8	3,933 7 8
924	R. 03/4058 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	Manawatu Racing Club	..	Awapuni ..	〃	10 〃 * ..	Premium ..	487 0 0	..	..	..
927	R. 01/1707 ..	Oct. 1, 1904	Manawatu County Council ..	..	Himatangi ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	Repairs ..	36 0 0	63 5 7	114 6 9	177 12 4
930	R. 04/3525 ..	Jan. 1, 1905	Rangitikei County Council ..	27 35	Ohingaiti ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	Premium ..	203 5 0	..	..	..
932	R. 04/79 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	B. L. Knight	40 20	Utiku	〃	5 〃 * ..	〃 ..	350 0 0	119 15 4	241 14 9	361 10 1
935	R. 01/1877 ..	Jan. 1, 1905	Waitara Harbour Board	..	Waitara ..	Govt. ..	1 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	483 4 3	209 19 7	693 3 10
938	R. 04/2133 ..	Nov. 18, 1904	The Manawatu Timber Company (Limited)	37 69	Utiku	Grantees	10 〃 * ..	Premium ..	204 4 6	7 11 3	144 15 1	152 6 4
943	R. 99/2616 ..	March 1, 1905	Gamman and Co.	..	Piripiri	〃	5 〃 * ..	†	..	92 3 3	3,512 2 10	3,604 6 1
944	R. 02/1544 ..	Feb. 1, 1905	Gamman and Co.	..	Makotuku ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	Premium ..	83 0 0	..	..	..
945	R. 04/1256 ..	Oct. 28, 1904	Bosher Bros. and Baker	42 68	Taihape ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	〃 ..	311 14 6	4 3 7	144 15 1	148 18 8
			HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION.									
1	R. 81/1026 ..	April 28, 1866	J. T. Brown	7 39	Addington ..	Grantees	For ever ..	..	..	..	..	..
3	R. 88/1107 ..	Dec. 28, 1870	Richard Allen	1 17	Riccarton ..	〃	〃 ..	..	..	1,642 2 7	827 16 6	2,469 19 1
12	P.W. 74/5224	June 2, 1875	Bank of New South Wales. (Used by White and Co.)	21 29	Leeston ..	Govt. ..	〃 ..	..	..	396 3 11	..	396 3 11
13	P.W. 76/3501	Dec. 18, 1874	Oamaru Harbour Board	157 77	Oamaru ..	〃 ..	Undefined	..	..	2,061 0 1	1,627 19 10	3,688 19 11
20	P.W. 76/2946	Dec. 11, 1875	Richard Evans	1 52	Wilson's Siding ..	Grantee	For ever ..	..	..	176 8 4	333 0 4	509 8 8
32	R. 82/432 ..	April 7, 1876	D. C. Turnbull and Co.	105 54	Timaru ..	Govt. ..	〃 ..	..	..	553 11 0	405 15 8	959 6 8
33	P.W. 76/823	April 22, 1876	J. Deans	8 75	Glentunnel ..	〃 ..	〃 ..	..	..	29 1 5	2,339 4 5	2,368 5 10
37	P.W. 76/3721	July 18, 1876	Clark Bros.	166 27	Maheno ..	〃 ..	Undefined	..	..	192 6 11	344 7 4	536 14 3
120	P.W. 77/4412	Jan. 23, 1878	Oamaru Harbour Board ..	157 65 157 65	Oamaru (1st sidg.) 〃 (2nd 〃)	〃 ..	〃	300 0 0	50 0 0	2,751 9 5	1,410 19 11	4,162 9 4
178	..	—— 1878	Mosgiel Woollen-factory Company	0 73	Mosgiel Township	〃 ..	〃	..	..	221 3 7	69 4 7	290 8 2
258	R. 82/379 ..	Jan. 10, 1882	Wigram Bros.	10 71	South Malvern ..	〃 ..	For ever ..	..	..	..	128 13 7	128 13 7
266	R. 82/554 ..	Mar. 24, 1882	S. Bailey	15 0	Templeton ..	Grantees	10 years* ..	Premium ..	153 0 0	..	54 11 5	54 11 5
563	R. 95/2127 ..	May 1, 1895	G. McClatchie and Co.	6 9	Christchurch ..	Govt. ..	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	1,575 1 10	42 8 10	1,617 10 8
583	R. 98/111 ..	Jan. 1, 1896	Broad, Small, and Co.	374 46	Invercargill ..	〃 ..	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	391 12 0	109 7 0	500 19 0
584	R. 96/418 ..	Jan. 1, 1896	T. D. Ward (Mrs.) and M. Carr and Co. (J. G. Ward and Co., Henderson and Batger, and the Southland Farmers' Co-operative Assn. may also use siding)	374 39	〃 ..	Grantees	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	1,481 9 7	1,297 4 5	2,778 14 0

586	R. 02/3668 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	T. Teschemaker..	165 26	Teschemaker's ..	Govt. ..	1 „ *..	†	..	..	..	..
593	R. 96/3013 ..	July 1, 1896	James Macfie and Co. (Limited) ..	235 44	Dunedin ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	3,187 7 5	76 4 6	3,263 11 11
595	R. 96/2443 ..	July 1, 1896	Nelson Bros. (Limited)	12 0	Hornby ..	„	10 „ *..	† Extension	350 0 0 Rental, £25	..	..	..
604	R. 95/2198 ..	Dec. 1, 1896	Christchurch Meat Company (Ltd.)	103 70	Smithfield ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	5,623 8 10	5,794 10 7	11,417 19 5
608	R. 97/1122 ..	Mar. 1, 1897	D. N. Inwood	90 75	Winchester ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	..	141 8 5	141 8 5
612	R. 97/671 ..	Mar. 1, 1897	Bruce Woollen Manufacturing Company (Limited)	271 41	Milton ..	„	10 „ *..	Premium..	45 0 0 Rental, £25	125 11 9	36 3 1	161 14 10
630	R. 97/4426 ..	Nov. 1, 1897	Timaru Milling Company (Limited)	106 25	Timaru ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	1,088 7 1	661 14 10	1,750 1 11
631	R. 97/4377 ..	Oct. 1, 1897	P. McGill	271 42	Milton ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	996 9 11	854 13 3	1,851 3 2
634	R. 01/600 ..	Jan. 1, 1898	Evans and Co. (Limited) ..	105 75	Timaru ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	935 17 10	543 0 1	1,478 17 11
636	R. 98/4774 ..	Feb. 1, 1898	A. Moritzson and Co.	236 48	Dunedin ..	„	10 „ *..	Premium..	336 0 0 Rental, £50	798 10 3	124 9 11	923 0 2
639	R. 98/1147 ..	Jan. 1, 1898	John Deans	6 10	Christchurch ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	623 19 4	1 4 4	625 3 8
644	R. 98/2669 ..	Sept. 1, 1898	J. H. Lambert	237 2	Kensington ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	320 3 8	35 3 4	355 7 0
646	R. 98/4050 ..	Sept. 1, 1898	Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy-produce Export Company (Ltd.)	55 3	Fairfield ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	Premium..	680 0 0 Rental, £50	2,371 13 10	7,787 14 1	10,159 7 11
655	R. 99/490 ..	Jan. 1, 1899	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	0 21	Lyttelton ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	564 4 6	307 13 5	871 17 11
658	R. 98/3247 ..	April 1, 1899	Friedlander Bros. (Limited) ..	16 40	Lyndhurst ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	21 9 1	325 9 0	346 18 1
662	R. 99/1727 ..	May 1, 1899	J. Goss	6 62	Christchurch ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	1,491 0 4	72 18 6	1,563 18 10
663	R. 99/1738 ..	May 1, 1899	Canterbury (N.Z.) Seed Company (Limited)	2 4	Heathcote ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Repairs, £6; Rental, £25	612 6 6	354 10 5	966 16 11
665	R. 99/1728 ..	May 1, 1899	Dalgety and Co. (Limited) ..	6 45	Christchurch ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	2,335 3 6	492 0 0	2,827 3 6
666	R. 99/1832 ..	May 1, 1899	Belford Mills Company	106 8	Timaru ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Repairs, £22; Rental, £50	580 12 2	390 15 1	971 7 3
668	R. 99/1922 ..	May 1, 1899	Friedlander Bros. (Limited) ..	60 68	Tinwald ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	45 8 6	851 3 9	896 12 3
669	R. 99/1936 ..	May 1, 1899	Friedlander Bros. (Limited) ..	58 73	Ashburton ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	327 0 11	1,867 12 3	2,194 13 2
670	R. 99/1934 ..	May 1, 1899	Fleming and Henderson	335 5	Gore ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Repairs, £6; Rental, £25	592 14 11	804 11 1	1,397 6 0
671	R. 99/1935 ..	May 1, 1899	J. B. Hobart	6 19	Christchurch ..	Govt. and grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	991 19 0	81 3 1	1,073 2 1
673	R. 99/2066 ..	June 1, 1899	National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand (Limited)	236 32	Dunedin ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	1,102 8 9	262 12 7	1,365 1 4
674	R. 99/2065 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	New Zealand Provision and Produce Company	7 2	Belfast ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	499 3 4	370 13 8	869 17 0
675	R. 99/2092 ..	May 1, 1899	National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand (Limited)	374 56	Invercargill ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	786 10 9	1,031 7 10	1,817 18 7
677	R. 99/2174 ..	May 1, 1899	Fleming and Gilkison	374 5	Elles Road ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	1,178 12 3	352 17 4	1,531 9 7
679	R. 99/2218 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	T. Hodgkinson	6 44	Lind's Bridge ..	„ ..	5 „ *..	†	..	5 13 9	80 18 3	86 12 0
680	R. 99/1120 ..	July 1, 1899	Wright, Stephenson, and Co. ..	375 11	Invercargill ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	Premium..	49 0 0 Rental, £50	1,721 5 9	965 14 5	2,687 0 2
683	R. 97/2821 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	Dalgety and Co. (Limited) ..	236 21	Dunedin ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	2,859 1 10	656 5 5	3,515 7 3
686	R. 99/2422 ..	May 1, 1899	Friedlander Bros. (Limited) ..	58 72	Ashburton ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	(Included with	No. 669.)	
691	R. 99/2406 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	Christchurch Meat Company (Limited)	13 10 13 13	Islington (1st sdg.) „ (2nd „)	Govt. and grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	8,112 9 10	5,607 0	13,719 10 2
692	R. 99/2427 ..	May 1, 1899	Canterbury Roller Flour-mills Coy.	58 3	Ashburton ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	267 2 7	939 0 7	1,206 3 2
695	R. 99/1968 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	W. Scott and Co.	25 39	Southbridge ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	370 12 6	289 13 10	660 6 4
697	R. 99/2523 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	T. W. and A. Buxton	6 41	Lind's Bridge ..	„ ..	5 „ *..	†	Repairs, £9 12s. 9d.	25 19 8	172 19 7	198 19 3
698	R. 99/2537 ..	June 1, 1899	New Zealand Refrigerating Company (Limited)	155 23	Eveline ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	428 10 0	1,075 5 5	1,503 15 5
699	R. 99/2042 ..	Oct. 1, 1899	New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited)	391 47	Bluff ..	„	10 „ *..	Premium..	67 11 0 Rental, £50	2,914 6 7	607 10 8	3,521 17 3
700	R. 99/2653 ..	May 1, 1899	W. White and Co.	7 46	Addington ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	2,027 8 6	400 7 8	2,427 16 2

* Three months' notice. † Siding originally laid under old agreement.

RETURN No. 24—*continued.*

PARTICULARS of PRIVATE-SIDING TRAFFIC up to 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Hd Office Reg. No.	Papers.	Date of Grant.	Present Holder.	Position.	Nearest Station.	By whom paid for.	Term of Grant.	Amount of Traffic guaranteed per Annum.	Liquidated Damages or Premium.	Value of the Traffic through the Siding during the Year ending 31st March, 1905.		
										In.	Out.	Total.
			HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION—*continued.*									
				M. ch.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
702	R. 99/1967 ..	June 1, 1899	Crown Milling Company (Limited)	236 26	Dunedin ..	Govt. ..	10 years* ..	†	Rental, £50	1,555 10 10	207 10 8	1,763 1 6
703	R. 99/2225 ..	Aug. 1, 1904	W. Quinn	121 76	Otaio ..	Govt. and grantees	1 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	147 18 9	254 17 6	402 16 3
708	R. 99/2801 ..	Sept. 1, 1899	N.Z. and Australian Land Company (Limited)	351 64	Edendale ..	Govt. ..	5 〃 * ..	†	..	4 11 4	17 7 3	21 18 7
709	R. 99/2416 ..	Nov. 1, 1899	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	391 48	Bluff ..	〃 ..	10 〃 * ..	†	Repairs, £3; Rental, £50	1,340 18 3	787 14 10	2,128 13 1
715	R. 99/1719 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	Bowron Bros.	3 73	Woolston ..	Grantees	10 〃 * ..	Premium..	170 0 0 Rental, £25	1,145 9 11	524 15 11	1,670 5 10
716	R. 99/2905 ..	Oct. 1, 1899	Milburn Lime and Cement Company (Limited)	235 25	Dunedin ..	〃	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	1,348 17 11	734 17 9	2,083 15 8
722	R. 00/141 ..	Jan. 1, 1900	H. Harraway	0 14	Burnside ..	Govt. and grantees	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	944 14 6	650 1 4	1,594 15 10
727	R. 00/992 ..	Jan. 1, 1900	Milburn Lime and Cement Company (Limited)	23 2	Limehills ..	Govt. ..	5 〃 * ..	†	Repairs, £7 5s.	210 4 10	35 11 5	245 16 3
729	R. 00/991 ..	April 1, 1900	G. G. Stead and Co.	7 59	Addington ..	Grantees	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	609 16 5	345 4 9	955 1 2
731	R. 99/3088 ..	May 1, 1900	Wright, Stephenson, and Co. ..	26 50	Balfour ..	〃	10 〃 * ..	Premium..	79 14 0 Rental, £25	398 16 3	921 11 11	1,320 8 2
732	R. 00/1193 ..	May 1, 1900	J. and T. Meek	158 18	Oamaru ..	Govt. ..	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	662 4 11	368 4 11	1,030 9 10
739	R. 99/367 ..	Feb. 1, 1900	N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Association of Canterbury (Limited)	59 4	Ashburton ..	Grantees	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	900 16 10	1,232 16 0	2,133 12 10
740	R. 99/2357 ..	May 1, 1900	J. Craig and Co.	157 45	Oamaru ..	Govt. ..	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	839 19 11	210 12 5	1,050 12 4
742	R. 00/568 ..	July 1, 1900	Christchurch City Council ..	9 22	Chaney's ..	Grantees	5 〃 * ..	Premium..	485 0 0	662 19 1	..	662 19 1
743	R. 00/1774 ..	May 1, 1900	Lyttelton Harbour Board ..	0 0	Lyttelton ..	Govt. and grantees	5 〃 * ..	†	..	2,208 4 8	1,345 9 5	3,553 14 1
745	R. 99/2303 ..	July 1, 1900	C. P. Sleeman	342 70	Mataura ..	Grantees	5 〃 * ..	Premium..	195 0 0	..	1,064 1 7	1,064 1 7
749	R. 00/2042 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	D. Thomas	58 76	Ashburton ..	〃	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £25	195 9 11	856 6 1	1,051 16 0
751	R. 00/1147 ..	Aug. 1, 1900	Christchurch Gas, Coal, and Coke Company (Limited)	6 1	Christchurch ..	Govt. and grantees	10 〃 * ..	†	Rental, £50	1,753 0 5	30 10 10	1,783 11 3
754	R. 00/694 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Timaru Harbour Board (National Mortgage and Agency Company, Ltd., Mill and Co., Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, and Westland–Timaru Timber and Coal Company, Ltd., tenants)	105 74	Timaru ..	Grantees	10 〃 * ..	Premium..	95 0 0	532 4 4	619 14 7	1,151 18 11
757	R. 00/1040 ..	Dec. 1, 1900	Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Ltd.) Wright, Stephenson, and Co. ..	236 35	Dunedin ..	〃	10 〃 * ..	〃	550 0 0 Rental, each £50	1,529 10 11 2,616 3 7	238 2 7 750 10 9	1,767 13 6 3,366 14 4
763	R. 00/2041 ..	Feb. 1, 1901	McCallum and Co., and R. Meek and Co.	7 22	Fairfax ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	〃	267 0 0	153 4 8	64 5 9	217 10 5
766	R. 01/1037 ..	Mar. 1, 1901	Lyttelton Harbour Board ..	0 15	Lyttelton ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	†	..	(Included with	No. 743.)	
767	R. 00/478 ..	Feb. 1, 1901	Canterbury (N.Z.) Seed Company (Limited), and H. Matson and Co.	7 60	Addington ..	〃	8 〃 * ..	†	Rental, each £25	1,644 16 8	775 5 6	2,420 2 2
768	R. 01/1045 ..	April 1, 1901	Timpany Bros.	14 72	Kapuka ..	〃	5 〃 * ..	†	..	..	1,126 9 0	1,126 9 0

769	R. 01/776 ..	May 1, 1901	J. E. Watson and Co.	..	Gore ..	„	5 „ ..	Premium..	25 0 0 Rental, £25	196 2 8	249 8 5	445 11 1
772	R. 01/1375 ..	May 1, 1901	McCallum and Co.	15 0	Kapuka ..	„	5 „ *..	†	..	..	1,079 3 10	1,079 3 10
774	R. 01/1837 ..	Sept. 1, 1901	National Mortgage and Agency Company of N.Z. (Limited)	7 57	Addington ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	428 10 1	239 17 1	668 7 2
775	R. 01/1661 ..	July 1, 1901	Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.'s N.Z. Drug Company (Limited)	239 24	Cattle-yards ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	689 16 4	1,327 18 8	2,017 15 0
776	R. 01/1660 ..	Aug. 1, 1901	Moir and Co.	16 69	Southbrook ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	388 11 11	491 7 8	879 19 7
778	R. 01/1604 ..	July 1, 1901	W. Borlase	228 62	Sawyer's Bay ..	Grantees	5 „ *..	†	..	..	154 16 10	154 16 10
779	R. 03/2223 ..	Sept. 14, 1901	Federal Steam Navigation Company (Limited). (Birt and Co. may also use siding)	390 12	Ocean Beach ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	1,208 7 1	713 14 4	1,922 1 5
782	R. 95/1853 ..	Oct. 1, 1901	N.Z. Provision and Produce Coy...	..	Belfast ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	205 1 1	240 3 11	445 5 0
784	R. 01/2438 ..	Oct. 1, 1901	Wood Bros. (Limited)	..	Addington ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	1,827 19 4	974 10 7	2,802 9 11
785	R. 99/2623 ..	Oct. 1, 1901	Otago Iron-rolling Mills Company (Limited)	..	Burnside ..	„	5 „ *..	†	..	894 11 0	6 14 10	901 5 10
790	R. 99/2990 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	Corporation of Invercargill ..	..	Greenhills ..	Govt. ..	5 „ *..	†	..	..	625 6 4	625 6 4
791	R. 01/2857 ..	Dec. 1, 1901	D. H. Brown and Son	7 29	Addington ..	Govt. and grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	1,179 16 1	650 19 4	1,830 15 5
795	R. 00/1690 ..	Jan. 1, 1902	N.Z. Refrigerating Company (Ltd.)	239 27	Cattle-yards ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	2,750 0 1	1,042 14 9	3,792 14 10
809	R. 99/2224 ..	Feb. 1, 1902	Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association (Limited)	..	Timaru ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	2,146 13 4	1,146 16 9	3,293 10 1
813	R. 98/3339 ..	April 1, 1902	Otago Dock Trust	..	Port Chalmers ..	Govt. ..	5 „ *..	†	..	1,173 15 3	448 18 2	1,622 13 5
815	R. 02/1454 ..	Feb. 1, 1902	Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association (Limited)	..	Studholme ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	232 7 9	556 4 1	788 11 10
816	R. 92/806 ..	Mar. 1, 1902	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	..	Christchurch ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	988 5 3	318 9 2	1,306 14 5
817	R. 97/2053 ..	April 1, 1902	N.Z. Trust and Loan Coy. (Ltd.) ..	257 62	Henley ..	„	5 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	12 3 4	..	12 3 4
818	R. 01/2143 ..	April 1, 1902	Wright, Stephenson, and Co. ..	..	Kelso	„	10 „ *..	Premium..	207 0 0 Rental, £25	152 8 11	375 4 4	527 13 3
819	R. 92/1000 ..	April 1, 1902	Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Export Company (Limited)	..	Mataura ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Repairs, £48; Rental, £25	781 8 2	2,926 9 1	3,707 17 3
820	R. 01/1860 ..	July 1, 1902	Christchurch City Council ..	..	Sockburn ..	„	5 „ *..	Premium..	550 0 0	91 0 1	..	91 0 1
821	R. 01/1450 ..	Dec. 18, 1901	Friedlander Bros. (Limited) ..	..	Ashburton ..	„	7 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	(Included with	No. 669.)	
822	R. 02/2529 ..	Feb. 1, 1902	Guinness and LeCren (Limited) ..	..	Studholme ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	79 15 1	477 0 1	556 15 2
826	R. 92/672 ..	Aug. 1, 1904	William White and Co.	..	Christchurch ..	Govt. ..	1 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	385 16 1	..	385 16 1
834	R. 02/3673 ..	Nov. 1, 1902	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	..	Timaru ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	627 17 9	276 19 4	904 17 1
835	R. 03/477 ..	Dec. 1, 1902	Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) ..	..	Dunedin ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	3,672 13 10	613 17 0	4,286 10 10
840	R. 02/3422 ..	Jan. 1, 1903	William H. Martyn	..	Wetheral ..	„ ..	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	66 2 2	135 16 6	201 18 8
841	R. 02/754 ..	Mar. 1, 1902	Lyttelton Harbour Board ..	..	Lyttelton ..	Govt. ..	5 „ *..	..	..	(Included with	No. 743.)	
842	R. 00/1107 ..	Jan. 1, 1903	Lischner and Drummond ..	4 72	Conical Hill ..	Grantees	5 „ *..	†	Repairs, £7/6/4	7 16 3	315 4 8	323 0 11
843	R. 00/2781 ..	Jan. 1, 1903	Canterbury Central Co-operative Dairy Company (Limited)	..	Addington ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	83 5 5	45 1 3	128 6 8
844	R. 93/1075 ..	Feb. 1, 1903	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	..	Gore	„	10 „ *..	†	Repairs, £2 15s. Rental, £25	186 8 9	345 9 0	531 17 9
845	R. 03/1083 ..	May 1, 1903	A. P. Tutton	..	Rangiora ..	„	10 „ *..	Premium..	100 0 0 Rental, £25	30 5 0	195 14 10	225 19 10
846	R. 03/1839 ..	Oct. 1, 1902	Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy-produce Export Company (Limited)	..	Belfast ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £25	3,518 13 7	3,692 19 11	7,211 13 6
847	R. 02/3211 ..	Jan. 1, 1903	T. D. Ward	..	Bluff	„	10 „ *..	Premium..	110 0 0 Rental, £50	1,225 4 11	453 1 11	1,678 6 10
849	R. 93/2140 ..	May 1, 1903	Nichol Bros.	..	„	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	3,751 7 2	1,261 7 2	5,012 14 4
853	R. 99/1940 ..	May 1, 1903	Lyttelton Borough Council (Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, Kaye and Carter, tenants)	..	Lyttelton ..	„	10 „ *..	†	Rental, £50	4,090 14 0	1,285 7 10	5,376 1 10
854	R. 02/3125 ..	June 1, 1903	Colonial Oil Company	..	Christchurch ..	Govt. ..	10 „ *..	..	Rental, £50	666 15 6	19 14 8	686 10 2
856	R. 03/1919 ..	June 1, 1903	Pyne and Co.	..	„ ..	Grantees	10 „ *..	Premium..	350 0 0 Rental, £50	613 15 8	401 18 4	1,015 14 0

* Three months' notice. † Siding originally laid under old agreement. ‡ One week's notice.

RETURN No. 24—*continued.*

PARTICULARS of PRIVATE-SIDING TRAFFIC up to 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION—*continued.*

Hd Office Reg. No.	Papers.	Date of Grant.	Present Holder.	Position.	Nearest Station.	By whom paid for.	Term of Grant.	Amount of Traffic guaranteed per Annum.	Liquidated Damages or Premium.	Value of the Traffic through the Siding during the Year ending 31st March, 1905. In.	Out.	Total.
				M. ch.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
859	R. 00/1324	May 1, 1904	Andersons (Limited)	..	Lyttelton	Grantees	1 year *	†	Rental, £50	228 1 8	332 11 8	560 13 4
860	R. 03/2316	Aug. 1, 1903	Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy-produce Export Company (Ltd.)	113 12	St. Andrew's	„	10 years*	Premium	615 0 0 Rental, £50	2,207 2 8	1,441 4 1	3,648 6 9
862	R. 98/4223	Oct. 1, 1903	Oamaru Tree-stone Company (Ltd.)	..	Whitecraig	„	5 „ *	†	..	74 5 2	907 8 11	981 14 1
864	R. 98/4318	Oct. 1, 1903	C. and W. Gore	..	Wingatui	„	5 „ *	†	..	133 9 1	869 17 4	1,003 6 5
865	R. 00/1544	Sept. 1, 1903	Lovell's Flat Coal Company	..	Lovell's Flat	„	8 years* 247 days	†	..	57 9 2	3,762 9 8	3,819 18 10
867	R. 98/4319	Dec. 1, 1903	J. Palmer	..	Logan's Point	Govt.	5 years*	†	..	23 18 5	955 1 3	978 19 8
878	R. 99/263	Feb. 1, 1904	J. Borgfeldt	..	Papanui	Grantee	5 „ *	†	Rental, £25	157 9 5	4 2 4	161 11 9
879	R. 03/3654	Jan. 1, 1904	The Southland Sawmilling Company	37 22	Te Tumutu	„	5 „ *	Premium	251 0 0	..	1,278 1 6	1,278 1 6
881	R. 97/2835	Feb. 1, 1904	J. G. Ward	..	Bluff	„	10 „ *	†	Rental, £50	4,133 2 11	1,487 3 11	5,620 6 10
886	R. 03/3959	April 1, 1904	Freeman's Coal Company	..	Fernhill	„	5 „ *	Premium	125 0 0	26 10 5	686 10 8	713 1 1
888	R. 03/4076	June 1, 1904	North Canterbury Co-operative Stores Company (Limited)	..	Rangiora	„	10 „ *	„	235 0 0 Rental, £25	113 13 0	146 10 9	260 3 9
893	R. 04/2207	May 1, 1904	John Murdoch and Co.	..	Dunedin	Govt. and grantees	1 „ *	†	Rental, £50	2,854 11 10	192 13 10	3,047 5 8
894	R. 03/147	April 1, 1904	N.Z. Coal and Oil Company (Limited)	..	Orepuki	Ditto	5 „ *	†	..	8 10 7	1,259 5 0	1,267 15 7
901	R. 04/1850	July 1, 1904	Christchurch Tramway Board	..	Christchurch	Grantees	10 „ *	Premium	500 0 0 Rental, £50	1,819 4 7	..	1,819 4 7
902	R. 99/2096	Aug. 1, 1904	Lyttelton Borough Council	2 65	Heathcote	Govt.	5 „ *	†	..	38 15 3	..	38 15 3
904	R. 99/2343	Aug. 1, 1904	Smart and Son	..	Hornby	„	5 „ *	†	..	21 13 0	495 15 7	517 8 7
905	R. 99/2392	Aug. 1, 1904	Freeman's Coal Company	..	Abbotsford	„	5 „ *	†	..	..	641 4 2	641 4 2
906	R. 99/2731	Aug. 1, 1904	Milburn Lime and Cement Company (Limited)	..	Milburn	„	5 „ *	†	..	1,042 3 10	1,062 16 6	2,105 0 4
910	R. 99/2207	Aug. 1, 1904	Walton Park Coal Company	2 7	Walton Park	„	5 „ *	†	..	4 1 2	146 3 10	150 5 0
911	R. 03/3161	Oct. 1, 1904	Southland Timber Company	..	Otautau	Grantees	5 „ *	Premium	145 0 0	1 10 6	479 16 4	481 6 10
913	R. 99/2017	Aug. 1, 1904	Oamaru Borough Council	..	Oamaru	„	5 „ *	†	..	224 17 5	0 18 9	225 16 2
914	R. 94/3672	Oct. 1, 1904	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	..	Dunedin	Govt. and grantees	10 „ *	†	Rental, £50	1,886 10 9	644 11 3	2,531 2 0
920	R. 03/1984	Aug. 1, 1904	Richard Green	241 71	Abbotsford	Govt.	1 „ *	†	..	..	226 1 5	226 1 5
925	R. 02/1255	Nov. 1, 1904	Invercargill Corporation	2 20	Waikiwi	Grantees	5 „ *	†	..	43 8 10	63 11 11	107 0 9
928	R. 04/2853	Jan. 1, 1905	Thomas Todd and Sons	3 40	West Plains	„	10 „ *	Premium	221 14 0 Rental, £50	5 3 6	7 12 9	12 16 3
929	R. 99/2313	Aug. 1, 1904	Invercargill Corporation	..	Invercargill	Govt.	5 „ *	†	..	734 12 3	43 9 2	778 1 5
931	R 99/2813	Nov. 1, 1904	Lyttelton Harbour Board	..	Lyttelton	„	5 „ *	†	..	3,913 9 4	616 7 3	4,529 16 7
933	R. 94/3949	Dec. 1, 1904	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	..	Invercargill	Grantees	10 „ *	†	Rental, £50	364 16 6	295 6 11	660 3 5
937	R. 99/2209	Jan. 1, 1905	D. McGregor	..	Centre Bush	„	5 „ *	Repairs	2 0 0	1 10 0	394 19 7	396 9 7
948	R. 01/2761	Jan. 1, 1905	J. E. Watson and Co. (Limited)	..	Bluff	„	10 „ *	†	Rental, £50	728 19 2	502 15 7	1,231 14 9

WESTLAND SECTION.

344	R. 86/2585 ..	Aug. 20, 1886	Westport Colliery Company ..	8 0	Brunner ..	Greym'th Har. Bd.	Undefined	..	..	40 5 6	4,715 19 2	4,756 4 8
689	R. 99/2393 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	Westland Sawmilling Company (Limited)	16 9	Awatuna ..	Govt. ..	5 years* ..	†	..	7 4 7	..	7 4 7
710	R. 99/2778 ..	Nov. 1, 1899	G. Perotti	3 21	Nelson Creek ..	" ..	5 " * ..	†	..	59 14 9	46 10 10	106 5 7
712	R. 99/3144 ..	Aug. 1, 1899	T. W. Wilson (Stratford, Blair, and Co., tenants)	2 52	Kaiata ..	" ..	5 " * ..	†	..	..	..	..
764	R. 01/356 ..	April 1, 1901	Terawera Sawmill Company (Ltd.)	..	Inchbonnie ..	Grantees	5 " * ..	Premium ..	163 0 0	20 7 5	722 12 10	743 0 3
773	R. 00/2624 ..	Aug. 1, 1901	Despatch Foundry Company (Ltd.)	..	Greymouth ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	185 0 0 Rental, £25	160 13 8	378 5 0	538 18 8
787	R. 01/456 ..	Oct. 1, 1901	Jack Bros.	..	Kotuku ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	230 0 0	93 4 3	1,473 16 1	1,567 0 4
802	R. 02/552 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Blackball Coal Company (Limited)	..	Ngahere ..	Taken over with Midland Rly.	5 " * ..	..	..	53 8 5	9,259 10 9	9,312 19 2
803	R. 02/557 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Stratford, Blair, and Co.	..	Kokiri ..	Ditto ..	5 " * ..	..	..	17 11 11	370 2 6	387 14 5
804	R. 02/555 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Andrew Matheson	..	Ahaura ..	" ..	5 " * ..	..	..	..	144 1 8	144 1 8
805	R. 02/556 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Lake Brunner Sawmill Company ..	..	Moana ..	" ..	5 " * ..	..	..	57 14 4	1,973 14 5	2,031 8 9
806	R. 02/553 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Kotuku Sawmill Company ..	..	Kotuku ..	" ..	5 " * ..	..	..	36 15 0	750 2 2	786 17 2
807	R. 02/558 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Baxter Bros.	..	Kokiri ..	" ..	5 " * ..	..	..	35 15 2	972 19 8	1,008 14 10
808	R. 02/554 ..	Oct. 1, 1900	Trustees of James Goss's estate ..	..	Moana ..	" ..	5 " * ..	..	..	9 6 6	869 6 9	878 13 3
827	R. 01/1152 ..	June 1, 1902	D. H. Roberts	..	Baxter's ..	Grantees	5 " * ..	Premium ..	161 12 0	24 10 2	363 1 10	387 12 0
836	R. 02/2451 ..	Dec. 1, 1902	Tyneside Colliery Company ..	..	Brunner ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	93 10 0	34 11 9	4,618 12 2	4,653 3 11
861	R. 99/1729 ..	Sept. 1, 1903	Stratford, Blair, and Co.	..	Arnold's ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	88 0 0	36 16 10	651 7 8	688 4 6
863	R. 03/1446 ..	Oct. 1, 1903	O. Butler	6 58	Gladstone ..	"	5 " * ..	..	..	12 5 1	273 3 4	285 8 5
872	R. 03/2385 ..	Nov. 1, 1903	G. D. Wilson and Co.	13 47	Chesterfield ..	"	5 " * ..	Premium ..	75 0 0	12 6 0	575 10 2	587 16 2
873	R. 03/2385 ..	Nov. 1, 1903	Westland Sawmilling Company (Limited)	13 47	" ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	169 0 0			
892	R. 03/4189 ..	June 1, 1904	The Red Jacks Sawmilling Company	4 71	Ngahere ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	231 0 0	..	544 16 0	544 16 0
897	R. 99/1730 ..	Jan. 1, 1904	Stratford, Blair, and Co.	..	Greymouth ..	Govt. ..	10 " * ..	†	Rental, £25	1,656 17 0	101 14 6	1,758 11 6
903	R. 03/3096 ..	Aug. 1, 1904	W. Morris	..	Kumara ..	" ..	5 " * ..	†	..	11 18 5	300 18 8	312 17 1
908	R. 03/4351 ..	July 1, 1904	Craig and Sheedy	..	Te Kinga ..	Grantees	5 " * ..	Premium ..	321 0 0	14 8 4	473 7 4	487 15 8
934	R. 03/2764 ..	Feb. 1, 1905	Greymouth Timber and Land Company (Limited)	22 7	Moana ..	"	5 " * ..	" ..	150 0 0	..	..	..
941	R. 99/2900 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	Malfroy and Co.	..	Ho Ho ..	Govt. and grantees	5 " * ..	†	..	34 12 4	281 7 3	315 19 7
942	R. 04/2611 ..	Nov. 1, 1904	The Ngahere Milling Company ..	..	Ngahere ..	Grantees	5 " * ..	Premium ..	100 0 0	..	134 6 0	134 6 0
946	R. 00/197 ..	Jan. 1, 1905	G. D. Wilson and Co.	10 77	Kumara ..	Govt. and grantees	5 " * ..	†	..	3 19 8	76 7 3	80 6 11

WESTPORT SECTION.

810	R. 00/2091 ..	Mar. 1, 1902	W. and J. Marris	26 72	Mokihinui ..	Govt. ..	5 years* ..	†	..	1 9 0	200 0 0	201 9 0
915	R. 00/2091 ..	Aug. 1, 1904	D. P. Mumm	26 72	" ..	Grantee	5 " * ..	Premium ..	100 0 0	1 0 0	17 14 3	18 14 3

NELSON SECTION.

238	R. 81/1947 ..	Aug. 31, 1881	Neale and Haddow	1 0	Nelson ..	Grantees	Undefined	Premium ..	150 0 0	335 8 6	10 18 5	346 6 11

PICTON SECTION.

794	R. 99/2880 ..	Dec. 1, 1901	Christchurch Meat Company (Ltd.)	13 35	Spring Creek ..	Grantees	10 years* ..	†	Repairs, £15; Rental, £25	10 4 2	..	10 4 2
797	R. 01/2132 ..	Feb. 1, 1902	Levin and Co. (Limited)	17 69	Blenheim ..	"	10 " * ..	†	Repairs, £9; Rental, £25	330 12 6	375 8 6	706 1 0
800	R. 91/3490 ..	Nov. 1, 1901	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	..	Picton ..	"	10 " * ..	†	Repairs, £5; Rental, £25	230 15 3	75 11 1	306 6 4
870	R. 93/3737 ..	Nov. 1, 1903	N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited)	17 62	Blenheim ..	"	10 " * ..	†	Rental, £25	450 15 6	564 14 6	1,015 10 0
916	R. 04/1190 ..	Sept. 1, 1904	Wellington and Marlborough Cement, Lime, and Coal Coy. (Limited)	..	Elevation ..	"	5 " * ..	Premium ..	200 0 0	78 9 9	..	78 9 9

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* Three months' notice.

Siding originally laid under old agreement.

RETURN No. 25.

STATEMENT showing approximately SLEEPERS LAID and REMOVED up to 31st March, 1905.

Year.	Approximate Length opened each Year.						Sleepers.	
	North Island.		Middle Island.		Total.		Laid during Construction. (2,100 per mile.)	Removed during Maintenance.*
	M.	ch.	M.	ch.	M.	ch.		
1867	..		45	70	45	70	96,338	..
1870–71	..		18	58	18	58	39,323	..
1871–72	..		11	68	11	68	24,885	..
1872–73	..		27	62	27	62	58,327	..
1873–74	10	55	11	21	21	76	46,095	..
1874–75	61	19	126	78	188	17	395,246	..
1875–76	69	23	248	4	317	27	666,409	..
1876–77	64	24	152	39	216	63	455,254	..
1877–78	103	76	94	58	198	54	417,217	..
1878–79	27	19	56	46	83	65	176,006	..
1879–80†	26	33	40	73	67	26	141,382	..
1880–81	68	39	32	71	101	30	212,888	74,261
1881–82	22	67	40	16	63	3	132,379	73,947
1882–83	2	2	40	19	42	21	88,751	106,763
1883–84	22	19	22	50	44	69	94,211	125,632
1884–85	56	0	24	0	80	0	168,000	148,325
1885–86	43	26	47	52	90	78	191,048	137,993
1886–87	58	72	11	39	70	31	147,814	139,040
1887–88	11	47	17	32	28	79	60,874	122,027
1888–89	18	31	..		18	31	42,814	108,690
1889–90	11	57	20	68	32	45	68,381	129,634
1890–91	28	21	5	68	34	9	71,636	133,954
1891–92	..		27	27	27	27	57,408	139,912
1892–93	17	26	..		17	26	36,382	132,569
1893–94	28	38	33	58	62	16	130,620	155,827
1894–95	16	62	27	24	44	6	92,558	170,681
1895–96	14	73	3	48	18	41	38,876	188,291
1896–97	3	64	1	11	4	75	10,370	210,588
1897–98	27	46	10	2	37	48	78,960	243,479
1898–99	22	46	11	13	33	59	70,848	282,326
1899–1900	..		19	26	19	26	40,582	302,354
1900–1901	4	30	103	38	107	68	226,485	345,433
1901–1902	11	20	12	32	23	52	49,665	369,339
1902–1903	28	40	27	43	56	3	117,679	330,029
1903–1904	33	12	4	44	37	56	79,170	309,296
1904–1905	17	61	27	75	45	56	95,970	302,252
Totals ..	..		..		..		4,920,851	4,782,642

* Complete information not recorded until 1880–81. † Nine months only.

RETURN No. 26.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of EMPLOYEES for March, 1904, and March, 1905.

Department.	Kawakawa.	Whangarei.	Kaihu.	Auckland.	Gisborne.	Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth.	Hurunui-Bluff.	Westland.	Westport.	Nelson.	Picton.	Total.
1904–5.												
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Traffic	7	18	9	361	3	746	1,553	101	68	27	19	2,912
Maintenance	4	24	8	379	15	924	1,560	144	49	29	31	3,167
Locomotive	3	15	5	3 3	5	910	1,559	85	78	16	12	3,051
Totals	14	57	22	1,103	23	2,580	4,672	330	195	72	62	9,361
1903–4.												
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Traffic	7	19	9	331	3	686	1,494	84	61	34	18	2,746
Maintenance	5	19	11	372	6	747	1,408	124	64	35	48	2,839
Locomotive	3	19	4	352	3	898	1,504	82	84	14	11	2,974
Totals	15	57	24	1,055	12	2,331	4,406	290	209	83	77	8,782

RETURN No. 27.

STATEMENT of ACCIDENTS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

—	Train Accidents.									Accidents on Line (other than Train-running).						Shunting Accidents.						Accidents on Wharves and in Sheds.						Accidents in Workshops.						Total.		
	Passengers.			Employees.			Other Persons.			Employees.			Other Persons.			Employees.			Other Persons.			Employees.			Other Persons.			Employees.			Other Persons.					
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.
Kawakawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whangarei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaihu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auckland	3	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	1	60
Gisborne	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth	2	...	3	3	...	2	4	1	5	2	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	11	2	124
Hurunui-Bluff ...	4	...	2	8	...	4	7	1	3	2	3	71	1	...	1	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	...	1	...	...	71	...	...	...	23	5	235
Westland	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	14
Westport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Picton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	10	1	8	13	...	11	12	2	10	4	4	140	1	...	1	1	1	59	1	...	2	...	1	83	3	...	1	...	...	124	...	...	...	41	10	442

RETURN No. 28.

LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Engine-Mileage.				Quantity of Stores.				Cost.					Cost per Engine-Mile in Pence.					Days in Steam.
			Detail.			Total.	Running.				Repairs.	Running.			Total.	Repairs.	Running.			Total.	
			Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.		Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Mate-rial.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		
KAWAKAWA SECTION.																					
							Cwt.	Qt.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£	£	£						
A*	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C	1	15	3,286	1,228	566	5,080	782	142	11	100	16	6	18	154	194	·76	·28	·85	7·28	9·17	121
D	1	15	2,736	1,018	392	4,146	634	108	8	83	22	4	15	128	169	1·27	·23	·87	7·41	9·78	99
Total	3	...	6,022	2,246	958	9,226	1,416	250	19	183	38	10	33	282	363	·99	·26	·86	7·33	9·44	220
General charges...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	1·95	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	...	...	11·39	...

* Standing.

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.	Total.	Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Mate-rial.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.	Total.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.	Total.	Days in Steam.
WHANGAREI SECTION.																					
C	1	15	416	2,256	2,497	5,169	1,624	168	10	103	37	6	34	123	200	1·72	·28	1·58	5·71	9·29	144
FA	2	17	22,117	6,474	59	28,650	9,752	604	22	409	278	22	207	497	1,004	2·33	·18	1·74	4·16	8·41	392
WB	2	17	28,382	9,840	633	38,855	20,282	1,420	27	490	313	37	430	678	1,458	1·93	·23	2·66	4·19	9·01	468
Total	5	...	50,915	18,570	3,189	72,674	31,658	2,192	59	1,002	628	65	671	1,298	2,662	2·07	·21	2·22	4·29	8·79	1,004
General charges...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	1·11	...
Total		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...	9·90	...
KAIHU SECTION.																					
F	2	15	15,075	4,749	1,641	21,465	4,389	384	25	196	131	13	254	378	776	1·46	·15	2·84	4·23	8·68	311
General charges...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	1·82	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	...	...	...	10·50	...

RETURN No. 28—*continued.*

LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

AUCKLAND SECTION.

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Engine-Mileage.				Quantity of Stores.				Cost.					Cost per Engine-Mile in Pence.					Days in Steam.
			Detail.			Total.	Running.				Repairs.	Running.			Total.	Repairs.	Running.			Total.	
			Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.		Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		
							Cwt.	Qt.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£	£	£						
F	13	20	89,486	82,520	32,196	204,202	61,404	5,208	393	1,979	1,312	171	1,744	4,033	7,260	1·54	·20	2·05	4·74	8·53	2,983
FA	4	20	59,068	9,008	4,700	72,776	28,280	1,865	120	754	938	63	805	1,188	2,994	3·09	·21	2·65	3·92	9·87	833
J	7	25	159,077	21,816	11,223	192,116	83,600	3,982	298	2,080	1,954	141	2,832	2,586	7,513	2·44	·18	3·54	3·23	9·39	1,809
K	2	25	22,965	1,846	189	25,000	10,680	543	42	304	406	20	571	312	1,309	3·90	·19	5·48	3·00	12·57	298
L	4	25	92,520	17,907	6,105	116,532	38,680	2,753	144	899	380	89	1,241	1,660	3,370	·78	·19	2·56	3·41	6·94	1,009
N	4	25	110,975	6,444	846	118,265	54,342	2,525	162	1,086	628	87	3,199	1,285	5,199	1·27	·18	6·49	2·61	10·55	900
P	4	18	59,730	6,133	3,237	69,100	46,239	1,890	144	917	938	66	1,374	1,073	3,451	3·26	·22	4·77	3·73	11·98	771
Q	6	25	188,685	9,523	...	198,208	92,920	4,530	244	1,716	1,471	149	2,447	2,026	6,093	1·78	·18	2·96	2·46	7·38	1,377
R	1	20	8,802	13,729	...	22.531	8,143	456	49	295	38	17	212	491	758	·40	·18	2·26	5·23	8·07	310
WA	1	20	17,818	2,822	93	20,733	8,378	620	37	286	246	22	299	345	912	2·85	·26	3·46	3·99	10·56	239
WD	2	20	39,358	10,545	184	50,087	31,931	1,476	85	642	337	50	900	861	2,148	1·61	·24	4·31	4·13	10·29	568
WF	2	25	15,623	2,176	2,173	19,972	8,273	546	35	246	94	20	462	307	883	1·13	·24	5·55	3·69	10·61	221
Total	50	...	864,107	184,469	60,946	1,109,522	472,870	26,394	1,753	11,204	8,742	895	16,086	16,167	41,890	1·89	·19	3·48	3·50	9·06	11,318
Less recoverable, mileage			...	...	5,259	5,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					55,687	1,104,263															
General charges ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,591	...	...	...	...	1·43	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,481	...	...	...	...	10·49	...

GISBORNE SECTION.

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.	Total.	Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.	Total.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.	Total.	Days in Steam.
D	2	12	18,561	5,133	...	23,694	4,218	899	38	412	340	29	315	438	1,122	3·44	·29	3·19	4·44	11·36	315
General charges ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	2·51	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	13·87	...

RETURN No. 28—*continued.*

LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

WELLINGTON - NAPIER - NEW PLYMOUTH SECTION.

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Engine-Mileage.				Quantity of Stores.				Cost.					Cost per Engine-Mile in Pence.					Days in Steam.
			Detail.			Total.	Running.				Repairs.	Running.			Total.	Repairs.	Running.			Total.	
			Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.		Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		
							Cwt.	Qt.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£	£	£						
A	1	12	...	9,044	3,974	13,018	1,394	302	26	108	5	9	62	217	293	·09	·17	1·14	4·00	5·40	293
C	2	15	457	6,691	27,916	35,064	4,450	570	17	241	58	18	224	598	898	·40	·13	1·53	4·09	6·15	470
D	8	15	20,076	91,818	1,595	113,489	25,023	3,608	262	1,530	638	111	1,336	2,601	4,686	1·35	·23	2·83	5·50	9·91	1,864
E	4	20	39,482	6,030	30,063	75,575	26,278	2,008	143	907	1,145	62	1,598	1,012	3,817	3·64	·20	5·07	3·21	12·12	737
F	11	20	98,806	88,657	9,801	197,264	47,188	5,574	369	2,370	1,119	170	2,800	3,547	7,636	1·36	·21	3·41	4·31	9·29	2,729
FA	2	20	23,750	16,030	1,845	41,625	14,663	1,660	61	514	558	53	838	686	2,135	3·21	·31	4·83	3·95	12·30	451
H	6	6	34,269	26,080	74	60,423	69,434	6,074	140	1,722	2,806	191	4,056	2,041	9,094	11·14	·76	16·11	8·11	36·12	1,119
J	10	20	254,255	30,159	58	284,472	107,033	8,571	427	2,948	2,143	247	6,358	3,384	12,132	1·81	·21	5·36	2·85	10·23	2,244
L	5	20	64,552	25,684	6,225	96,461	31,502	3,787	221	1,543	642	125	1,639	1,551	3,957	1·59	·31	4·08	3·86	9·84	1,173
M	4	20	87,193	13,265	1,073	101,531	32,408	2,876	129	1,176	719	89	1,933	1,300	4,041	1·70	·21	4·57	3·07	9·55	914
N	6	25	196,136	11,790	...	207,926	71,718	5,621	221	1,974	1,909	178	4,221	1,991	8,299	2·20	·21	4·87	2·30	9·58	1,353
O	6	15	154,505	19,279	6	173,790	76,931	7,308	215	1,971	2,209	215	4,360	2,650	9,434	3·05	·30	6·02	3·66	13·03	1,529
R	9	20	106,209	36,657	41,312	184,178	54,643	5,847	322	2,329	2,726	184	3,101	2,885	8,896	3·55	·24	4·04	3·76	11·59	2,032
S	4	20	85,936	25,282	708	111,926	37,189	4,516	230	1,428	1,266	140	1,936	1,677	5,019	2·71	·30	4·15	3·60	10·76	1,033
W	*	15	1,908	5,479	326	7,713	3,130	550	15	155	195	18	167	166	546	6·07	·56	5·20	5·17	17·00	109
WA	8	20	222,224	24,778	3,847	250,849	80,992	7,144	335	2,504	1,516	204	4,900	2,956	9,576	1·45	·19	4·69	2·83	9·16	2,031
WB	7	20	190,109	17,396	881	208,386	95,482	7,053	178	2,086	1,434	200	5,625	2,483	9,742	1·65	·23	6·48	2·86	11·22	1,878
WD	12	20	335,079	49,045	7,695	391,819	181,144	17,976	637	4,627	3,904	534	9,886	5,469	19,793	2·39	·33	6·05	3·35	12·12	3,267
WE	2	6	3,702	2,434	...	6,136	8,383	754	49	414	93	28	474	274	869	3·64	1·09	18·54	10·72	33·99	236
WF	5	25	28,267	2,777	...	31,044	12,044	938	22	274	92	29	652	353	1,126	·71	·22	5·04	2·73	8·70	226
Totals	112	...	1,946,915	508,375	137,399	2,592,689	981,029	92,737	4,019	30, 1	25,177	2,805	56,166	37,841	121,989	2·33	·26	5·20	3·50	11·29	25,688
Less recoverable, mileage				...	42,924	42,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					94,475	2,549,765															
General charges ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,273	...	...	...	...	1.72	...
Totals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,262	...	...	...	...	13·01	...

* Now running on Westland Section.

RETURN No. 28—*continued.*

LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION.

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Engine-Mileage.				Quantity of Stores.				Cost.					Cost per Engine-Mile in Pence.					Days in Steam.
				Detail.		Total.	Running.				Repairs.	Running.			Total.	Repairs.	Running.			Total.	
			Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.		Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		
							Cwt.	Qt.	lb.	lb.	£	£		£	£						
A	*	6	...	5,342	...	5,342	650	126	6	79	6	5	39	72	122	·27	·22	1·75	3·24	5·48	136
B	8	20	194,322	19,230	404	213,956	123,388	7,530	237	2,884	2,843	233	6,676	3,383	13,135	3·19	·26	7·49	3·79	14·73	2,040
D	15	18	23,213	173,315	1,092	197,620	44,131	5,428	248	2,377	892	178	1,884	4,985	7,939	1·08	·22	2·29	6·05	9·64	3,348
F	37	20	194,434	348,757	83,367	626,558	166,376	15,795	584	5,410	4,106	487	5,645	13,496	23,734	1·57	·19	2·16	5·17	9·09	8,301
F_A	8	20	65,533	24,807	21,561	111,901	34,374	3,587	163	1,491	735	119	1,621	2,254	4,729	1·58	·25	3·48	4·83	10·14	1,867
J	15	25	321,286	36,931	2,224	360,441	180,157	8,493	398	3,980	2,902	289	5,102	5,110	13,403	1·93	·19	3·40	3·40	8·92	3,500
K	6	25	95,243	8,426	288	103,957	36,879	2,209	135	1,364	935	83	1,737	1,447	4,202	2·16	·19	4·01	3·34	9·70	1,228
L	1	25	9,923	4,083	111	14,117	4,186	338	26	265	123	14	226	280	643	2·09	·24	3·84	4·76	10·93	254
P	6	18	86,375	22,500	8,891	117,766	62,065	3,924	115	1,442	4,043	121	2,307	1,998	8,469	8·24	·25	4·70	4·07	17·26	1,224
Q	7	20	204,426	10,907	188	215,521	121,608	5,923	186	2,118	2,319	186	3,746	2,281	8,532	2·58	·21	4·17	2·54	9·50	1,470
R	8	20	26,074	58,133	31,217	115,424	37,629	3,277	164	1,618	1,366	109	1,458	2,707	5,640	2·84	·22	3·03	5·63	11·72	1,759
T	6	18	89,508	11,677	3,370	104,555	48,164	3,649	121	1,467	2,292	119	2,535	1,807	6,753	5·26	·27	5·82	4·15	15·50	1,248
U	9	30	213,943	26,174	268	240,385	103,716	7,018	274	2,902	3,679	228	5,406	3,484	12,797	3·67	·23	5·40	3·48	12·78	2,117
U_A	6	30	151,400	16,406	77	167,883	74,465	5,054	172	2,009	1,733	160	3,822	2,283	7,998	2·48	·23	5·46	3·26	11·43	1,454
U_B	22	30	562,447	41,897	525	604,869	267,840	16,874	711	7,525	8,077	572	14,266	7,500	30,415	3·20	·23	5·66	2·98	12·07	5,218
U_C	10	30	244,917	21,993	167	267,077	117,150	6,369	321	3,111	1,705	227	6,112	3,569	11,613	1·53	·20	5·49	3·21	10·43	2,404
V	10	25	211,206	25,267	790	237,263	122,381	5,828	269	2,636	2,297	201	3,732	3,455	9,685	2·32	·20	3·78	3·49	9·79	2,305
W_A	2	20	25,232	9,192	3,600	38,024	15,690	1,462	47	599	408	48	856	774	2,086	2·58	·30	5·40	4·89	13·17	500
W_D	4	20	75,894	17,088	270	93,252	38,677	3,660	113	1,230	1,100	111	2,011	1,515	4,737	2·83	·29	5·17	3·90	12·19	1,002
W_F	7	25	54,522	13,079	2,690	70,291	30,283	2,291	86	884	235	74	1,539	1,221	3,069	·80	·25	5·26	4·17	10·48	789
Total	187	...	2,849,898	895,204	161,100	3,906,202	1,629,809	108,835	4,376	45,391	41,796	3,564	70,720	63,621	179,701	2·57	·22	4·34	3·91	11·04	42,164
Less recoverable, mileage ...				79	24,508	24,587	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				895,125	136,592	3,881,615															
General charges ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,443	...	...	...	1·63	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206,144	...	...	...	12·67	...	...

* Sold.

RETURN No. 28—*continued.*

LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS for the Year ending 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Type.	Number of Engines.	Average Speed—Miles per Hour.	Engine-Mileage.				Quantity of Stores.				Cost.					Cost per Engine-Mile in Pence.					Days in Steam.
			Detail.			Total.	Running.				Repairs.	Running.			Total.	Repairs.	Running.			Total.	
			Train.	Shunting.	Work-train.		Coal.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		Wages and Material.	Stores.	Fuel.	Wages.		
WESTLAND SECTION.																					
							Cwt.	Qt.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£	£	£						
D	1	20	269	18,123	8	18,400	3,439	555	49	295	106	17	94	455	672	1·38	·22	1·23	5·94	8·77	265
F	5	20	63,333	23,859	1,729	88,921	19,370	2,520	218	1,288	1,313	76	531	1,563	3,483	3·54	·21	1·43	4·22	9·40	1,105
LA	5	10	79,382	14,146	23,763	117,291	25,593	3,544	283	1,576	885	105	699	1,839	3,528	1·81	·22	1·43	3·76	7·22	1,285
W	2	15	17,050	6,855	31	23,936	7,674	976	89	440	255	28	206	460	949	2·56	·28	2·07	4·61	9·52	293
Total	13	...	160,034	62,983	25,531	248,548	56,076	7,595	639	3,599	2,559	226	1,530	4,317	8,632	2·47	·22	1·48	4·17	8·34	2,948
General charges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	...	...	2·27	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983	...	...	...	...	10·61	...
WESTPORT SECTION.																					
C	2	12	100	26,950	1,839	28,889	5,598	728	82	414	349	24	132	700	1,205	2·89	·20	1·10	5·82	10·01	387
F	3	15	26,928	22,913	9,749	59,590	11,493	1,307	157	818	437	44	272	1,049	1,802	1·76	·18	1·10	4·22	7·26	719
FA	2	15	10,524	13,329	79	23,932	7,068	731	79	393	913	23	165	479	1,580	9·15	·23	1·66	4·80	15·84	307
WB	3	20	55,010	14,415	...	69,425	35,450	1,979	186	875	675	61	680	1,076	2,492	2·33	·21	2·35	3·72	8·61	651
Total	10	...	92,562	77,607	11,667	181,836	59,609	4,745	504	2,500	2,374	152	1,249	3,304	7,079	3·13	·20	1·65	4·36	9·34	2,064
Less recoverable, mileage			...	...	462	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					11,205	181,374															
General charges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	...	...	...	...	1·37	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,121	...	...	...	...	10·71	...
NELSON SECTION.																					
D	1	20	339	315	21,863	22,517	2,852	350	22	184	24	13	147	379	563	·25	·14	1·57	4·04	6·00	296
F	1	20	11,688	1,723	558	13,969	3,607	407	23	132	56	13	182	217	468	·96	·22	3·13	3·73	8·04	154
FA	2	20	34,146	4,877	320	39,343	11,916	1,423	69	514	246	48	604	655	1,553	1·50	·29	3·68	4·00	9·47	501
Total	4	...	46,173	6,915	22,741	75,829	18,375	2,180	114	830	326	74	933	1,251	2,584	1·03	·24	2·95	3·96	8·18	951
Less recoverable, mileage			...	...	20,556	20,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					2,185	55,273															
General charges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	...	...	...	2·24	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	10·42	...
PICTON SECTION.																					
D	1	15	3,000	1,569	102	4,671	1,126	251	15	103	91	9	60	85	245	4·68	·46	3·08	4·37	12·59	138
G	4	15	53,817	12,821	2,580	69,218	14,472	2,900	107	653	907	86	791	1,130	2,914	3·14	·30	2·74	3·92	10·10	803
Total	5	...	56,817	14,390	2,682	73,889	15,598	3,151	122	756	998	95	851	1,215	3,159	3·24	·31	2·76	3·95	10·26	941
General charges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	...	...	...	...	2·34	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,880	...	...	...	...	12·60	...

RETURN No. 29.

HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION.

RETURN of COAL TRAFFIC from LOCAL MINES during the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Mine.	1904–5.	1903–4.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Springfield Coal Company, Springfield	853	556	297	...
Clondesley, Springfield	...	48	...	48
Brockley, Glentunnel	...	10	...	10
St. Helen's, White Cliffs	1,318	1,362	...	44
Homebush, Glentunnel	10,062	8,405	1,657	...
Mount Somers Coal Company, Mount Somers	3,595	3,644	...	49
Woolshed Creek Company, Mount Somers	2,244	1,629	615	...
Albury	285	333	...	48
Waihao Forks	252	77	175	...
Gibson's	56	24	32	...
Ngapara	114	132	...	18
Shag Point	450	825	...	375
Allandale Coal Company	19,865	20,317	...	452
Walton Park	...	5,648	...	5,648
Saddle Hill	31,055	20,357	10,698	...
Fernhill	9,333	3,354	5,979	..
Freeman's	7,157	13,261	...	6,104
Mosgiel	725	2,318	...	1,593
Taratu Mine, Lovell's Flat	19,099	15,144	3,955	...
Lovell's Flat Coal Company, Lovell's Flat	17,596	14,843	2,753	...
Hewitson, Lovell's Flat	20	29	...	9
Benhar	199	235	...	36
Kaitangata	107,791	116,100	...	8,309
Milton	5,033	3,005	2,028	...
Anderson's, Stirling	58	12	46	...
Conical Hills	2,887	3,102	...	215
O'Hagan, C., Pukerau	72	182	...	110
Penny, G., Gore	...	104	..	104
New Zealand Express Company, Gore	282	172	110	...
Sleeman, C. P., Mataura	7,291	7,766	...	475
Beattie and Co., Mataura	2,786	2,384	402	...
Cameron and Duncan, Mataura	228	...	228	...
Mutch and Hurst, Mataura	4	62	...	58
Reed, W., Nightcaps	...	15	...	15
Nightcaps Coal Company, Nightcaps	39,757	38,744	1,013	...
Kelly Bros., Nightcaps	...	246	...	246
Clapp, J. O., Nightcaps...	8	...	8	...
Grant, J., Nightcaps	...	4	...	4
Spence, J., Nightcaps	298	70	228	...
Clark, Nightcaps	5	...	5	...
McBride, A., Nightcaps	6	...	6	...
Quested, J., Nightcaps	22	22	...	...
Lamont, D., Nightcaps	18	31	...	13
McAlister, E., Pyramid	84	...	84	...
Robson, R. W., Bush Siding	655	20	635	...
Bowden's Bush Siding	270	...	270	...
Totals	291,833	284,592	31,224	23,983

RETURN No. 30.

HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION.

RETURN of the NUMBER of VESSELS DISCHARGED and LOADED at the Ports of Lyttelton, Timaru, Oamaru, Port Chalmers, Dunedin, and Bluff, for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Port.	1904–5.	1903–4.	Increase.	Decrease.
DISCHARGED :—	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lyttelton	1,506	1,609	...	103
Timaru	340	323	17	...
Oamaru	195	156	39	..
Port Chalmers	162	169	...	7
Dunedin	74	52	22	...
Bluff	241	230	11	...
Totals	2,518	2,539	...	21
LOADED :—				
Lyttelton	1,755	1,618	137	...
Timaru	341	322	19	...
Oamaru	183	142	41	...
Port Chalmers	170	192	...	22
Dunedin	7	2	5	...
Bluff	241	232	9	...
Totals	2,697	2,508	189	...

RETURN No. 31.

HURUNUI-BLUFF SECTION.

SHOWING MILEAGE of TRACK in MAIN LINE and SIDINGS OPEN for TRAFFIC on 31st March, 1905, on the HURUNUI-BLUFF RAILWAY and BRANCHES.

Line of Railway.	Main Line.		Branches.	Total Railway.	Sidings.			Total Equivalent of Single Track.
	Single.	Double.			Main Line.	Branches.	Total.	
	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.
CHRISTCHURCH DIVISION :—								
Main Line	211 57	6 28	...	218 5	79 54	...	79 54	297 59
Rangiora-Sheffield and Eyreton Junction – Bennett's	...	...	53 56	262 3	...	4 40	25 66	58 16
Waipara-Scargill	...	...	14 40			1 2		15 42
Southbridge and Little River Branches	...	...	48 7			5 49		53 56
Springfield and White Cliffs Branches	...	...	47 4			5 0		52 4
Rakaia and Ashburton Forks Branch	...	...	22 20			2 70		25 10
Mount Somers Branch ...	...	...	27 36			1 70		29 26
Albury Branch	...	...	36 13			2 59		38 72
Waimate Branch	...	...	12 67			2 16		15 3
Totals, Christchurch Division	211 57	6 28	262 3	480 8	79 54	25 66	105 40	585 48
DUNEDIN DIVISION :—								
Main Line	165 40	...	...	165 40	57 62	...	57 62	223 22
Duntroon Branch	...	...	37 41	246 74	...	2 79	23 40	40 40
Oamaru-Breakwater Branch	...	...	0 63			0 25		1 8
Ngapara & Livingston Branches	...	...	27 4			2 14		29 18
Shag Point Branch	...	...	2 10			0 14		2 24
Waihemo Branch	...	...	8 65			0 63		9 48
Port Chalmers Branch ...	...	...	1 26			3 65		5 11
Walton Park Branch ...	...	...	2 49			0 52		3 21
Fernhill Branch	...	...	1 57			0 23		2 0
Otago Central Railway ...	...	...	111 14			7 44		118 58
Outram Branch	...	...	9 0			0 65		9 65
Lawrence Branch	...	...	22 1			1 67		23 68
Catlin's River Branch ...	...	...	22 64			2 9		24 73
Totals, Dunedin Division ...	165 40	...	246 74	412 34	57 62	23 40	81 22	493 56
INVERCARGILL DIVISION :—								
Main Line	82 41	...	...	82 41	28 8	...	28 8	110 49
Tapanui Branch	...	...	26 21	272 70	..	2 46	28 44	28 67
Waimea Plains Branch ...	...	...	36 41			3 6		39 47
Wyndham Branch	...	...	9 35			0 45		10 0
Seaward Bush Branch ...	...	...	25 39			2 3		27 42
Kingston Branch	...	...	87 0			8 72		95 72
Makarewa-Orepuki Branch ..	...	...	40 16			6 17		46 33
Thornbury-Wairio and Wairio-Nightcaps Branches	...	...	24 51			3 15		27 66
Forest Hill Railway ...	...	...	12 66			0 77		13 63
Lumsden-Mararoa Branch ...	...	...	10 41			1 3		11 44
Totals, Invercargill Division	82 41	...	272 70	355 31	28 8	28 44	56 52	412 3
Grand Totals—Whole Line	459 58	6 28	781 67	1,247 73	165 44	77 70	243 34	1,491 27

RETURN No. 32.

Statement of Alterations in and Additions to Scale of Charges during the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

PART I.—PASSENGERS.

General Fares and Regulations.

Ordinary single tickets for distances over twenty miles made available for one month from date of issue.

Return tickets: Regulation requiring both halves of return tickets to be presented to guards on outward journey.

Volunteers: Regulation for public-school cadets inserted.

Newspaper reporters' tickets: Minimum fare provided.

Newspaper reporters: All-lines tickets made available over Lake Wakatipu.

Free school tickets: Provision for free school tickets to holders of junior and secondary technical scholarships inserted.

Technical school season and technical school commutation tickets: Provision for the use of these tickets by music pupils deleted.

Tourist excursion tickets: Fares reduced.

Annual season tickets: All-lines and Middle Island lines tickets made available over Lake Wakatipu.

Local Fares and Regulations.

Hurunui-Bluff Section.

Through booking, Queenstown: Single tickets made available for one month.

Auckland Section.

Additional fares for workers' tickets consequent on extension of suburban services to Henderson.

PART II.—LUGGAGE, PARCELS, HORSES, ETC.

Luggage: Allowance of 56 lb. of luggage for children travelling on half tickets inserted House-fittings and live poultry excepted from list of *bonâ fide* luggage.

Bicycles: Bicycle tickets not available for break of journey.

Left luggage: Regulation amended.

Left parcels: Regulation amended.

Delivery of parcels: Regulation inserted providing that Department will not be responsible for the delivery of parcels by any particular train or at any particular time.

Rate for letters for newspaper-proprietors containing *bonâ fide* Press matter inserted.

Stud stock: Time for free return of stallions and brood mares consigned for breeding purposes extended to five months.

Local Rates and Regulations.

Wellington - Napier - New Plymouth Section.

Special rate for cream, Marton to Waverley, removed.

Special rate for cream, Marton to Aramoho, inserted.

Westport Section.

Rate for parcels from stations on main line to stations on the Waimangaroa Branch inserted.

PART III.—GOODS: REGULATIONS.

Hawera Industrial Exhibition: Regulation *re* free conveyance exhibits cancelled.

Marlborough Industrial Exhibition: Regulation *re* free conveyance exhibits cancelled.

New Plymouth Exhibition: Regulation *re* free conveyance exhibits inserted.

Lime for manuring farm-lands: Minimum truckload inserted; certificate amended.

Seeds returning from seed-cleaning establishments: Time for free return inserted.

Show exhibits certificate amended.

PART IV.—GOODS: LOCAL RATES.

Whangarei Section.

Storage charges on timber not removed from the booms within one week inserted.

Auckland Section.

Class H: Rate for wool, Mangaiti to Auckland, inserted.

Nightsoil rate, Auckland, &c., to New Lynn, removed.

Through booking, Manukau: Steamer rate on goods reduced.

Class K: Rate for log timber, Ahuroa and Tahekeroa to Auckland, inserted; rate for timber, Helensville South to Newmarket, Auckland, &c, inserted; rate for timber, Taumarunui and Taringamutu to Mount Eden, Auckland, &c., inserted.

Wellington - Napier - New - Plymouth Section.

Class H: Special rate for wool, Petone and Ngahauranga to Wellington, removed; rate for coal-dross, Mauriceville to Wellington, removed.

Class M: Rate from stations on Wellington–Manawatu Company's line to Ngahauranga removed.

Westland Section.

Class E: Rate for Class E goods between Greymouth and Kumara amended.

Picton Section.

Rate for chaff, *ex* Sounds, shipped at Picton inserted.

Hurunui–Bluff Section.

Christchurch and Lyttelton: Goods of Classes A, B, C, and D reduced.

Pelt rates, Timaru to Woolston, Maheno to Woolston, Gore to Woolston, Ocean Beach, Invercargill, and One-tree Point to Woolston, removed.

Dunedin and Christchurch: Cement and clinker rate removed.

Nightsoil, Christchurch to Chaney's: Minimum of 5 tons per four-wheeled truck inserted.

Classes N and Q: Special rate from Port Chalmers quarry removed.

Dunedin and Burnside: Special rates for articles carried under Class E removed.

Ships' goods on Port lines: Millet and cane included in half-measurement list.

Class K: Maximum rate for timber, Catlin's River to Caversham, Pelichet Bay, and intermediate stations, provided.

Pelts, Fairfield to Belfast, and Pareora to Belfast, Pareora to Woolston: Special rates provided.

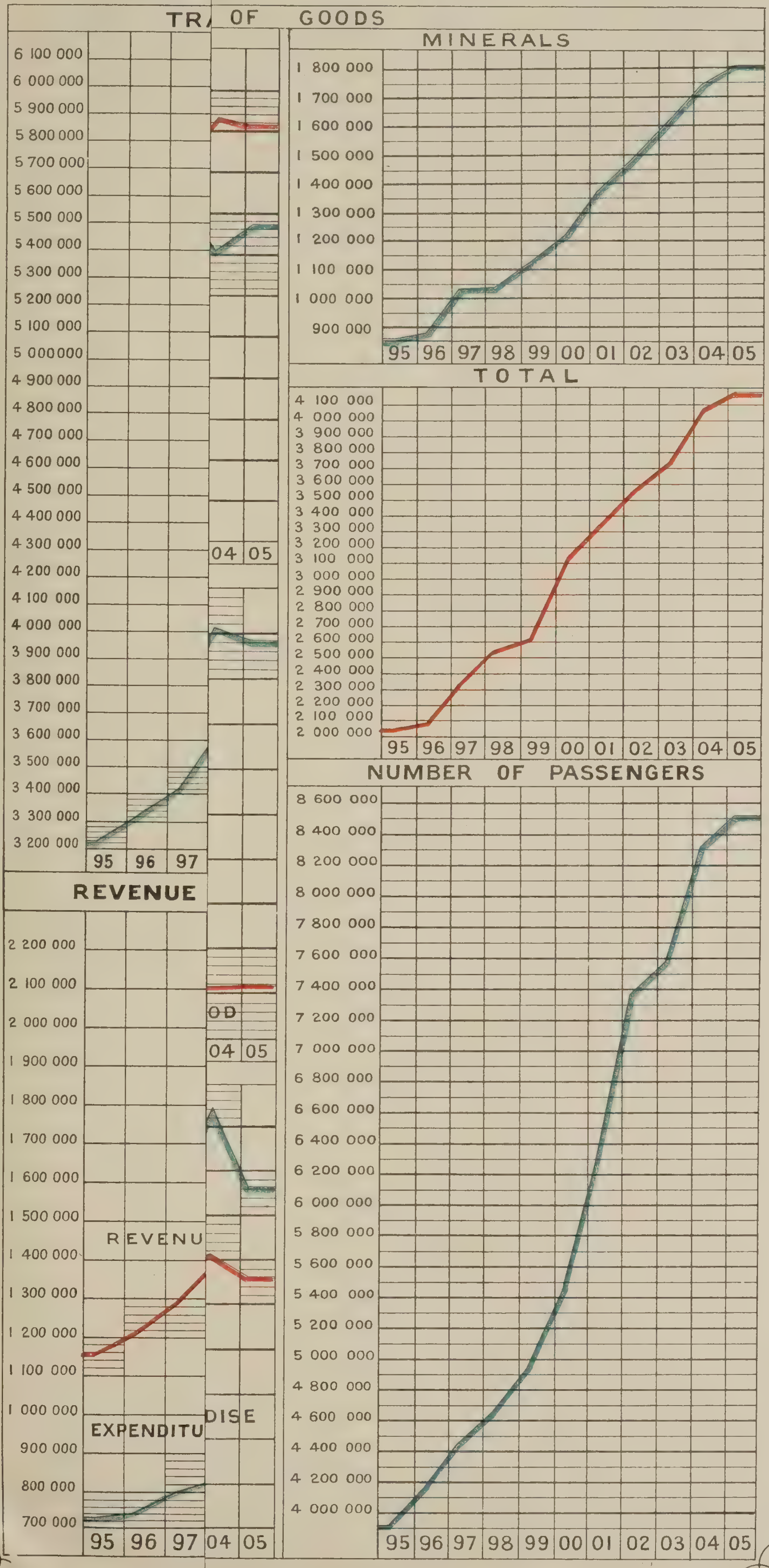
Rate for casks, staves, meat-bags, &c., Belfast to Fairfield, provided.

PART V.—CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS, LIVE-STOCK, PARCELS, AND LUGGAGE.

	Class.
Removed: Benzine. Owners' risk. Dangerous. Double rate	A
Removed: Benzine, New Zealand manufacture. Owners' risk. Rate and a half ...	A
Benzine. Owners' risk. Dangerous. Rate and a half...	A
Removed: Boxes, cardboard, colonial manufacture, packed in cases. Owner's risk. Rate and a half	A
Boxes, cardboard and strawboard, colonial manufacture, packed in crates or cases. Owners' risk. Rate and a half	A
Cheese, packed (*ex* factory), previously carried by rail to grading-store and reconsigned in consignments of not less than 5 cwt. Rate and a half	E
Removed: Fencing, Patent, wire and lathwood. Owners' risk	D
Fencing, Patent, steel wire and lathwood. Owners' risk	D
Fowl-grit, New Zealand produce. Owners' risk	E
Fruit, preserved, packed	A
Fruit, preserved, packed, New Zealand manufacture	B
Fruit-pulp, New Zealand manufacture	D
Removed: Gates, field	D
Gates, field, either set up or in pieces	D
Greenstone, rough	A
Machines, Washing. Owners' risk. Special goods	B
Milk, dried, New Zealand manufacture, packed	B
Milk, dried, New Zealand manufacture, packed, consigned direct from local factories ...	D
Oat-dust. Owners' risk	E
Removed: Ore, Copper, iron, and other	Q
Ore, Copper, iron, sulphur, and other	Q
Potash, Sulphate of	E
Poultry-food manufactured from New Zealand produce	E
Removed: Tussock grass	F
Tussock or marram grass	F
Acid, Picric. Dangerous. Owners' risk. Double rate...	A
Taipo. Dangerous. Owners' risk. Double rate	A
Farinaceous foods, New Zealand produce	E
Chilled rolls (flour-mill machinery)	C
Golden syrup	As treacle.
Soap-extract, New Zealand manufacture	B
Sucrosine, New Zealand manufacture. Rate and a half...	E

By Authority: John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington.—1905.

NEW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS



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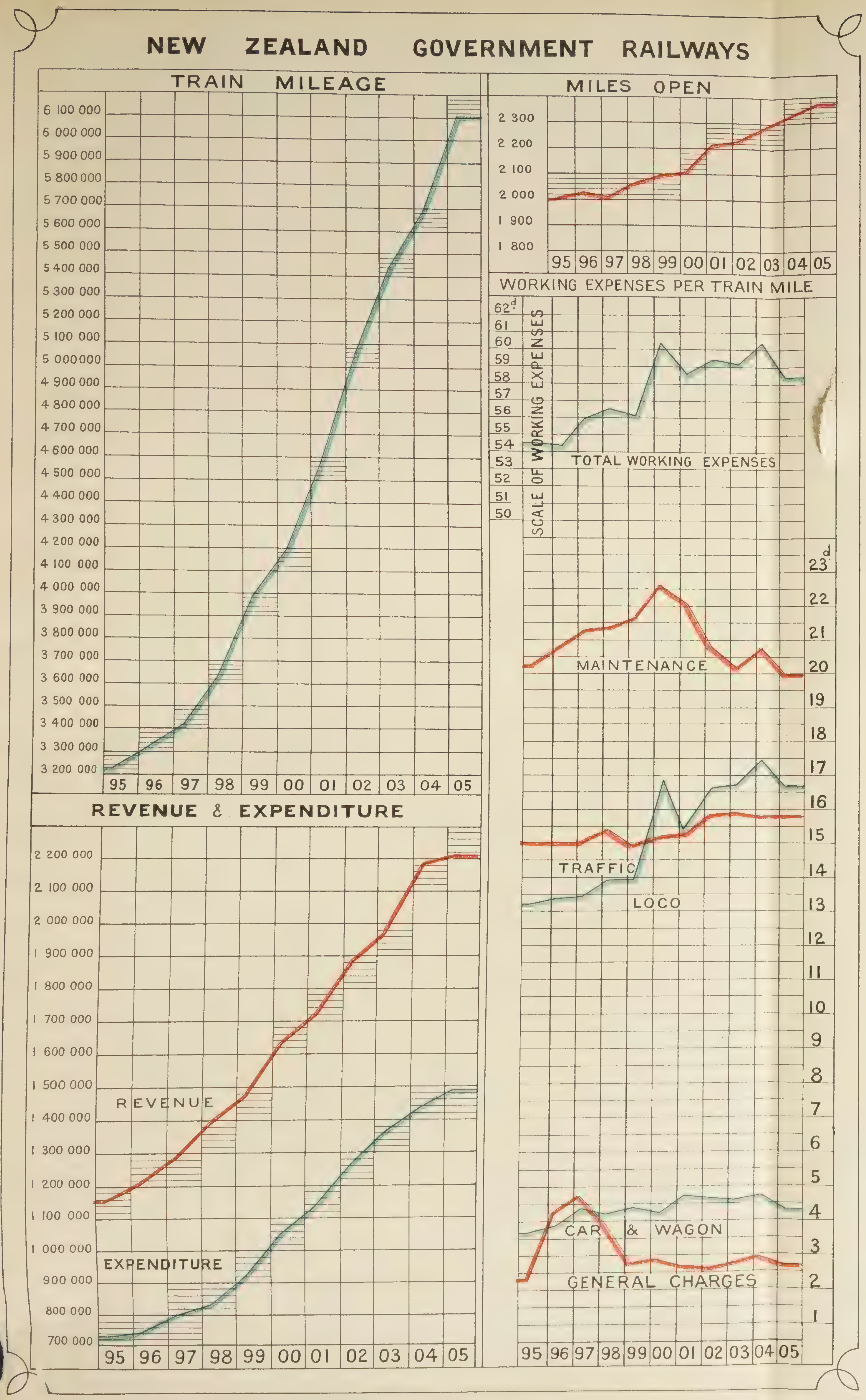
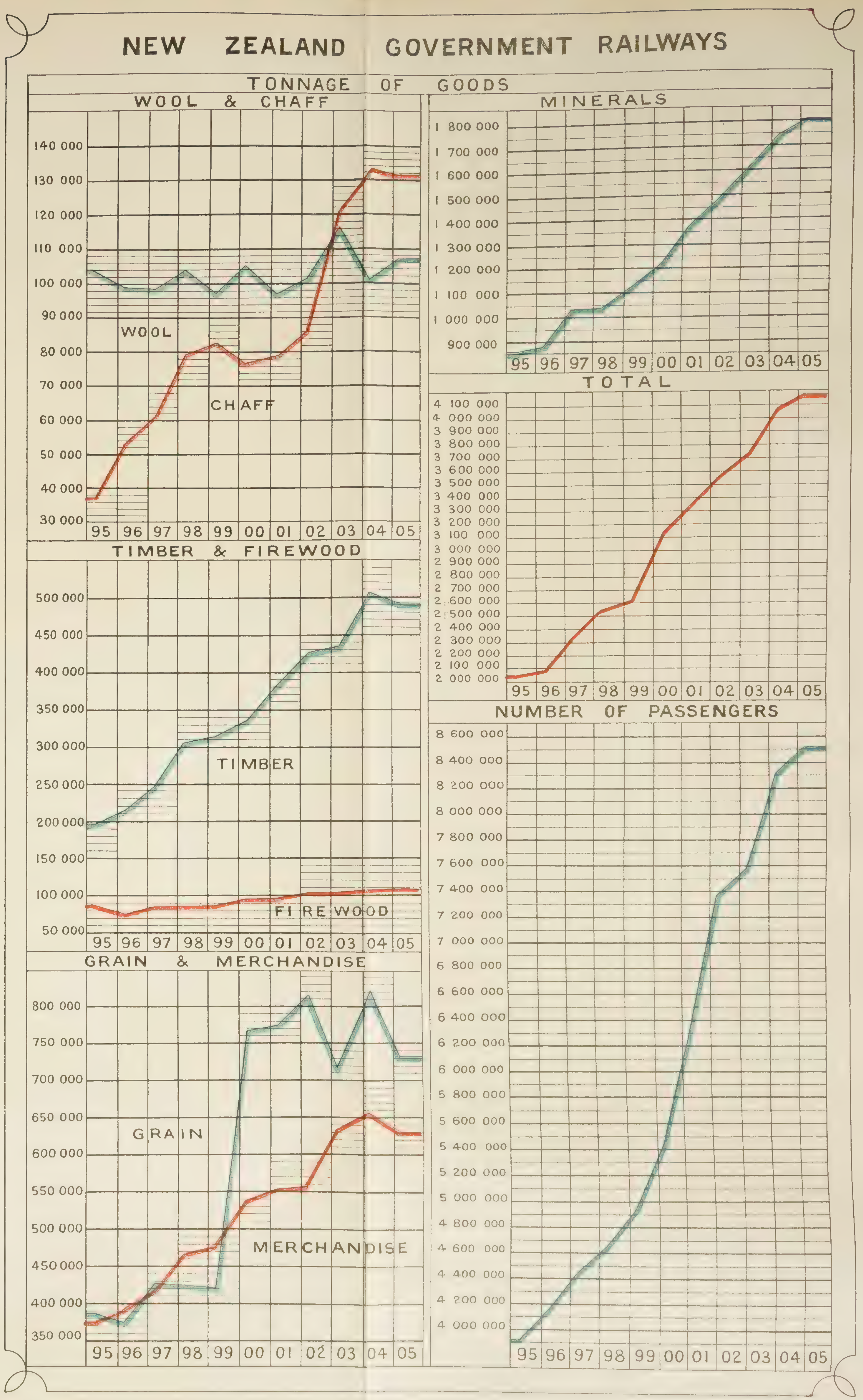
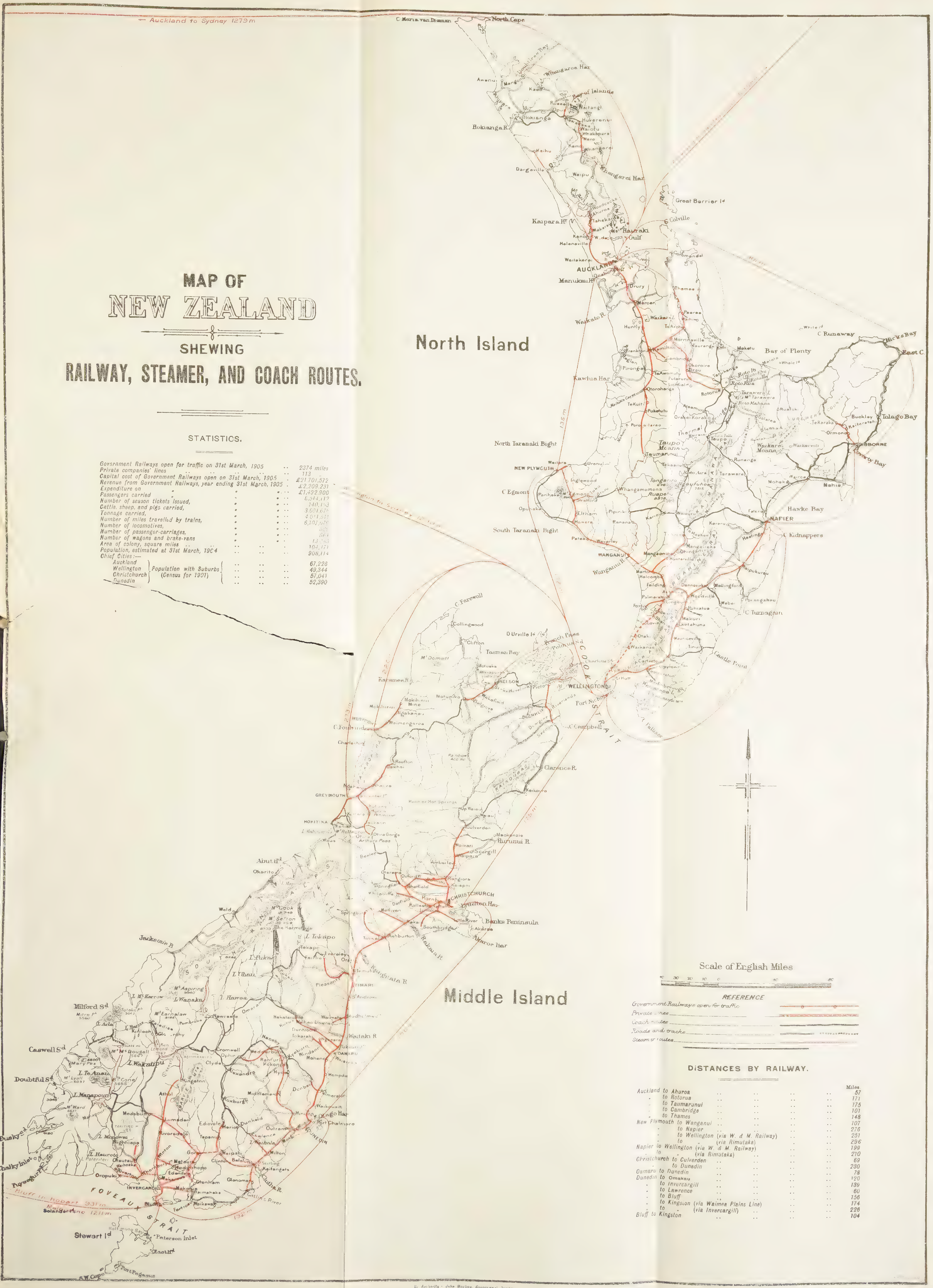

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TRAIN MILEAGE
6 100 000
6 000 000
5 900 000
5 800 000
5 700 000
5 600 000
5 500 000
5 400 000
5 300 000
5 200 000
5 100 000
5 000 000
4 900 000
4 800 000
4 700 000
4 600 000
4 500 000
4 400 000
4 300 000
4 200 000
4 100 000
4 000 000
3 900 000
3 800 000
3 700 000
3 600 000
3 500 000
3 400 000
3 300 000
3 200 000
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
MILES OPEN
2 300
2 200
2 100
2 000
1 900
1 800
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE
62d
61
60
59
58
57
56
55
54
53
52
51
50
SCALE OF WORKING EXPENSES
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES
23d
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
MAINTENANCE
TRAFFIC
LOCO
CAR & WAGON
GENERAL CHARGES
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
2 200 000
2 100 000
2 000 000
1 900 000
1 800 000
1 700 000
1 600 000
1 500 000
1 400 000
1 300 000
1 200 000
1 100 000
1 000 000
900 000
800 000
700 000
REVENUE
EXPENDITURE
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05


NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TONNAGE OF GOODS
WOOL & CHAFF
140 000
130 000
120 000
110 000
100 000
90 000
80 000
70 000
60 000
50 000
40 000
30 000
WOOL
CHAFF
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
MINERALS
1 800 000
1 700 000
1 600 000
1 500 000
1 400 000
1 300 000
1 200 000
1 100 000
1 000 000
900 000
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
TOTAL
4 100 000
4 000 000
3 900 000
3 800 000
3 700 000
3 600 000
3 500 000
3 400 000
3 300 000
3 200 000
3 100 000
3 000 000
2 900 000
2 800 000
2 700 000
2 600 000
2 500 000
2 400 000
2 300 000
2 200 000
2 100 000
2 000 000
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
TIMBER & FIREWOOD
500 000
450 000
400 000
350 000
300 000
250 000
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
TIMBER
FIREWOOD
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
GRAIN & MERCHANDISE
800 000
750 000
700 000
650 000
600 000
550 000
500 000
450 000
400 000
350 000
GRAIN
MERCHANDISE
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS
8 600 000
8 400 000
8 200 000
8 000 000
7 800 000
7 600 000
7 400 000
7 200 000
7 000 000
6 800 000
6 600 000
6 400 000
6 200 000
6 000 000
5 800 000
5 600 000
5 400 000
5 200 000
5 000 000
4 800 000
4 600 000
4 400 000
4 200 000
4 000 000
95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05

MAP OF NEW ZEALAND

SHEWING RAILWAY, STEAMER, AND COACH ROUTES.



STATISTICS.

Government Railways open for traffic on 31st March, 1905 ..	2374 miles
Private companies' lines	113 "
Capital cost of Government Railways open on 31st March, 1905 .	£21,701,572
Revenue from Government Railways, year ending 31st March, 1905 .	£2,209,231
Expenditure on " " " ..	£1,492,900
Passengers carried " " " ..	8,514,112
Number of season tickets issued, " " ..	140,153
Cattle, sheep, and pigs carried, " " ..	3,601,67[illegible]
Tonnage carried, " " ..	4,0[illegible]1,5[illegible]
Number of miles travelled by trains, " " ..	6,107,979
Number of locomotives, " " ..	[illegible]
Number of passenger-carriages, " " ..	864
Number of wagons and brake-vans " " .	13,[illegible]
Area of colony, square miles	104,471
Population, estimated at 31st March, 1904	908,114
Chief Cities:—	
Auckland } Population with Suburbs (Census for 1901)	67,226
Wellington	49,344
Christchurch	57,041
Dunedin	52,390

Scale of English Miles

REFERENCE

Government Railways open for traffic

Private lines

Coach routes

Roads and tracks

Steamer routes

DISTANCES BY RAILWAY.

	Miles.
Auckland to Ahuroa	57
" to Rotorua	171
" to Taumarunui	175
" to Cambridge	101
" to Thames	148
New Plymouth to Wanganui	107
" to Napier	276
" to Wellington (via W. & M. Railway)	251
" to " (via Rimutaka) . ..	296
Napier to Wellington (via W. & M. Railway)	199
" to " (via Rimutaka)	210
Christchurch to Culverden	69
" to Dunedin	230
Oamaru to Dunedin	78
Dunedin to Omakau	120
" to Invercargill	139
" to Lawrence	60
" to Bluff	156
" to Kingston (via Waimea Plains Line)	174
" to " (via Invercargill)	226
Bluff to Kingston	104

By Authority: John Mackay, Government Printer.

1905.

NEW ZEALAND.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND:

REPORT OF BOARD.

Laid before Parliament in pursuance of Section 25 of "The Government Railways Superannuation Fund Act, 1902."

In accordance with section 25 of "The Government Railways Superannuation Fund Act, 1902," the Board has the honour to transmit for the information of Parliament its report and balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st March, 1905.

The balance-sheet shows that members contributed £43,381 19s. 6d. to the Fund during the year; fines amounted to £277 16s., and interest to £2,180 3s. 11d. These amounts, together with a donation of £5, and the sum of £40,357 17s. 3d. brought forward from last year, bring out the aggregate sum of £86,202 16s. 8d. shown on the Dr. side of the balance-sheet.

The superannuation allowances paid during the year amounted to £14,933 10s., representing grants to 293 members of the railway service who have either voluntarily resigned or been retired as medically unfit. Allowances amounting to £1,484 0s. 10d. were paid in respect to forty-six widows and sixty-seven children, dependants of deceased members of the service who had not retired on superannuation at the time of their death.

A sum of £806 17s. 7d., representing contributions of members of the service who voluntarily retired or whose services were otherwise dispensed with during the year, was refunded to members concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The sum of £29 11s. 6d., representing allowance granted to the widow and child of a member, was recredited to the Fund pending settlement of the question of rights of widow to claim a lump sum in lieu of an annual allowance. Fines remitted and refunded to members amounted to £4 5s., travelling-expenses of members of the Board to £76 1s. 2d., and commission paid to Public Trust Office to £257 5s. 11d., making the total disbursements for the year £17,532 9s., and leaving a balance of £68,670 7s. 8d. to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1905.

The contributions of the members of the head and departmental offices are, as usual, shown for the period 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905, whilst the contributions of all other members are for the period 28th February, 1904, to 4th March, 1905. The reason for this was fully explained in last year's report. The contributions from the latter source for the period from the 5th to the 31st March, 1905, amounted to £2,918 6s. 10d.; and including this amount and the sum of £24 7s. 6d., being the amount of fines for the same period, the gross receipts of the Fund from all sources since its inception—1st January, 1903, to 31st March, 1905—are as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Transferred from Railway Servants' Fund	3,606	7	9
Contributions by staff	89,413	7	1
Interest	2,990	1	3
Fines	665	14	4
Donation	5	0	0
	£96,680	10	5

The amounts shown in the list attached to the balance-sheet are those actually disbursed during the year, and do not represent the total annual allowances granted by the Board to the 31st March, 1905, which were:—

	£	s.	d.
Life allowances on account of voluntary retirements (260 persons)	15,731	19	2
Life allowances on account of retirements as "medically unfit" (49 persons)	2,741	3	2
Allowances to 50 widows and 89 children	2,057	0	0
Total annual allowances granted	£20,530	2	4

Eighteen beneficiaries have, however, died since the inauguration of the Fund, including thirteen during the year under review. The Fund was relieved of an annual liability of £1,229 19s. 2d. in respect to these eighteen members. Thirteen children reached the age of fourteen years—seven during the past year—and one widow remarried, lessening the liability of the Fund by an additional £187 per annum. 416 persons were actually on the Fund at the 31st March, 1905, involving an annual liability of £19,113 3s. 2d.

The election of the second Board took place in March last, and resulted in the return of the whole of the elective members of the first Board with the exception of Mr. M. Thomas, one of the representatives of the Second Division, whose place was taken by Mr. P. Nolan.

During the year various representations have been made to the Board by members of the railway service in regard to increasing the benefits provided for under the Act, members being apparently under the impression that the Board controlling the Fund can vary the benefits prescribed by the Act as they think fit. Such an impression is entirely erroneous. The Board of Administration is provided merely for the proper administration of the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and it cannot extend the benefits derivable thereunder in any way whatever.

In connection with the requests for increasing benefits already provided under the Act, it may be well to point out to contributors that the benefits are based entirely on the amount of contributions paid to the Fund, and no increase in the benefits could possibly be provided without a corresponding increase in the amount of contributions from the individual members of the Fund. The stability of the Fund being of paramount importance to members of the railway service, all attempts to overload it in any way should be strenuously resisted. The Fund is now in a good financial position, and it is very desirable that this should be maintained under all circumstances.

J. G. Ward,
Minister for Railways,
Chairman of the Board of Administration.

Balance-sheet of the Government Railways Superannuation Fund, under Section 24 of "The Government Railways Superannuation Fund Act, 1902," for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward on 1st April, 1904	40,357	17	3	By Life allowances paid 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905	14,933	10	0
Contributions from members as per statement subjoined	43,381	19	6	Allowances paid to widows and orphans 27th March, 1904, to 25th March, 1905	1,454	9	4
Fines	277	16	0	Contributions refunded to members who have left the Service	806	17	7
Donation	5	0	0	Fines remitted and refunded ..	4	5	0
Interest added by Public Trust Office for year ended 31st March, 1905 ..	2,180	3	11	Travelling - expenses of members of Board attending quarterly meetings	76	1	2
				Public Trust Office commission on contributions received and on income from investments	257	5	11
				Balance at 31st March, 1905, as per statement from Public Trust Office, carried forward	68,670	7	8
	£86,202	16	8		£86,202	16	8

J. G. Ward,
Chairman of the Board of Administration.

H. Davidson,
Accountant, New Zealand Railways.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1905, under Section 24 of "The Government Railways Superannuation Fund Act, 1902."

RECEIPTS.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Balance brought forward from 31st March, 1904	40,357	17	3	40,357	17	3
	Contributions by staff—						
1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905 ..	Head and Departmental Offices ..	3,569	19	1			
28th February, 1904, to 4th March, 1905	Kawakawa Section	71	17	0			
	Whangarei Section	244	9	4			
	Kaihu Section	114	14	7			
	Auckland Section	4,737	6	4			
	Gisborne Section	62	7	4			
	Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth Section	10,403	15	8			
	Hurunui–Bluff Section	21,628	19	10			
	Westland Section	1,106	15	4			
	Westport Section	790	6	6			
	Nelson Section	351	18	4			
	Picton Section	299	10	2			
					43,381	19	6
	Donation	5	0	0	5	0	0
28th February, 1904, to 4th March, 1905	Fines	277	16	0	277	16	0
	Interest added by Public Trust Office for year ended 31st March, 1905	2,180	3	11	2,180	3	11
		86,202	16	8	86,202	16	8

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Life allowances paid to—			
Chisholm, D. E.	120	1	9
Campbell, G.	42	0	0
Wright, C.	60	0	0
McDonald, J.	78	16	3
Walters, J.	82	15	4
Fearn, G.	79	3	0
Gibb, J.	109	13	1
Hoben, J.	150	6	6
Lucas, J.	45	13	0
Faulkner, J...	43	16	0
Croft, R.	51	0	10
Lane, C.	47	9	0
Chapman, J.	59	17	0
Green, T.	52	3	0
Sharp, R.	45	13	0
Mussen, C.	45	13	0
McDowell, W.	100	8	3
Taylor, J.	120	17	0
Kennelly, T...	52	3	0
Divehall, R.	47	9	0
Cooper, T.	82	15	5
Condon, R.	54	5	0
Forsyth, J. C.	61	17	1
Grant, J.	119	0	0
I'Anson, J. M.	131	9	1
Austen, T.	49	6	0
Hodges, E.	52	3	0
Irving, J.	71	4	0
Knight, J.	45	13	0
Heavey, J.	47	9	0
Wesley, W.	102	18	0
Morse, G.	60	5	1
Copley, A.	66	0	0
Woods, T.	43	1	0
Dunbar, J.	103	19	8
Neville, P.	87	13	0
Firth, N.	65	15	0
Bruce, J.	52	19	0
Clarke, M.	49	6	0
Kirkwood, J.	43	16	0
Stark, T.	43	16	0
McHugh, G.	68	9	0
Fisher, C.	50	14	4
Meyenburg, W.	49	11	0
McDaggan, J.	50	14	10
O'Connor, J.	85	4	0
McLeod, W...	71	4	0
Haines, C. W.	109	18	0
Peterson, J.	51	14	7
Smith, J.	50	15	0
Mayer, H.	63	18	0
Lowney, M...	50	16	4
Johnston, R.	51	3	0
Hancock, R. T.	86	4	6
Hawkins, T.	54	2	9
Cousins, J.	45	13	0
Carried forward	3,809	10	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,809	10	8
Life allowances paid to—			
McEwen, D.	39	3	0
Hay, T.	29	7	0
Keely, T.	74	11	1
Manhire, R...	58	8	8
Towler, F.	47	17	0
Berry, F.	59	12	9
Cameron, A.	36	9	3
Heaton, C.	65	7	7
Capper, E. H.	47	9	0
Smith, J.	38	7	0
Sweeney, D.	43	16	0
McCulley, E.	61	15	6
Rogers, G.	43	16	0
Coggins, G.	56	7	0
O'Brien, M.	45	13	0
Davis, J.	37	11	0
Bandeen, J.	67	16	0
Cunningham, H.	34	14	0
Gruit, W. H.	45	13	0
Parris, H.	53	17	4
Sadler, R.	89	0	1
Page, G.	47	9	0
Burke, T.	43	16	0
Wilcock, G.	83	10	0
Rugsted, C.	58	0	3
Meager, T. B.	81	8	0
Grace, G.	54	16	0
Greer, R.	43	16	0
Atkinson, W.	65	14	9
Garrigan, P. F.	84	8	11
MacDonald, J.	68	9	0
Lloyd, C.	119	3	0
Ballinger, T...	67	11	2
Hanham, J...	60	5	0
Railton, G.	60	5	0
Thorne, H.	57	7	8
Payne, F.	50	10	4
McEwen, W.	41	2	0
Roberts, W...	99	13	0
Adkins, T.	60	17	8
Egan, T.	38	7	0
Rodgers, W...	56	0	0
Rhodes, J.	25	1	0
Horsnell, S...	80	4	3
Fraser, E.	51	0	0
Gilroy, J.	63	8	0
Chambers, T. J.	33	18	4
Gorringe, R...	48	18	0
Hayden, A.	48	11	0
McIlwraith, W.	35	9	0
Millar, C.	40	3	0
Hislop, A.	44	14	0
Fisher, T.	58	18	1
Diffey, W.	38	7	0
Carried forward	6,797	3	4

Cr. GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.—*contd.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward				Brought forward	12,106	3	5
Life allowances paid to—	6,797	3	4	Life allowances paid to—			
Carter, L.	59	12	10	Burns, C.	37	10	0
Bennett, R.	60	9	6	Matheson, J.	50	16	11
Ford, P.	59	12	10	Waeford, A.	30	19	0
Rouse, P.	79	8	7	O'Callaghan, C.	16	15	0
McKenna, E.	192	10	0	Voyce, H.	42	0	8
Wakeling, J.	57	6	7	Belton, W.	49	10	4
Graham, J.	73	14	11	Rouse, J.	5	8	3
Walsh, M.	38	7	0	Potter, T.	44	2	10
Hook, J.	27	8	0	McKenzie, S.	37	13	7
Horsnell, H.	34	14	0	Ingles, A.	38	2	7
Anderson, C.	43	16	0	Winton, J.	40	6	8
Croskery, J.	49	6	0	Jack, J.	56	9	2
King, F. W.	47	9	0	Sharp, J.	49	6	3
Bryant, W.	38	7	0	Mainwaring, E. G. H.	85	0	3
Hardy, J.	60	5	0	Kirk, A. R.	46	6	1
Neil, J.	44	5	0	Ronan, W.	29	4	10
Ellis, J. A.	77	0	0	Charles, W.	24	4	0
Richards, D.	96	4	10	Marshall, C.	42	7	9
Devlin, H.	36	10	0	Taylor, A.	91	1	3
Webster, C. A.	58	12	0	Moore, D.	58	6	1
Wells, H.	48	0	0	Hoskin, J.	33	16	10
Earl, J.	42	0	0	Bishop, C.	33	13	0
Conley, J.	33	8	0	Cavanagh, B.	36	8	9
Timms, J.	38	7	0	Gardner, W.	18	15	8
Hope, W.	59	4	2	Lawrell, H. W.	64	10	6
Sinclair, J. J.	43	16	0	Robinson, J.	34	0	1
Elwood, J.	44	12	0	Collick, M.	28	0	0
Tindale, E.	83	8	4	Shirley, J. W.	15	8	0
Reynolds, J.	51	3	0	Symons, C.	22	17	3
Crawley, W.	87	15	0	Collier, C.	38	8	5
Hill, T.	38	7	0	Belworthy, A. J.	47	14	0
Boyd, D.	57	0	0	Dowrick, W.	33	12	7
Penn, H.	88	3	0	Russell, J.	22	7	5
Pritchard, J.	40	3	0	Mann, T.	32	10	10
Scott, J.	5	4	0	Tuffley, D.	22	17	3
Paice, G.	61	7	4	Martin, T.	30	8	9
Christie, T.	43	2	0	Rule, W.	41	17	3
Austin, J.	67	16	0	Petherick, G.	34	6	1
Petrie, J.	95	8	0	Stewart, J.	66	13	1
Saundercock, J.	45	13	0	Joyce, T.	35	14	7
Logan, W.	78	0	1	Blackmore, J.	19	12	11
Rodgerson, J.	46	11	0	Sweeney, B.	18	19	11
Brophy, M.	66	3	9	Hood, C.	17	14	8
Harris, J.	38	7	0	Booker, H.	23	10	3
Roskruge, T. F.	80	0	0	Burgess, T.	18	9	2
Fife, A. C.	400	7	2	Marcus, C. A.	78	7	4
Kennedy, R.	85	19	10	Gallagher, F.	20	18	5
Elder, W. J.	43	1	0	Gallaway, T.	35	7	7
Brooks, J.	63	0	0	O'Malley, J.	20	12	2
Keeliher, C.	49	17	5	Matthewson, J.	64	11	8
O'Malley, M.	34	14	0	Redpath, J.	28	5	0
Revell, J. C.	81	0	0	McIntyre, A.	26	19	2
Reid, D. R.	37	11	0	Nimmo, T.	30	8	9
Sim, J.	50	16	0	Phillips, J.	13	16	9
Gates, S.	38	7	0	Bryant, T.	10	3	0
Nichols, I.	58	14	0	Wishart, A.	32	0	9
Quilici, P.	42	0	0	Olson, C. M.	25	2	4
Stephenson, H.	106	19	0	Smith, T.	26	18	1
Leathwick, B. T.	109	18	4	Barr, A.	16	9	6
Love, J.	40	14	0	McCormack, Mrs. A.	15	12	9
Martin, J. R.	90	0	0	Bishop, T.	28	14	0
Isherwood, C. F.	85	4	3	Graham, H.	8	8	3
Cooper, R.	61	9	4	Lunham, H.	13	7	6
McCullough, W. J.	46	0	6	Barr, W. L.	22	16	10
Heard, G.	59	9	3	Mitchell, C. F.	10	0	2
Gieseg, H.	39	0	9	Silva, J.	10	8	2
Jordan, J. W.	46	4	5	Nightingale, T.	12	7	10
Young, T.	85	4	4	Moir, R.	6	4	0
Mayer, J. P.	56	12	0	Mason, J.	12	15	9
Clarke, W.	81	8	0	Tonkin, J.	15	2	6
Oldham, J. W.	108	1	0	McIlroy, R.	20	4	3
Ford, W.	44	16	2	Burnby, C.	13	4	9
O'Connor, B.	42	9	7	Dowden, A.	12	1	10
Ruddle, W.	112	6	11	Sweet, G.	11	7	10
Ashby, T.	56	13	4	Mulligan, T.	5	7	3
Boyle, J.	32	13	8	Olsen, T.	10	9	3
Templeton, S.	32	9	11	Horne, A.	3	5	2
Flinders, H.	14	5	4	Barter, T.	13	1	7
Elsom, J.	47	4	11	Smart, T.	11	5	6
Heinemain, F.	47	16	7	Russell, P.	9	14	9
Mitchell, A.	37	14	2	Barnes, J.	3	17	9
Thomas, J. P.	39	15	2	Lawler, T.	6	8	0
Lafferty, J.	23	13	0	Adams, H.	5	5	8
Alexander, W.	113	11	0	Stevenson, W.	5	18	2
Winter, W.	44	0	0	Moore, R.	6	16	8
Carried forward	12,106	3	5	Carried forward	14,498	8	10

Cr. GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND.—DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				14,498	8	10
Life allowances paid to—						
Shaw, W. C.				4	7	7
Foote, F.				5	2	2
Nicholson, R. C.				3	0	10
Porter, W.				11	9	6
Collie, P.				45	3	10
Reddington, P				40	3	4
Abbiss, W. E.				6	17	6
Hooper, T.				7	8	7
Menzies, T.				48	10	11
Penfold, J.				3	18	0
Cronk, C.				21	12	0
Gaw, W. H.				205	4	5
Empson, J. E.				37	0	10
				14,938	8	4
Less repayments to fund—	£	s.	d.			
M. Mahon	4	2	2			
R. Sinclair	0	16	2			
				4	18	4
				14,933	10	0
Allowances paid to widows and orphans—						
Sherburd, Sarah, and two children ..				43	18	7
Saddler, Mary				17	18	7
Lewis, Annie E., and four children ..				69	18	7
Levett, Kate				17	18	7
Johnsen, I. M., and one child				35	18	7
Long, Mary, and one child				30	18	7
Murie, Jane				17	18	7
McDowell, Rose A., and five children ..				82	18	7
Evans, E. Jean				17	18	7
Buchanan, M. G., and two children ..				43	18	7
Murphy, M. A., and one child ..				30	18	7
Lawson, Mary, and three children ..				69	16	5
Smith, Mary A.				17	18	7
Meager, Kitty A.				17	18	7
Martin, Ada, and one child				30	18	7
Johnston, Martha				17	18	7
Nelson, Mary, and one child				31	0	9
Meredith, Annie				17	18	7
Haynes, Sarah, and one child				30	18	7
Fleming, W. Agnes, and three children				59	13	7
Kelly, C. May, and three children ..				56	18	7
Carried forward				761	5	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	761	5	3
Allowances paid to widows and orphans—			
Orr, Jessie, and one child	28	16	10
Murchie, S. M., and one child ..	32	7	6
Bracefield, J., and two children ..	44	10	6
Wheeler, C., and two children ..	55	17	3
Gilmer, E. M., and three children ..	58	8	
Picken, Margaret	19	9	4
Bain, C. Jane	21	10	9
Elliott, Jane, and three children ..	59	0	2
Dowland, Amy, and one child ..	25	1	5
Pedlow, Rose, and two children ..	33	11	0
Currie, Jane	10	13	4
Dunn, Annie, and three children ..	42	7	9
Close, Mary	9	9	8
Haining, Alice A., and two children ..	25	13	9
Ruane, J., and seven children ..	74	4	7
Venn, Martha J.	1	7	8
Keyte, Elizabeth, and one child ..	15	7	7
Smith, Minnie J., and two children ..	22	13	10
Walton, Elizabeth	9	18	1
Thomas, M. E. J., and four children ..	48	19	9
Wilson, P. H.	20	9	1
McPherson, M., and two children ..	12	19	4
Smith, Bertha A. L., and two children	20	8	0
Gifford, M. M., and one child	8	11	9
Lewis, J.	10	17	11
	1,484	0	10
Less repayments to fund, Fastier, Ann	29	11	6
	1,454	9	4
Contributions refunded to members who have left the service	806	17	7
Fines remitted and refunded	4	5	0
Travelling-expenses of members of Board attending quarterly meetings	76	1	
Public Trust Office commission on contributions received and on income from investments	257	5	11
Balance at 31st March, 1905, as per statement from Public Trust Office, carried forward	68,670	7	8
	£86,202	16	8

J. G. WARD,
Chairman of the Board of Administration.

H. DAVIDSON,
Accountant, New Zealand Railways.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

[In continuation of E.-1, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

Public Schools—

Page
Attendance .. i
Attendance of Children of Native Race .. iv
Age and Sex of Pupils .. iv
Standards .. v
Examination Statistics .. v
Subjects of Instruction .. vi
Number of Schools .. vii
Attendance at Schools in Grades .. viii
Number of Teachers .. ix
Salaries of Teachers .. x
Classification of Teachers .. xi
School Buildings .. xi
Finances of Education Boards .. xii
Training of Teachers .. xiv
Military and Physical Drill .. xv
Railway Fares of School-children .. xvi

Public Schools—*continued.*

Page
Chatham Islands .. xvi
Education Reserves .. xvii
Industrial Schools .. xviii
School for Deaf-mutes .. xxi
Institute for the Blind .. xxi
Native Schools .. xxi
Manual and Technical Instruction .. xxiii

Secondary Education—

District High Schools .. xxv
Education Board Scholarships .. xxv
High Schools: Staff, attendance, &c. .. xxvi
Civil Service Examinations .. xxvii
Junior National Scholarship Examinations .. xxvii
University and Colleges .. xxvii
"Colonial University" Reserves .. xxvii
Subsidies to Public Libraries .. xxviii

APPENDIX.

Statistics—

Page
Return of Officers of Education Boards (Table No. 1) .. 1
Age and Sex of Scholars (Table No. 2) .. 2
Standards, Scholars classified according to (Table No. 3) .. 3
Summary of Boards' Income for Twenty-eight Years (Table No. 4) .. 4
Summary of Boards' Expenditure for Twenty-eight Years (Table No. 4A) .. 5
Income of Boards for 1904 (Table No. 5) .. 6
Expenditure of Boards for 1904 (Table No. 6) .. 7
Educational Expenditure (Table No. 7) .. 8
Schools, Expenditure on each, and Names and Salaries of Teachers (Table No. 8) .. 13–69

Reports of Boards—

Auckland .. 70
Taranaki .. 72
Wanganui .. 73
Wellington .. 75
Hawke's Bay .. 79
Marlborough .. 80
Nelson .. 82
Grey .. 84
Westland .. 85
North Canterbury .. 86
South Canterbury .. 90
Otago .. 92
Southland .. 94

Statements of Accounts of Boards—

Page
Auckland .. 71
Taranaki .. 73
Wanganui .. 75
Wellington .. 78
Hawke's Bay .. 80
Marlborough .. 82
Nelson .. 84
Grey .. 85
Westland .. 86
North Canterbury .. 89
South Canterbury .. 91
Otago .. 94
Southland .. 98

Reports and Accounts of School Commissioners—

Auckland .. 99
Taranaki .. 100
Wellington .. 102
Hawke's Bay .. 103
Marlborough .. 104
Nelson .. 105
Westland .. 106
Canterbury .. 106
Otago .. 108

Circulars .. 111

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

[In continuation of E.-1, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

Office of the Department of Education,
Wellington, 18th August, 1905.

My Lord,—

I have the honour, in accordance with the provisions of "The Education Act, 1904," to submit to Your Excellency the following report upon the progress and condition of public education in New Zealand during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1904.

I have, &c.,
R. J. SEDDON.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Plunket,
Governor of New Zealand.

REPORT.

In this Report and its proper Appendix, in the Inspector-General's Report (E.-1A) on the certificate and other examinations, the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools (E.-1B), a Report on the Training of Teachers (E.-1C), and the Report on the Organization of the Public-school Cadets (E.-1D), is contained all the information that is of public interest with respect to the administration of "The Education Act, 1904," and "The Education Reserves Act, 1877," and also all the principal statistics relating to matters which are more fully treated of in separate papers, as follows: E.-2, Native Schools; E.-3, Industrial Schools; E.-3A, Costley Training Institution; E.-4, School for Deaf-mutes; E.-5, Manual and Technical Instruction; E.-6, New Zealand University; E.-7, University of Otago; E.-8, Canterbury College; E.-9, Auckland University College; E.-10, Victoria College; E.-11, Canterbury Agricultural College; E.-12, Secondary Education; E.-12A, Age-limit for Free Pupils; E.-13, Public Libraries.

Pupils in Public Schools.

The average attendance during the year at all the schools throughout the colony, which in 1903 showed a falling-off of 664, rose to 116,506 in 1904, an increase for the year of 3,459. This is a greater increase than has been shown in any one year since 1894. The increase above the attendance during 1902 (113,711), the highest recorded previously, was 2,795.

The increase in attendance has been fairly regular throughout the year, the falling-off in one quarter as compared with the other three, which was somewhat marked in the last few years, being much smaller. The attendance for the first quarter was 115,997; for the second, 116,214; for the third, 115,838; and for the last 117,965. It will therefore be seen that the falling-off in the third quarter was not more than might be expected for the winter months.

TABLE A1.—School Attendance and Yearly Increase from 1877 to 1904.

[Up to 1893 the average attendance is the "strict" average, after that year it is the "working" average.]

Year.	School Attendance.					Yearly Increase on			
	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance.		Average Attendance expressed as Percentage of Roll-number.	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance.	
			Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.				Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1877	..	55,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1878	50,849	65,040	49,435	45,521	..	..	9,352	..	..
1879	59,707	75,566	57,301	53,067	73·8	8,858	10,526	7,866	7,546
1880	68,124	82,401	62,946	60,625	74·6	8,417	6,835	5,645	7,558
1881	74,359	83,560	63,009	61,822	74·2	6,235	1,159	63	1,197
1882	76,309	87,179	66,426	63,709	73·6	1,950	3,619	3,417	1,887
1883	79,416	92,476	70,077	67,373	74·0	3,107	5,297	3,651	3,664
1884	84,883	97,238	74,650	72,657	75·1	5,467	4,762	4,573	5,284
1885	90,670	102,407	80,183	78,327	76·6	5,787	5,169	5,533	5,670
1886	95,377	106,328	83,361	80,737	76·1	4,707	3,921	3,178	2,410
1887	99,206	110,919	87,386	85,637	77·0	3,829	4,591	4,025	4,900
1888	103,534	112,685	90,849	90,108	79·3	4,328	1,766	3,463	4,471
1889	104,919	115,456	94,308	93,374	80·3	1,385	2,771	3,459	3,266
1890	108,158	117.912	96,670	94,632	79·9	3,239	2,456	2,362	1,258
1891	110,665	119,523	96,264	97,058	80·3	2,507	1,611	[−406]	2,426
1892	112,279	122,620	100,917	99,070	80·6	1,614	3,097	4,653	2,012
1893	114,305	124,686	99,872	98,615	78·5	2,026	2,066	[−1,045]	[−455]
1894	116,819	127,300	107,032	104,996	81·8	2,514	2,614	6,279	4,875
1895	119,900	129,856	108,708	108,394	82·8	3,081	2,556	1,676	3,398
1896	122,425	131,037	110,274	110,517	83·3	2,525	1,181	1,566	2,123
1897	123,533	132,197	111,952	112,328	83·9	1,108	1,160	1,678	1,811
1898	123,892	131,621	109,561	111,636	83·4	359	[−576]	[−2,391]	[−692]
1899	123,207	131,315	109,050	110,316	82·6	[−685]	[−306]	[−511]	[−1,320]
1900	123,416	130,724	111,498	111,747	84·1	209	[−591]	2,448	1,431
1901	122,725	131,351	112,354	111,797	84·1	[−691]	627	856	50
1902	123,456	132,262	111,556	113,711	84·9	731	911	[−798]	1,914
1903	124,095	133,568	114,232	113,047	83·9	639	1,306	2,676	[−664]
1904	125,150	135,475	117,965	116,506	85·5	1,055	1,907	3,733	3,459

The average of the weekly roll-numbers shows a further increase for 1904, being 1,534 larger than in 1903. The figures for 1903 were 134,748, and for 1904, 136,282. The number on the roll at the end of the year likewise shows a considerable increase, being 135,475, or 1,907 more than the number enrolled at the end of 1903.

There is also a very satisfactory improvement in the standard of regularity of attendance attained during the year, namely, 85·5 per cent., or 1·6 per cent. above that for 1903. This improvement, it may be noted, took place gradually throughout the whole year. In the first quarter the average daily attendance was 85·07 per cent. of the average weekly roll-number, in the second quarter 85·15 per cent., in the third quarter 85·38 per cent., and in the last quarter 86·36 per cent.

A reference to the above table will show that, excepting the year 1893, when there was a falling-off of over 2 per cent., and the years 1899 and 1903, when there was a falling-off of 1 per cent., there has been an almost continuous improvement in regularity of attendance, until the colony has reached a percentage which compares favourably with that of the United Kingdom, or of any of the States of the Australian Commonwealth, so far as comparison can be made with those countries. Unfortunately, an exact comparison cannot be made with the United Kingdom, or Canada, or the Australian States (except Western Australia), as the average weekly enrolment is not there recorded. Taking, however, the net annual enrolment, according to the figures for 1904 as given in Whitaker's Almanac, the average daily attendance was, in England, 84·4 per cent.; in Scotland, 85·2 per cent.; in Ireland, 66·4. For Canada only the total enrolment is given in the reports of the several provinces, and the percentage of attendance thereon for 1903 was, in the Province of Quebec, 74·7, and in Ontario, 57·0. The latest figures available for the Australian States are those for 1903, according to which the percentage was, for New South Wales, 63·4 per cent.; for Victoria, 67·0 per cent.; for Queensland, 71·7 per cent.; for South Australia, 68·9 per cent. In Western Australia, it was 82·7 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment. In Tasmania there is only available for comparison the average number on the rolls from month to month, of which the average daily attendance was 74·5 per cent. In Cape Colony the percentage of attendance to the average roll was 81·9 for the year ending the 30th June, 1904.

The increase in the average attendance was last year shown in the South Island districts as well as in those of the North Island. In 1899 the average attendance for the South Island was 56,486; in 1900 this fell to 56,111; in 1901 to 55,358; a recovery in 1902 brought it up to 56,110, and a further fall in 1903 brought it down to 54,422. The increase of 1,061 for 1904 still leaves it 1,003 lower than it was in 1899. The position for last year is shown in the following table:—

TABLE A2.—Comparison of School Attendance, 1903 and 1904, North Island and South Island.

Districts.	Average Attendance.		
	1904.	1903.	Difference.
Auckland	25,722	24,919	803
Taranaki	4,092	3,957	135
Wanganui	10,391	9,867	524
Wellington	13,461	12,801	660
Hawke's Bay	7,357	7,081	276
Totals, North Island	61,023	58,625	2,398
Marlborough	1,629	1,642	− 13
Nelson	4,712	4,604	108
Grey	1,384	1,352	32
Westland	927	938	− 11
North Canterbury	16,671	16,172	499
South Canterbury	4,444	4,280	164
Otago	17,397	17,234	163
Southland	8,319	8,200	119
Totals, South Island	55,483	54,422	1,061
Totals for colony	116,506	113,047	3,459

As will be seen from Table A2, the greatest increase in the average daily attendance was in the Auckland District (803), the next being Wellington (660), and the third being Wanganui (524). These three districts also showed the greatest increases in 1903. The next largest increase was in North Canterbury (499), which was, in addition, the largest for the South Island. The calculation of the daily attendance according to the working average came into force in 1894. In that year the attendance for the North Island was 46,830, and that for the South Island was 58,166. During the next five years there was an unbroken (but gradually diminishing) increase each year in the North Island, amounting altogether to 7,000. In the South Island, after an increase in the first two years of 1,515, there was a net falling-off of 1,670. During the subsequent five years the increase in the North Island was 7,193 and the falling-off in the South Island 1,003. For the whole decade the increase in the North Island was 30 per cent., and the decrease in the South Island 4½ per cent., of the numbers in 1894.

Table A3 shows the average attendance for the year in each of the education districts of the colony, and also the regularity of attendance of the pupils on the school rolls.

TABLE A3.—School Attendance for 1904.

Education Districts	Roll-numbers.					Average Attendance for Whole Year.			Percentage of the Mean of Average Weekly Roll of Four Quarters.	
	Pupils at Beginning of Year.	Admitted during the Year.	Left during the Year.	Pupils belonging at End of Year.	Mean of Average Weekly Roll of Four Quarters.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	1904.	1903.
Auckland	27,225	13,343	10,361	30,207	30,300	13,754	11,968	25,722	84·9	84·4
Taranaki	4,432	2,016	1,614	4,834	4,878	2,211	1,881	4,092	83·9	82·7
Wanganui	11,174	5,732	4,705	12,201	12,347	5,473	4,918	10,391	84·2	83·0
Wellington ..	14,381	7,001	5,551	15,831	15,886	7,127	6,334	13,461	84·7	82·6
Hawke's Bay ..	7,876	3,705	2,820	8,765	8,703	3,873	3,484	7,357	84·5	83·2
Marlborough ..	1,776	725	558	1,943	1,942	861	768	1,629	83·9	82·6
Nelson	5,286	2,014	1,778	5,522	5,596	2,445	2,267	4,712	84·2	82·4
Grey	1,474	622	429	1,667	1,665	672	712	1,384	83·1	84·0
Westland	1,002	320	286	1,036	1,061	476	451	927	87·4	84·5
North Canterbury ..	18,488	6,818	5,928	19,378	19,594	8,691	7,980	16,671	85·1	82·1
South Canterbury ..	4,787	1,648	1,321	5,114	5,077	2,329	2,115	4,444	87·5	84·9
Otago	18,311	6,198	5,137	19,372	19,626	9,020	8,377	17,397	88·6	86·8
Southland	8,938	3,156	2,489	9,605	9,607	4,365	3,954	8,319	86·6	85·0
Totals for 1904 ..	125,150	53,298	42,977	135,475	136,282	61,297	55,209	116,506	85·5	..
Totals for 1903 ..	124,095	54,552	45,077	133,568	134,748	59,427	53,620	113,047	83·9	..
Difference ..	1,055	−1,254	−2,100	1,903	1,534	1,870	1,589	3,459	1·6	..

As regards regularity of school attendance in the several parts of the colony, it will be seen that there has been an increase in all the districts except Grey, which, with 83·1 per cent. of the average weekly roll, is the lowest. Otago, which has stood at the head of the list since 1901, maintains its position with the fine percentage of 88·6. South Canterbury, with 87·5 per cent., attained second place, and Westland third, with 87·4 per cent. Auckland, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay have the highest percentage of attendance in the North Island. The South Island shows a greater degree of regularity of attendance than the North, the respective rates being 86·5 per cent. and 84·6 per cent. of the average weekly roll. In 1903 the figures were 84·3 per cent. and 83·5 per cent. respectively.

TABLE A4.—CHILDREN OF MAORI AND MIXED RACES ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1904.

Education Districts.	Of Maori Race.			Of Mixed Race living as Maoris.			Of Mixed Race living as Europeans.			Total.			Number of Schools attended.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Auckland	591	465	1,056	48	43	91	332	304	636	971	812	1,783	187
Taranaki	29	24	53	11	7	18	11	14	25	51	45	96	19
Wanganui	159	97	256	8	2	10	20	39	59	187	138	325	39
Wellington	109	78	187	22	14	36	47	36	83	178	128	306	36
Hawke's Bay ..	258	151	409	31	27	58	68	70	138	357	248	605	42
Marlborough ..	2	..	2	..	1	1	13	5	18	15	6	21	4
Nelson	7	7	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	8	16	5
Grey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland	8	5	13	3	1	4	1	..	1	12	6	18	4
North Canterbury ..	6	6	12	2	..	2	13	14	27	21	20	41	13
South Canterbury ..	9	9	18	..	..	..	8	7	15	17	16	33	4
Otago	9	12	21	4	2	6	34	24	58	47	38	85	19
Southland	..	..	..	17	14	31	46	40	86	63	54	117	18
Totals for 1904 ..	1,187	854	2,041	146	111	257	594	554	1,148	1,927	1,519	3,446	390
Totals for 1903 ..	1,068	760	1,828	115	107	222	608	551	1,159	1,791	1,418	3,209	367
Difference ..	119	94	213	31	4	35	–14	3	–11	136	101	237	23

The number of children of Maori and mixed race (Table A4) attending the public schools has increased during the year by 237—namely, from 3,209 to 3,446; the number of such children in the Maori village schools was more by 28 in 1904 than it was in 1903; in the Maori boarding-schools there was an increase of 1. In the aggregate there were 7,020 children of Maori and mixed race receiving instruction last year, as against 6,754 the previous year—that is, there was a total increase of 266.

TABLE B.—AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, DECEMBER, 1904.

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentages for Five Years.				
				1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
5 and under 6 years	5,482	5,025	10,507	7·8	7·8	7·6	7·9	7·8
6 „ „ 7 „	7,270	6,725	13,995	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·4	10·2
7 „ „ 8 „	8,066	7,471	15,537	11·5	11·3	11·2	11·3	11·3
8 „ „ 9 „	8.028	7,496	15,524	11·5	11·5	11·5	11·4	11·4
9 „ „ 10 „	7,962	7,495	15,457	11·4	11·5	11·3	11·4	11·4
10 „ „ 11 „	8,190	7,479	15,669	11·5	11·5	11·3	11·5	11·5
11 „ „ 12 „	7,864	7,211	15,075	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·2	11·2
12 „ „ 13 „	7,515	6,932	14,447	10·7	10·6	10·8	10·5	10·8
13 „ „ 14 „	5,995	5,253	11,248	8·3	8·2	8·4	8·2	8·1
14 „ „ 15 „	2,972	2,447	5,419	4·0	4·0	4·4	4·3	4·3
(5 „ „ 15) „	69,344	63,534	132,878	98·1	97·9	97·9	98·1	98·0
15 and over	1,317	1,280	2,597	1·9	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·0
Totals	70,661	64,814	135,475	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Table B shows the age and sex of the pupils on the rolls of the public schools of the colony at the end of 1904 and the percentage of the roll at each age.

In Table No. 2 in the Appendix will be found particulars of the age and sex of the pupils arranged for each of the education districts.

The proportion of boys to girls is almost the same as for the previous four years—52 per cent. to 48 per cent. Taking the average for the last four years, it is found that for every 100 boys on the rolls of the schools there are 92 girls.

The ratio of the children under ten years of age to those over that age is slightly lower than it was last year. The actual percentages are respectively 52·4 and 47·6 of the roll-number. The increased proportion of older pupils is probably due to the larger number in the secondary classes of district high schools.

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Table C1 is a summary for the whole colony of Table No. 3 in the Appendix, which shows the numbers in the several classes for the various districts. The proportion of pupils in the preparatory classes shows a further increase for the year from 27·56 per cent. to 27·97 per cent. The proportions in classes S2, S4, and S6 have also increased. The other classes present a slight decrease.

TABLE C1.—CLASSIFICATION BY STANDARDS, DECEMBER, 1904.

Standard Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Percentages for Five Years.				
				1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Preparatory	20,100	17,797	37,897	27·97	27·56	26·87	26·78	26·00
S1	8,193	7,450	15,643	11·55	11·82	11·68	11·44	11·54
S2	8,857	8,061	16,918	12·49	12·30	12·05	12·11	12·25
S3	8,902	8,349	17,251	12·73	12·75	12·64	12·98	13·45
S4	8,717	8,056	16,773	12·38	12·28	12·60	12·73	13·38
S5	7,441	7,021	14,462	10·68	10·98	11·13	11·37	11·44
S6	5,709	5,357	11,066	8·17	8·08	8·52	8·35	7·91
S7	2,742	2,723	5,465	4·03	4·23	4·51	4·24	4·03
Totals..	70,661	64,814	135,475	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

As remarked in previous reports, the number of children in the preparatory classes (37,897) certainly seems high when the total number of children under eight years of age (40,039) is taken into account. Unfortunately, the proportion of children in these classes, as will be seen from the above table C1, shows a steady inclination to rise. In 1898 they formed only 24·52 per cent. of the total roll-number. Last year the proportion had increased by 3·45 per cent., although the percentage of children under eight years old remained almost the same.

TABLE C2.—EXAMINATION STATISTICS FOR 1904.

Education Districts.	Number of Pupils.				Standard VI. Certificates granted.		
	Total Rolls on Day of Annual Visit.	Present on Day of Annual Visit.	Present in Preparatory Classes.	Present in Standard VII. Classes.	Proficiency.	Competency.	Total.
Auckland	30,236	28,227	9,963	122	..	..	..
Taranaki	4,891	4,600	1,449	71	120	41	161
Wanganui	12,249	11,560	3,538	241	602	92	694
Wellington	16,089	15,134	4,467	677	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay	8,681	8,133	2,494	136	327	113	440
Marlborough	1,935	1,834	460	30	80	29	109
Nelson	5,547	5,280	1,551	109	258	49	307
Grey	1,671	1,577	552	56	52	15	67
Westland	1,033	1,006	345	57	65	30	95
North Canterbury ..	19,560	18,335	5,450	294	868	347	1,215
South Canterbury ..	5,073	4,809	1,389	137	307	48	355
Otago	19,638	18,807	5,799	358	1,109	159	1,268
Southland	9,600	9,259	2,908	184	527	62	589
Totals	136,203	128,561	40,365	2,472	4,315	985	5,300

Table C2 gives the number of children on the rolls of the schools in each district and the number present at the time of the Inspector's annual visit, and also shows the numbers of certificates of proficiency and competency issued. In the Auckland and Wellington Districts no such certificates were issued; they will be issued in all districts this year (1905).

Table C3 shows the average ages of the children in the several standards at the time of the annual or examination visit in the different districts, and the mean of the average ages in each case, taking the colony as a whole. The average age of those in Standard V., the "standard of exemption," was in Auckland, 12 years and 8 months, and in Taranaki and Westland, 13 years and 3 months, these being the lowest and highest respectively. For the colony the average age of the children in this standard in 1904 was 12 years and 10 months as against 12 years 11 months in 1903.

With regard to the average age of passing Standard VI. the following paragraph extracted from last year's report may be here repeated: "The average age for passing Standard VI. is of importance at the present time in consequence of the discussion that is taking place with respect to the limit of age imposed by the regulations for free admission to secondary schools in the case of those whose only qualification is the holding of Standard VI. certificates of proficiency. The condition is that the candidate for a free place shall not be over fourteen on the 31st December preceding the date of his admission to the secondary school. The average age for passing this standard ranges from 13 years and 6 months in Auckland to 14 years and 2 months in Marlborough, the average age for the colony being, as it was last year, 13 years and 9 months, and there is therefore ground for the belief that competent children, for whom the privilege is mainly intended, are not likely to find the restriction interfere with their promotion to the secondary schools." Further reference to this question is made in the separate paper on Secondary Education (E.–12). The range in 1904 was the same, being from 13 years and 6 months in Auckland to 14 years and 2 months in Hawke's Bay, the average age for the whole colony being also the same—namely, 13 years and 9 months.

TABLE C3.—Average Age of Pupils in 1904 at the Time of Annual Visit.

Education Districts.	Average Ages of the Pupils in each Class.																Mean of Ages.			
	P.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		1904.		1903.	
	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.	Yrs.	mos.
Auckland	7	3	9	0	9	11	10	11	11	11	12	8	13	6	14	5	11	2	11	3
Taranaki	7	1	9	3	10	3	11	3	12	5	13	3	13	11	14	5	11	6	11	6
Wanganui	6	11	8	10	9	11	11	0	12	1	12	11	13	10	14	6	11	3	11	4
Wellington	6	11	8	11	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	10	13	9	14	4	11	2	11	2
Hawke's Bay	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	3	13	2	14	2	15	0	11	6	11	5
Marlborough	7	0	8	8	9	8	11	0	12	0	12	9	13	9	14	10	11	3	11	3
Nelson	6	11	8	9	9	11	11	0	12	0	12	11	13	9	14	11	11	3	11	4
Grey	7	0	8	10	9	11	11	1	12	2	13	0	14	0	14	10	11	4	11	4
Westland	7	2	8	5	10	7	11	0	12	7	13	3	13	9	15	1	11	6	11	4
North Canterbury ..	6	11	8	9	9	10	11	0	12	1	12	11	13	9	15	1	11	3	11	4
South Canterbury ..	6	11	8	9	9	10	10	9	11	10	12	9	13	8	15	1	11	2	11	2
Otago	6	10	8	11	9	11	10	11	12	0	12	10	13	9	15	5	11	4	11	3
Southland	7	0	8	11	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	9	13	8	14	8	11	3	11	2
Average for Colony ..	7	1	8	11	9	11	10	11	12	0	12	10	13	9	14	10	11	3	11	3
Range (difference between highest and lowest)	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	6	0	9	0	7	0	8	1	1	0	4	0	4

In Table D is given the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject of the syllabus. The most noticeable features are the further large increases in the numbers learning handwork, singing, and drill, the large increase in those learning composition, and the falling-off in those learning grammar, these changes being due to some extent to the new syllabus.

TABLE D.—Number of Pupils instructed in each Subject, December, 1904.

Education Districts.	Numbers belonging at End of Year.	Reading.	Spelling and Dictation.	Writing.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Drawing.	Grammar.
Auckland ..	30,207	30,207	30,207	30,207	20,563	30,162	16,931	29,935	10,466
Taranaki ..	4,834	4,834	4,834	4,834	3,536	4,834	2,799	4,622	1,582
Wanganui ..	12,201	12,201	12,006	12,199	9,347	12,180	7,553	11,552	5,620
Wellington ..	15,831	15,831	15,679	15,831	11,417	15,831	10,233	15,492	6,870
Hawke's Bay ..	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765	6,512	8,717	5,819	8,687	3,911
Marlborough ..	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,448	1,943	1,263	1,918	856
Nelson	5,522	5,522	5,522	5,522	4,342	5,522	5,397	5,234	1,811
Grey	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	823	1,667	974	1,489	837
Westland ..	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036	612	705	498
North Canterbury	19,378	19,378	19,378	19,378	12,814	19,130	11,923	18,915	8,531
South Canterbury	5,114	5,114	5,114	5,114	3,251	5,114	3,251	5,114	2,626
Otago	19,372	19,372	19,372	19,372	13,080	19,372	11,975	18,924	10,580
Southland ..	9,605	9,605	9,605	9,605	6,030	9,505	5,896	9,389	4,353
Totals for 1904	135,475	135,475	135,128	135,473	94,199	135,013	84,626	131,976	58,541
Totals for 1903	133,568	133,568	133,542	133,568	70,885	133,406	81,787	127,795	66,625
Difference ..	1,907	1,907	1,586	1,905	23,314	1,607	2,839	4,181	−8,084

[*Continued on next page.*

TABLE D.—NUMBER OF PUPILS INSTRUCTED IN EACH SUBJECT, DECEMBER, 1904—*continued.*

Education Districts.	Numbers belonging at End of Year.	History.	Elementary Science.	Object-lessons.	Domestic Economy.	Handwork.	Singing.	Needlework.	Drill.
Auckland ..	30,207	13,025	10,798	19,082	1,316	18,181	27,907	9,502	27,721
Taranaki ..	4,834	2,080	1,498	3,141	45	3,457	4,387	1,952	4,562
Wanganui ..	12,201	5,575	4,454	6,483	42	8,108	10,102	4,469	9,785
Wellington ..	15,831	7,986	6,830	9,518	409	12,007	15,035	6,632	14,839
Hawke's Bay ..	8,765	4,298	4,234	4,686	41	4,564	8,345	3,591	8,173
Marlborough ..	1,943	748	687	962	45	1,180	1,639	892	1,854
Nelson	5,522	2,588	1,895	3,184	7	3,362	5,316	2,509	5,296
Grey	1,667	718	510	1,061	..	..	1,540	661	1,667
Westland ..	1,036	466	364	642	..	504	737	367	830
North Canterbury	19,378	8,948	5,842	12,202	863	10,282	18,082	8,814	18,191
South Canterbury	5,114	2,626	2,127	2,987	15	2,754	4,749	2,198	4,990
Otago	19,372	9,021	7,412	10,808	528	6,027	18,870	7,699	13,248
Southland ..	9,605	4,404	2,881	5,585	542	6,868	8,777	4,013	8,468
Totals for 1904	135,475	62,483	49,532	80,341	3,853	77,294	125,486	53,299	119,624
Totals for 1903	133,568	61,216	47,313	79,748	3,974	50,829	116,105	51,668	109,648
Difference ..	1,907	1,267	2,219	593	- 121	26,465	9,381	1,631	9,976

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of schools open at the end of 1904, counting 84 half-time schools as 42, was 1,785, or 44 more than were open in December, 1903.

In Table E1 the schools are classified, as for 1903, according to the yearly average attendance. The classification is in accordance with the grades in Part I. of Schedule I. to "The Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act, 1901," as re-enacted by "The Education Act, 1904."

TABLE E1.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1904.

Grade.	Yearly Average Attendance.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Hawke's Bay.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Grey.	Westland.	North Canterbury.	South Canterbury.	Otago.	Southland.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number in 1903.
0	1 to 8	9	1	14	10	6	30	16	9	12	3	1	10	10	131	120
1	9 „ 20	91	13	39	31	21	12	46	10	12	52	15	48	34	424	407
2	21 „ 30	104	19	29	30	11	5	17	5	1	43	24	48	42	378	361
3	31 „ 40	45	15	21	16	7	3	10	1	2	19	7	20	21	187	204
4	41 „ 50	44	8	18	12	7	2	9	..	1	24	12	20	11	168	152
5	51 „ 70	28	7	18	14	9	3	5	4	2	15	3	22	13	143	147
6	71 „ 90	15	..	13	6	10	..	6	..	..	7	4	13	5	79	80
7	91 „ 120	9	5	6	8	7	2	1	1	..	12	1	6	7	65	65
8	121 „ 150	6	..	5	3	3	2	1	1	..	5	1	6	5	38	43
9	151 „ 200	11	1	3	6	3	..	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	38	30
10	201 „ 250	5	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	1	2	3	24	32
11	251 „ 280	5	2	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	6	1	25	18
12	281 „ 330	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	9
13	331 „ 390	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	13	12
14	391 „ 420	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	7	4
15	421 „ 480	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	13	16
16	481 „ 510	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	4
17	511 „ 570	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	14	14
18	571 „ 600	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	4
19	601 „ 660	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	8
20	661 „ 690	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4
21	691 „ 750	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	4
22	751 „ 780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
23	781 „ 840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	841 „ 870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	871 „ 930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
26	931 „ 960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	961 „ 1020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Totals, 1904 ..		391*	73†	178‡	152	92	60	118	33	32	204	74	221	157§	1,785	1,741
Totals, 1903 ..		384	70	165	150	83	59	117	32	34	205	71	219	152	1,741	..
Difference ..		7	3	13	2	9	1	1	1	−2	−1	3	2	5	44	..

* Includes 72 half-time schools, counted as 36. † Includes 4 half-time schools, counted as 2. ‡ Includes 2 half-time schools, counted as 1. § Includes 6 half-time schools, counted as 3.

In the next table the average attendance in each education district is shown in detail by a statement of the aggregate attendance at each group of schools under the classification in Table E1. The substituted average authorised by clause 1A* of the regulations under the Education Act has been taken in all cases where the Boards decided to avail themselves of it.

The number of small schools with an average attendance not exceeding twenty shows a further increase of 28 over that of 1903. The number which was 527 in 1903 was 555 last year. The number of pupils attending these schools has increased by 181—namely, from 6,632 to 6,813.

TABLE E2.—Average Attendance for the Year 1904 at the Schools as grouped in Table E1.

Yearly Average Attendance.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Wanganui.	Wellington.	Hawke's Bay.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Grey.	Westland.	North Canterbury.	South Canterbury.	Otago.	Southland.	Totals.
1 to 8	57	6	78	60	32	139	75	54	63	20	6	54	42	686
9 „ 20	1,344	203	570	463	272	163	616	123	170	759	227	688	529	6,127
21 „ 30	2,590	475	741	735	267	134	426	135	30	1,077	594	1,193	1,089	9,486
31 „ 40	1,532	519	716	566	257	100	351	36	69	646	240	678	739	6,449
41 „ 50	1,944	361	808	538	319	90	396	..	49	1,091	538	907	493	7,534
51 „ 70	1,654	412	1,004	821	533	172	316	216	128	926	183	1,277	766	8,408
71 „ 90	1,159	..	992	492	784	..	473	..	..	539	312	1,032	414	6,197
91 „ 120	915	507	617	811	698	204	106	101	..	1,219	99	618	727	6,622
121 „ 150	766	..	669	414	399	266	134	136	..	658	140	772	647	5,001
151 „ 200	1,858	176	479	1,057	473	..	162	155	185	658	176	666	375	6,420
201 „ 250	1,140	..	653	..	238	..	702	..	231	1,135	206	428	691	5,424
251 „ 280	1,313	506	785	785	252	..	523	..	..	514	..	1,597	258	6,533
281 „ 330	898	..	308	634	312	..	..	..	..	..	320	286	..	2,758
331 „ 390	687	..	704	373	721	367	..	..	..	331	338	1,054	..	4,575
391 „ 420	..	..	393	392	..	..	..	..	..	815	..	811	410	2,821
421 „ 480	425	462	451	874	..	..	470	438	..	1,351	441	872	..	5,784
481 „ 510	493	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	502	..	504	..	1,985
511 „ 570	2,110	514	512	555	540	..	..	..	..	1,097	..	1,581	527	7,436
571 „ 600	1,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,152	..	2,908
601 „ 660	1,890	..	..	1,294	615	..	..	..	..	..	649	607	631	5,686
661 „ 690	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	..	1,332
691 „ 750	721	..	..	2,167	707	..	..	..	..	702	..	..	..	4,297
751 „ 780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	759	..	..	..	759
781 „ 840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
841 „ 870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
871 „ 930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	906	..	..	..	906
931 „ 960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
961 „ 1020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	998	..	..	..	998
Totals, 1904	25,922	4,141	10,480	13,517	7,419	1,635	4,750	1,394	925	16,703	4,469	17,439	8,338	117,132
Totals, 1903	25,120	3,962	9,948	12,929	7,153	1,658	4,719	1,366	952	16,273	4,321	17,306	8,266	113,973
Difference	802	179	532	588	266	[−23]	31	28	[−27]	430	148	133	72	3,159

During the year 1904 40 schools were closed—viz., in Auckland, 11; Wanganui, 3; Wellington, 4; Hawke's Bay, 1; Marlborough, 7; Nelson, 4; Westland, 2; North Canterbury, 4; Otago, 3; and Southland, 1. As was the case in 1903, several of these schools, although reckoned as closed in their original form, were reopened in another; thus some were amalgamated together whilst others which had been joined as half-time schools became full-time. Including such reopened schools, the total number opened during the year was 84, distributed as follows: Auckland, 18; Taranaki, 3; Wanganui, 16; Wellington, 6; Hawke's Bay, 10; Marlborough, 8; Nelson, 5; Grey, 1; North Canterbury, 3; South Canterbury, 3; Otago, 5; and Southland, 6. The net increase in the number of schools open at the end of the year is thus 44, as shown in Table E1.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

In December, 1904, there were employed on the primary staffs in the public schools of the colony 3,718 teachers; of these, 3,069 were adults and 649 pupil-teachers: the corresponding numbers for December, 1903, were 2,996 adults and

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* The clause in question is as follows: "1A. If the average attendance at any school for any quarter is less than two-thirds of the average weekly roll-number for such quarter, or is such as to place the school in a grade lower than that in which it would be placed by the mean of the average attendances for the other three quarters of the year, or if there be in any quarter less than thirty half-days on which the average attendance is at least half the number of the children on the roll, then, in the calculation of the yearly average attendance, there may, at the option of the Board, be substituted for the average attendance for such first-named quarter either the average attendance for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year or the average attendance for the quarter ending 31st December of the preceding year, and the average attendance thus found shall be in lieu of the yearly average attendance as defined in clause 1 hereof." It is believed that the effect of this has been very beneficial in avoiding hardship in regard to fall of teachers' salaries and allowances, and of other grants, in cases where the attendance has suffered on account of an epidemic, bad weather, or other temporary cause.

699 pupil-teachers. Of the adult teachers at the end of 1904, 1,272 were men and 1,797 were women; of the pupil-teachers, 144 were male and 505 female. The number of adult male teachers was 2 more, and of adult female teachers 71 more, than in December, 1903; and the number of male pupil-teachers was 3 less, and of females 47 less, than at that period. Most, in fact nearly all, of the pupil-teachers displaced, except those leaving voluntarily, have during the year received appointments as assistant teachers. The average number of children to one teacher for the year 1904 was 31·3.

TABLE F1.—SCHOOL STAFF, DECEMBER, 1904.

Education Districts.	Heads of School.		Sole Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Total Number of Adult Teachers.			Pupil-teachers.		Yearly Average Attendance. (Mean of Totals for Four Quarters.)	Average Number of Pupils to One Teacher.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Auckland	128	6	141	115	45	229	314	350	664	39	114	25,722	31·5
Taranaki	24	4	23	22	7	37	54	63	117	..	18	4,092	30·3
Wanganui	65	9	49	55	18	99	132	163	295	16	34	10,391	30·2
Wellington	58	5	26	63	34	117	118	185	303	12	79	13,461	34·2
Hawke's Bay	43	5	13	30	18	70	74	105	179	9	40	7,357	32·2
Marlborough	10	..	6	44	1	14	17	58	75	..	9	1,629	19·4
Nelson	25	4	17	71	6	38	48	113	161	1	22	4,712	25·6
Grey	8	..	..	25	2	13	10	38	48	3	4	1,384	25·2
Westland	6	..	2	23	2	9	10	32	42	..	3	927	20·6
North Canterbury	86	1	35	83	34	157	155	241	396	22	79	16,671	33·5
South Canterbury	24	2	21	27	8	39	53	68	121	8	15	4,444	30·9
Otago	94	..	39	87	50	163	183	250	433	17	65	17,397	33·8
Southland	48	2	43	64	13	65	104	131	235	17	23	8,319	30·3
Totals for 1904	619	38	415	709	238	1050	1,272	1,797	3,069	144	505	116,506	31·3
Totals for 1903	612	46	417	662	241	1018	1,270	1,726	2,996	147	552	113,047	30·6
Difference	7	−8	−2	47	−3	32	2	71	73	−3	−47	3,459	0·7

In addition to the teachers shown in this table, several Boards employed relieving-teachers, whose numbers and rates of salary are given in Table 1 in the Appendix.

The last column of Table F1 shows the number of pupils per teacher for all schools, the difference in the numbers in the several districts being chiefly due to the larger or smaller number of schools in grades 0 to 3 in proportion to those in higher grades.

In the district high schools there were 63 special assistants, most of whom were employed in the secondary departments of those schools. If we deduct the pupils in those departments from the total average attendance, we find that the average number of pupils receiving primary instruction (including those in S7 in public schools other than district high schools) was 30·7 per teacher.

TABLE F2.—COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN NEW ZEALAND, OTHER BRITISH COLONIES, AND ENGLAND.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
Country.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Adult Teachers.			Number of Pupil-teachers and Monitors.			Number of Adult Female Teachers for every 100 Adult Male Teachers.	Number of Pupil-teachers and Monitors to each 100 Adults.	Number of Pupils per Adult Teacher* (all Schools).
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
New Zealand	1,827	116,506	1,272	1,797	3,069	144	505	649	141	21	34·3
Queensland	1,003	69,635	850	932	1,782	287	309	596	110	33.	33·5
New South Wales	2,817	153,304	2,581	1,711	4,292	441	594	1,035	66	24	31·9
Victoria	1,922	145,500	1,561	1,256	2,817	350	1,219	1,569	80	56	40·4
Tasmania	336	13,863	226	366	592	23	76	99	162	17	21·6
South Australia	715	42,752	349	660	1,009	54	248	302	189	30	36·9
Western Australia	262	20,283	229	271	500	42	133	175	118	35	36·3
Quebec	6,212	246,319	1,304	9,433	10,737	..	..	..	722	..	22·9
Ontario	6,062	261,480	2,294	7,073	9,367	..	..	..	308	..	27·1
Cape Colony	2,734	126,860	1,877	3,411	5,288	..	..	1,822	182	35	20·5
England	20,173	5,047,129	31,819	95,158	126,977	6,121	29,028	35,149	299	28	34·9

* Two pupil-teachers are here (column 8) reckoned as equivalent to one adult.

In the United States, on the 30th June, 1903, there were 280 female teachers employed in the common schools to every 100 males. (Five years previously there were only 210 females to each 100 males; while in 1879–80 the figures were 133 to 100). These figures, taken in conjunction with those in column 6 of the above table, will probably be of special interest at the present time, as they show the number of women employed as teachers in elementary schools for every hundred men so employed in the principal English-speaking countries of the world. In England and America the proportion of women to men among the adult teachers is very much higher than it is in any of the other countries named; in the Province of Quebec, indeed, it is as high as seven to one. The numerical predominance of women in the profession is also more marked in South Australia, Cape Colony, and Tasmania than in New Zealand; the four remaining States of Australia show, on the other hand, a smaller proportion of women, the male teachers being in the majority in New South Wales and Victoria. The increased ratio in New Zealand, from 136 women per 100 men in 1903 to 141 women per 100 men in 1904, is due entirely to the fact that the number of mistresses has increased from 1,726 to 1,797, while the number of male teachers has remained nearly stationary, 1,272 as against 1,270.

The proportion of male pupil-teachers to female pupil-teachers, which rose from the ratio of 1 to 4·22 in 1902 to a ratio of 1 to 3·76 in 1903, shows a still further rise in 1904, the figures being 1 to 3·51. (In 1892, the ratio was 1 to 3·05). In other words, while the number of female pupil-teachers in 1904 was 47 less than in the previous year, the number of male pupil-teachers was about the same in the two years (144 as against 147).

Whatever may be the opinion held as to the effect upon the schools of the relative numbers of adult men and women engaged in teaching, there is probably no room for doubt that the continued steady reduction of the proportion of pupil-teachers to adults is a mark of progress. The total number of adult teachers employed in December, 1904, was 3,069, and of apprentices 649, being 73 more and 50 less respectively than in the previous year.

The average number of pupils to each adult teacher, reckoning two pupil-teachers as one adult, was 34·3.

The total of all salaries and allowances at the rates paid at the end of the year was £418,635 0s. 6d. This includes the salaries and lodging-allowances of pupil-teachers as well as all salaries, house-rent, and other allowances paid to adult teachers; the average salary per teacher, including pupil-teachers, was therefore £112 11s. 11d. A fairer idea could probably be gained by excluding pupil-teachers, and by deducting all allowances in the case of adult teachers; it is then found that the average net salary of an adult male teacher was in December, 1904, £170 4s. 2d.; average salary per woman teacher, £93 8s. 8d.; average salary for all adults, £125 5s. 10d. per teacher. The Act of 1904, which came into force on the 1st January, 1905, raised these average salaries respectively to £175 for men, £96 for women, and £129 per adult teacher.

Table F3 gives the numbers of certificated teachers in the public schools, exclusive of those engaged in secondary schools or as special assistants in district high schools. The increase of the number of uncertificated teachers is, unfortunately, greater, both relatively and absolutely, than the increase of certificated teachers; but it should be pointed out that the increase in the former is due chiefly to the larger number of those who have partially qualified for certificates, but have not yet completed all the conditions, rather than to any increase in the number of teachers without any specific qualifications. The latter, it may also be said, are to a great extent employed in small schools with ten pupils or less in average attendance. It may be desirable to limit in some way the facilities for obtaining licenses to teach, as the conditions now obtaining seem to encourage candidates to abstain from completing the course required to gain certificates. The scale of staff prescribed by the Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act of 1901 led to the diminution of the number of pupil-teachers and a corresponding increase in the number of adult teachers; the supply of certificated teachers in the colony being, however, less than the demand for new adult teachers, it was inevitable that a certain number of uncertificated teachers should for a time be appointed to fill the vacancies. The shortage still exists; but it is hoped that, when all four training-colleges are at work, the proportion of uncertificated teachers will be considerably reduced.

TABLE F3.—TEACHERS, CERTIFICATED AND UNCERTIFICATED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

—	Certificated.			Uncertificated.				Grand Total.
	Adult Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Holders of Licenses.	Teachers who have not yet complied with all the Conditions for Certificate.	Teachers who have no Examination Status.	Total.	
Auckland	547	2	549	*26	42	51	119	668
Taranaki	92	..	92	1	10	14	25	117
Wanganui	216	2	218	10	24	45	79	297
Wellington	260	8	268	1	15	27	43	311
Hawke's Bay	151	7	158	2	8	18	28	186
Marlborough	33	..	33	..	5	37	42	75
Nelson	110	..	110	2	15	34	51	161
Grey	26	..	26	1	6	15	22	48
Westland	21	..	21	..	3	18	21	42
North Canterbury	351	2	353	..	27	18	45	398
South Canterbury	110	1	111	2	7	2	11	122
Otago	382	..	382	4	23	24	51	433
Southland	168	1	169	1	20	46	67	236
Total for 1904	2,467	23	2,490	50	205	349	604	3,094†
Total for 1903	2,450	32	2,482	34	172	340	546	3,028
Total for 1900	2,369	137	2,506	14	77	171	262	2,768
Total for 1897	2,244	111	2,355	14	109	182	305	2,660
Total for 1894	1,984	..	1,984	..	114	162	276	2,260
Total for 1891	1,753	..	1,753	..	131	190	321	2,074
Total for 1888	1,496	..	1,496	..	182	246	428	1,924

* Including 2 pupil-teachers. † Including 25 pupil-teachers.

In January, 1905, 151 teachers not previously certificated passed the examinations conducted by the Department. Full particulars are given in the report of the examinations (E.-1A).

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The ordinary vote for school buildings, which for the year 1904-5 was charged entirely to the Consolidated Fund, was distributed, as in the previous year, in accordance with the report of the Select Committee on Education set up by the House of Representatives in the session of 1903, namely, as follows:—

(*a.*) The basis for the distribution of the amounts available for the ordinary repair and maintenance of schools and residences (including replacement of worn-out buildings) was the present current cost of the construction of such buildings, estimated to be £1,383,868 (£1,244,859 for wooden buildings and £139,009 for those of brick or stone).

(*b.*) The grants to Boards included an allowance for maintenance of wooden buildings at the rate of 3 per cent. of the cost of construction; for maintenance of brick or stone buildings, 2 per cent.; for replacing worn-out wooden buildings, 2, 5, or 10 per cent. according to age of buildings — twenty to twenty-five years, twenty-five to thirty years, or over thirty years, as the case may be; except that no allowance was made for the replacement of worn-out residences.

It will be seen that the grants made for replacing worn-out wooden buildings (exclusive of residences) assume an average age for such buildings of thirty-six and a half years, or rather less than the duration shown by returns made by the Boards two years ago, the difference thus being in favour of the Boards, for by the time a school was thirty-six and a half years old, a Board would have received an amount for rebuilding it equal to the whole cost of its replacement.

(*c.*) None of the money allotted for the maintenance and replacement of school buildings was to be expended in building schools in new districts; but a Board might, if it thought fit, use not more than 7 per cent. of its ordinary building grant for the purpose of making small alterations and additions, which were limited in the case of any one school to 400 square feet of floor-space. There is some doubt whether in all cases this condition (*c*) is being strictly complied with.

The actual distribution of the ordinary vote for school buildings was as follows:—For maintenance and replacement—Auckland, £11,283; Taranaki, £1,766; Wanganui, £4,110; Wellington, £4,487; Hawke's Bay, £3,223; Marlborough, £902; Nelson, £2,823; Grey, £828; Westland, £1,034; North Canterbury, £8,106; South Canterbury, £2,480; Otago, £8,790; and Southland, £4,305: total, £54,137. For rent—Taranaki, £35 10s.; Hawke's Bay, £95; total, £130 10s. Total amount distributed, £54,267 10s.

For the purpose of replacing schools and school property damaged or destroyed by fire, £475 was paid to Auckland, £1,062 6s. 1d. to Taranaki, £367 19s. 9d. to Wanganui, £240 to Marlborough, £372 16s. to Nelson, £106 to South Canterbury, £30 10s.

to Otago, and £188 to Southland: total, £2,842 11s. 10d. The basis of the payments for the reinstatement of buildings destroyed by fire was for buildings not over twenty years old, the full cost at present current rates; and for other buildings, the same, less the amount which the Government is presumed to have paid towards their rebuilding (included in the ordinary grants for maintenance and replacement, as explained above).

Special grants for additions to schools, rendered necessary by increased attendance, and for new school buildings, were made as follows:—Additions—Auckland, £3,064 17s. 8d.; Wanganui, £108 13s.; Wellington, £765; Hawke's Bay, £200; Westland, £50; Otago, £1,450; Southland, £1,058 16s. 6d.: total, £6,697 7s. 2d. New school buildings—Auckland, £2,512 4s. 9d.; Taranaki, £26 8s. 6d.; Wanganui, £1,387 15s. 3d.; Wellington, £2,925; Hawke's Bay, £291 0s. 6d.; North Canterbury, £37 8s. 2d.; South Canterbury, £490; Otago, £70 4s. 5d.; Southland, £638 16s. 4d.: total, £8,378 17s. 11d.

Finances of Education Boards.

Table G is an abstract of the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Boards of Education for the year 1904. These are tabulated in detail on pages 6 and 7 of the Appendix, and the annual reports of the several Boards with their statements of receipts and expenditure in full are also given there on page 70 and following pages.

Comparing the figures in Table G with those for the previous year we find that the expenditure on teachers' salaries was £406,303 8s. 2d., as against £409,673 12s. 5d. In the latter amount, however, was included the payment for relieving-teachers, as it was impossible to show it separately, as many of the Boards kept no separate account. Adding the expenditure on this head to the former figures, the decrease for 1904 is found to be about £803. It must be remembered, however, that until the end of 1903 the Boards were allowed, under the Public School Teachers' Salaries Act, to retain teachers and pay salaries provided for by the Boards' scales although in excess of the statutory scale. By the end of 1903, it is believed that nearly all cases of hardship which might have resulted from the expiry of this proviso in the Act were avoided by the transfer of teachers affected to other positions. The Act of last session will, it is anticipated, cause an increase in this item of about £12,000, in addition to that created by the increase in the number of schools and in the average attendance. The expenditure on the incidental expenses of schools increased by £992, in addition to which the Committees received £4,254 from the capitation at ninepence provided by Government, so that the total increase on this head was £5,246. On scholarships and secondary education the increase in expenditure was £1,568. The Board's expenditure on scholarships, as will be seen from Table K2 was less by £290 than in the previous year; £689 was provided by Government for National Scholarships, and the balance, £1,169 of the increase stated above, was expended on district high school staffs' salaries, &c. The expenditure on the training of teachers was more than three times as great as in 1903. On manual and technical instruction there was an increased expenditure of £3,254. The expenditure on buildings and house allowances, however, fell from £95,011 to £83,499, a decrease of £11,512. The net balances of all Boards at the end of the year showed an increase of £22,745—only one Board having an overdraft.

TABLE G.—Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of Education Boards, 1904.

Receipts.				£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904 ..	..			6,485	17	11
Government grants—						
Rents from reserves ..	£44,429	9	11			
Balance of grants for salaries of teachers and pupil-teachers ..	360,436	12	8			
Allowance at £250 and capitation	71,137	4	2			
Other grants	7,965	2	8			
Total for maintenance	483,968	9	5			
Scholarships and district high schools ..	19,226	7	7			
Manual and technical instruction	14,316	1	8			
Buildings and teachers' house allowances ..	98,839	9	1			
Total from Government				616,350	7	9
Local receipts—						
Fees, donations, &c. ..	4,660	12	0			
Interest, rents, &c. ..	1,977	9	11			
				6,638	1	11
Refunds, fines, &c. ..	..			2,766	17	2
				£632,241	4	9

Expenditure.				£	s.	d.
Boards' administration				31,980	15	2
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and pupil-teachers' lodging-allowances				406,303	8	2
Incidental expenses of schools—						
Ordinary	£32,496	15	0			
Capitation at 9d. ..	4,254	0	0			
				36,750	15	0
Salaries of relieving teachers				2,567	10	5
Scholarships and secondary education ..				20,517	12	11
Training of teachers				3,627	18	0
Manual and technical instruction ..				16,735	7	7
Buildings, house allowances, sites, &c. ..				83,499	1	6
Refunds and sundries				1,028	4	3
Balance, 31st December, 1904				29,230	11	9
				£632,241	4	9

As in previous years, a portion of the votes for scholarships, for district high schools, and for manual and technical instruction, as well as most of the building vote for the year, was not received by the Boards until after the 31st December, 1904. The amount payable thereunder to the several Boards are, however, included in the assets of the Boards shown in Tables H1 and H2.

Tables H1 and H2 show the financial position as regards the General and Building Accounts respectively on the 31st December, 1904; for the purpose of comparison the deficits and balances on 31st December, 1903, are also given.

The General Accounts of the Boards continue to show rapid improvement, and it is evident that with careful and judicious management the statutory and other grants are not only sufficient to meet the present expenses, but would allow the expenditure of larger sums for the supply of apparatus to the schools.

At the close of the year 1903 five out of the thirteen Boards had deficits on their General Account, amounting altogether to £4,696; at the end of 1904 three Boards—namely, Nelson, Grey, and North Canterbury—had deficits, amounting in all to £2,251; the total deficits have therefore been decreased by £2,445. Ten Boards had balances on 31st December, 1904, amounting in the aggregate to £16,721, as against eight Boards whose accounts were in credit in December, 1903, with a total balance of £6,775, the increase in the credit balances being thus £9,946. The total amount of improvement during the year was therefore £12,391. All the Boards except Marlborough improved their position on the General Account during the year. Auckland, which increased its balance from £772 to £4,647, shows the greatest improvement, while Wellington, which changed a deficit of £1,518 into a credit balance of £824, comes next; Taranaki, Wanganui, Otago, and Southland show improvement amounting in each case to over £1,000. Marlborough, although it has a credit balance of only £177, as against a balance of £492 at the end of the previous year, is still on the right side. The respective amounts of improvement shown by the twelve Boards that have improved their position with regard to the General Fund are: Auckland, £3,875; Taranaki, £1,085; Wanganui, £1,006; Wellington, £2,342; Hawke's Bay, £615; Nelson, £7; Grey, £21; Westland, £194; North Canterbury, £593; South Canterbury, £291; Otago, £1,206; Southland, 1,471.

On the Building Account all the Boards but two show an excess of assets over their liabilities. Of these two, Wellington, though still having a deficit of £994, has improved its position by £1,168 during the year, while Auckland has converted a balance of £3,573 into a deficit of £3,900. It would be misleading to make a comparison between the different districts under this fund, unless the number of buildings to be rebuilt in the near future were shown as well as the state of the Building Fund; for instance, it is obvious that a Board which has to rebuild several schools during this year or next should show a sufficient balance to the credit of its Building Fund.

The percentage of the several Boards' income expended on administration including in this term all the items which are included under that heading in Table G—viz., salaries of office staffs, Inspectors, Truant Officers, &c., and the ordinary office contingencies—but excluding the incidental expenses of schools, was as follows: North Canterbury, 4·0; Hawke's Bay, 4·2; Wellington, 4·6; Auckland, 4·8; Otago, 5·1; Wanganui, 5·3; Southland, 5·4; South Canterbury, 5·7; Nelson, 6·2; Taranaki, 6·3; Westland, 8·7; Marlborough, 9·6; Grey, 10·0.

TABLE H1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BOARDS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Education Districts.	Assets and Deficits.			Liabilities and Balances.				1903.	
	Cash.	Due from all Sources	Deficits.	Over-drafts.	Due to Government.	Other Liabilities.	Balances.	Deficits.	Balances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland ..	3,747	3,418	..	..	1,594	924	4,647	..	772
Taranaki ..	546	860	..	..	407	220	779	306	..
Wanganui ..	1,834	2,116	..	..	509	1,150	2,291	..	1,285
Wellington ..	1,895	363	..	..	584	850	824	1,518	..
Hawke's Bay ..	2,844	566	..	..	856	..	2,554	..	1,939
Marlborough ..	175	32	..	..	..	30	177	..	492
Nelson	92	583	306	..	635	346	..	313	..
Grey	..	56	448	408	88	8	..	469	..
Westland ..	115	132	..	..	..	38	209	..	15
North Canterbury	2,973	2,474	1,497	..	5,284	1,660	..	2,090	..
South Canterbury	1,925	984	..	..	1,242	903	764	..	473
Otago	5,013	1,542	..	..	3,263	1,171	2,121	..	915
Southland ..	1,311	2,088	..	..	..	1,044	2,355	..	884
Totals ..	22,470	15,214	2,251	408	14,462	8,344	16,721	4,696	6,775

TABLE H2.—Building Account.—Assets and Liabilities of Boards on 31st December, 1904.

Education Districts.	Assets and Deficits.			Liabilities and Balances.			1903.	
	Cash.	Due from all Sources	Deficits.	Over-drafts.	Other Liabilities.	Balances.	Deficits.	Balances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auckland	..	7,430	3,900	4,098	7,232	..	..	3,573
Taranaki	..	1,724	..	232	325	1,167	..	1,708
Wanganui	..	4,763	..	459	1,212	3,092	..	733
Wellington	..	2,295	994	1,700	1,589	..	2,162	..
Hawke's Bay	1,209	1,611	..	..	1,210	1,610	..	2,807
Marlborough	292	710	..	..	..	1,002	..	688
Nelson	2,468	2,334	..	..	661	4,141	..	2,090
Grey	586	560	..	..	106	1,040	..	993
Westland	668	517	..	..	117	1,068	..	692
North Canterbury	6,535	4,056	..	..	5,871	4,720	..	3,685
South Canterbury	2,629	1,240	..	..	1,083	2,786	..	2,066
Otago	3,423	6,703	..	..	3,099	7,027	1,738	..
Southland	2,691	2,152	..	..	471	4,372	..	4,204
Totals	20,501	36,095	4,894	6,489	22,976	32,025	3,900	23,239

Training of Teachers.

The increased grants to training-colleges voted by Parliament last year have enabled the two existing institutions at Christchurch and Dunedin to reorganize their staffs and to bring their work more into accord with modern ideas. The number of students has also largely increased, the number attending during the present year (1905) being nine men and ninety-six women, a total of 105. The establishment of the two other colleges proposed in the report of the parliamentary Committee, at Auckland and Wellington respectively, has been authorised, so that at the beginning of next year there will be four such colleges, one in connection with each of the four university colleges. The demand for teachers in the colony is still so great that for some time to come probably many ex-pupil-teachers will accept appointments without going to the training-colleges at all. Nevertheless, it may be confidently stated that the advantages of a thorough training, such as cannot be obtained in the course of apprenticeship, are so obvious and the allowances and privileges to students so liberal that before long the four institutions will in all likelihood have their full complement of teachers in training.

The regulations gazetted during the present year extend still further the grants and other benefits set forth in the circular of February, 1904. Provision is made in connection with each training-college for a normal or practising school, which is to include, besides the ordinary classes of a public elementary school, a model "country" school of forty children, and a secondary department; the former will enable teachers to be trained in what is one of the most difficult tasks a teacher has to undertake—the proper management, single-handed, of forty children of various ages from five to fifteen, at various stages of mental development. The secondary department will give an opportunity for training those who intend to take up secondary work either in the high schools or in the upper departments of district high schools.

Students will take English and other non-special subjects at the university college, but they will attend lectures in the methods of teaching and in the history and principles of education at the training-college. Every one will be required to take up practical work in at least one branch of science, special attention being directed to nature-study and elementary agriculture. Handwork suitable for schools will also receive due attention; and concurrently with all this there will be frequent teaching practice in the normal school.

The salaries offered for the staff of the training-colleges are, it is hoped, high enough to attract persons of good standing and experience. A pupil-teacher in any education district who has satisfactorily completed his term of service may enter at the training-college most convenient for him, the course being two years; he will receive, in addition to the amount of university-college fees, the sum of £30 a year if he lives at home, and £60 a year if he is compelled to live away from home in order to attend the college. Advantages not quite so great are also offered to other qualified candidates who have not been pupil-teachers. Others again may be admitted for shorter or longer periods, although they may have been for some time engaged in the practice of their profession.

The total cost of the four colleges when all are full and in working-order will be from £20,000 to £22,000; these figures, however, include the cost of teaching 1,600 to 1,800 children, whose instruction would otherwise have to be provided for.

The grants for the instruction of teachers in the subjects of handwork recognised in "school classes" under the manual and technical instruction regulations were renewed last year, and seem generally to have been wisely used by the Boards. It might, however, be seriously considered whether, now that so many of the teachers have been trained in wood-work and cookery, the time has not arrived for devoting the bulk of the grants to the encouragement of the teaching of elementary agriculture and of nature-study in its relation thereto. Such a step is needed both in the immediate interests of the children in the schools and as leading naturally to technical agricultural education after they have left the elementary schools to engage in farming pursuits.

The amount provided during 1904 for the training of teachers was £12,966, made up as follows: Salaries of staffs of training-colleges (two), £3,509; allowances to students, £2,188; grants for special instruction in handwork, £1,853; grants for general purposes of training-colleges, £900; railway fares of teachers in training and instructors of training-classes established by Boards, £4,516.

MILITARY AND PHYSICAL DRILL.

The Education Act provides that "in public schools provision shall be made for the instruction in military drill of all boys"; and it is declared to be the duty of the Board in each district "to cause physical drill to be taught to all boys and girls over the age of eight years attending the public schools in the district." The number of children returned as receiving instruction in drill in the public schools of the colony at the end of the year was 119,624. The term "drill" here must be taken to include physical and disciplinary exercises. The report of the Officer Commanding the Public-school Cadets forms an Appendix (E.-1D) to this report. There were on the 30th June, 1905, 246 cadet corps, with a strength of 12,524 members, equipped with the "model rifles" (dummies) which have been imported by the Department for purposes of drill, and with a percentage of miniature Martini-Henry rifles for target practice. The number of cadet companies in the several districts was as follows: Auckland, 52; Taranaki, 9; Wanganui, 26; Wellington, 30; Hawke's Bay, 32; Marlborough, 5; Nelson, 12; Grey, 7; Westland, 3; North Canterbury, 16; South Canterbury, 9; Otago, 37; Southland, 8: total, 246. The number of battalions formed was 25. The number of models on issue to the Boards at the end of the year was 11,450, and of miniature rifles 900.

At the end of the year the companies in the North and South Islands respectively competed for two challenge shields presented by the Government. The conditions were that the competing squad should consist of ten cadets, all belonging to the same company or detachment; each company to have seven shots at 100 yards (lying), 150 yards (sitting), and 200 yards (kneeling), the local range being used in each case. The North Island shield was won by the Terrace (Wellington) Cadet Company, with a score of 711, and the South Island shield by the Oamaru North Cadet Company, also with 711 out of a possible 840.

Owing to the fact that most of the teachers now in the service of the Boards have received a course of training in military drill, the attendance at the special classes held for this purpose in the several districts has gradually declined, and the classes have accordingly been suspended for the present. If the students of the four training-colleges receive sufficient instruction in physical and military drill while attending the colleges it will probably be sufficient in future if, in addition to this provision, a small number of supplementary classes are held from time to time in various parts of the colony.

The expenditure for the year 1904 was £4,954 1s. 9d., made up as follows :—

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salary of Commanding Officer		300 0 0	
Clerical assistance		162 18 0	
Travelling-expenses of Commanding Officer ...		311 19 5	774 17 5
Capitation		1,241 12 6	
Arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c.	£2,293 7 3		
Less recoveries ...	528 19 9	1,764 7 6	
Challenge shield and shooting prizes		50 0 0	
Rent, &c., of rifle ranges		100 11 3	
Railway fares of cadet corps		70 0 11	
Contingencies		81 12 3	3,308 4 5
Instructors of teachers' classes		296 3 4	
Railway fares of teachers attending instruction-classes, and of instructors		574 16 7	870 19 11
			£4,954 1 9

RAILWAY PASSES, ETC., FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

In 1904 £6,322 9s. 4d., made up as follows, was paid for conveyance of school-children—viz., railway fares of pupils attending public schools, £2,335 10s. ; of pupils attending private schools, £1,094 10s. ; of pupils attending district high schools, £926 ; of pupils attending secondary schools, £1,356 ; and of holders of technical scholarships, £442 ; grants for conveyance of children by road and water—to Auckland Education Board, £26 ; Wellington Board, £3 15s. ; North Canterbury Board, £6 9s. 4d. ; and Otago Board, £132 5s.

CHATHAM ISLANDS.

During the year 1903, there were six schools open at the Chatham Islands. Of these, a half-time school at the southern end of the island (Ohinemama) and the small school formerly conducted on Pitt Island were closed during the year 1904, and there remained, therefore, four schools in operation.

The children formerly attending the half-time school above referred to now attend the main school at Te One ; but Pitt Island is still unprovided for, owing chiefly to the difficulty in getting a suitable teacher to face the isolation that attends the place, and the children living at Ouenga are still instructed by their parents.

The Chatham Island schools now comprise (1) Te One, the main school in the centre of Chatham Island ; (2) Moreroa, a part-time school about five miles north of Te One ; (3) Matarakau and (4) Kaingaroa, two small part-time schools worked with Moreroa and situated on the northern shore of the island. At Te One school there is a certificated teacher in charge, and under him are two pupil-teachers now in their third year. The other schools are managed by an itinerant teacher, the time spent at each school being proportional to the number of children. The total number on the rolls of all the schools at the end of 1904 was 93, an increase of 4 over last year, and the average attendance was 72, as against 69 in the previous year. The total expenditure in these schools was £679 19s. 10d., made up as follows : Salaries and allowances of teachers, £492 3s. 7d. ; school furniture, requisites, &c., £52 16s. 3d. ; passage-money of teachers and families, £21 10s. ; inspection, £27 13s. ; scholarships, 85 17s.

During the year a new school building was erected at Te One, and it is reported to be satisfactory in every respect. It is gratifying also to note that the attendance there shows an increase and is very regular.

The schools were inspected and examined in January of this year (1905). The Acting-Inspector reported very favourably indeed on their efficiency, as regards both the methods and the quality of the instruction given, and on the substantial improvement that had been effected during the year. It may be added that these schools are examined under the regulations for the examination of public schools now in force in New Zealand, and that eight certificates of proficiency in Standard VI. were granted, the average age of those to whom the certificates were issued being 14 years 3 months.

The pupil-teachers were also examined, and, on the whole, did creditably. Their next examination will be held under the new regulations for pupil-teachers in New Zealand schools.

The second examination for the Chatham Island Scholarship (which is of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for three years in a New Zealand secondary school), was also held in January, 1905, with the result that the scholarship was awarded to Bessie Seymour, who is now attending Nelson Girls' College. The Native-school scholarship was awarded to a Maori boy, who is now attending Te Aute College.

EDUCATION RESERVES.

Table I1 is a summary of the accounts of the School Commissioners, which are given in full in the Appendix.

TABLE I1.—SUMMARY OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

Provincial Districts.	Income for the Year 1904.					
	Balances on 1st January, 1904.	Receipts during Year.				Total.
		Primary Reserves.	Secondary Reserves.	Investments and Deposits.	Sundries.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	288 1 4	4,001 12 4	946 11 1	109 17 4	8 4 0	5,354 6 1
Taranaki	534 3 1	2,788 2 0	433 1 0	6 7 0	14 0 0	3,775 13 1
Wellington.. ..	569 13 3	5,001 9 6	774 7 0	76 7 7	50 3 0	6,472 0 4
Hawke's Bay ..	2,355 16 7	4,493 15 9	861 4 2	44 1 8	12 8 8	7,767 6 10
Marlborough ..	72 10 0	267 7 0	38 0 0	..	..	377 17 0
Nelson	47 6 9	851 13 11	307 11 5	..	5 0 6	1,211 12 7
Westland	108 15 2	47 15 0	53 14 10	..	..	210 5 0
Canterbury.. ..	2,385 11 8	18,411 18 8	..	4 17 9	..	20,802 8 1
Otago	1,588 5 0	11,871 16 5	631 14 9	3,507 18 1	0 2 6	17,599 16 9
Totals for 1904..	7,950 2 10	47,735 10 7	4,046 4 3	3,749 9 5	89 18 8	63,571 5 9
Totals for 1903..	8,745 15 8	46,211 12 3	4,133 3 3	4,571 17 5	..	63,662 8 7

Provincial Districts.	Expenditure for the Year 1904.						
	Office Expenses and Salaries.	Other Expenses of Management	Paid for Primary Education.	Paid for Secondary Education.	Investments and Refunds.	Balances on 31st December, 1904.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	196 16 1	208 12 5	3,800 0 0	915 11 3	84 16 0	148 10 4	5,354 6 1
Taranaki	154 8 7	274 1 10	2,800 0 0	225 0 0	..	322 2 8	3,775 13 1
Wellington.. ..	414 6 7	198 9 2	4,550 0 0	900 0 0	..	409 4 7	6,472 0 4
Hawke's Bay ..	139 17 10	294 19 3	3,000 0 0	2,155 7 4	..	2,177 2 5	7,767 6 10
Marlborough ..	25 3 0	0 10 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	..	112 4 0	377 17 0
Nelson	56 17 9	7 17 0	749 12 0	219 12 4	..	177 13 6	1,211 12 7
Westland	26 5 0	60 1 3	..	100 0 0	..	23 18 9	210 5 0
Canterbury ..	566 3 11	21 11 0	17,500 0 0	..	31 6 0	2,683 7 2	20,802 8 1
Otago	863 6 4	1,338 14 7	11,514 18 7	620 10 4	93 9 9	3,168 17 2	17,599 16 9
Totals for 1904..	2,443 5 1	2,404 16 6	44,114 10 7	5,176 1 3	209 11 9	9,223 0 7	63,571 5 9
Totals for 1903..	2 ,368 16 6	2,362 9 6	44,762 15 11	3,320 1 4	2,898 2 6	7,950 2 10	63,662 8 7

Provincial Districts.	Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1904.					
	Balances of Accounts.	Arrears of Rent and Interest due.	Total Assets.	Amounts due to Capital Account.	Other Liabilities.	Balance of Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	239 5 4	1,087 19 7	1,327 4 11	..	14 6 0	1,312 18 11
Taranaki	322 2 8	685 18 4	1,008 1 0	..	19 4 0	988 17 0
Wellington	409 4 7	88 11 3	497 15 10	97 13 3	..	400 2 7
Hawke's Bay ..	2,177 2 5	508 12 1	2,685 14 6	506 6 0	4 1 6	2,175 7 0
Marlborough ..	112 4 0	167 7 6	279 11 6	..	..	279 11 6
Nelson	177 13 6	435 3 6	612 17 0	..	..	612 17 0
Westland	23 18 9	102 12 6	126 11 3	..	..	126 11 3
Canterbury.. ..	2,683 7 2	1,820 19 7	4,504 6 9	264 5 11	45 0 0	4,195 0 10
Otago	45,190 8 6	4,622 16 10	49,813 5 4	..	2,662 2 5	47,151 2 11
Totals for 1904..	51,335 6 11	9,520 1 2	60,855 8 1	868 5 2	2,744 13 11	57,242 9 0
Totals for 1903..	50,933 18 1	9,510 0 9	60,443 18 10	2,275 14 0	3,749 15 11	54,418 8 11

The payments made to Education Boards for primary education out of the proceeds from education reserves in 1904 amounted to £44,114 10s. 7d. The revenues of the Boards are not, however, increased thereby, as equal amounts are deducted from the grants payable by the Government to the Boards. The payments for primary education were distributed amongst the several Education Boards as follows: Auckland, £3,562 10s.; Taranaki, £1,938 4s. 7d.; Wanganui, £2,458 6s. 11d.; Wellington, £2,953 8s. 5d.; Hawke's Bay, £3,237 10s.; Marlborough, £200; Nelson, £635 4s.; Grey, £88; North Canterbury, £14,181 14s. 3d.; South Canterbury, £3,344 13s. 9d.;

Otago, £8,097 6s. 5d.; Southland, £3,417 12s 2d. The payments for secondary education from reserves under the control of the School Commissioners amounted to £5,176 1s. 3d. Under section 17 of "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," the revenues derived from reserves set apart for secondary education are to be "handed over by the Commissioners to the governing bodies of secondary schools in the provincial district in proportion to the number of pupils in average attendance at the several secondary schools, exclusive of the pupils in any preparatory department."

The following table shows the total income from education reserves for the ten years 1894–1903, and the cost of administration by the School Commissioners for the same period, which it will be seen averages 6·76 per cent.:—

TABLE I2.—INCOME AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Provincial District.	Total Income for the Ten Years 1894–1903 inclusive.	Cost of Administration for the Ten Years 1894–1903.	Cost of Administration Per Cent. of Income.
	£	£	£
Auckland	35,489	3,051	8·59
Taranaki	29,089	3,448	11·85
Wellington	38,009	5,543	14·60
Hawke's Bay	38,446	2,205	5·74
Marlborough	3,009	320	10·63
Nelson	13,470	830	6·16
Westland	3,020	753	24·93
Canterbury	166,495	6,159	3·70
Otago	196,554	13,101	6·66
For the colony	523,581	35,410	6·76

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In December, 1904, the number on the books of all the industrial schools was 1,918, or 9 more than at the close of the year 1903. On the books of the Government Industrial Schools there were 1,387, an increase of 21 over the corresponding number for 1903, on the books of the private industrial schools there were 531, or 12 less than at the end of the previous year. The number in residence at Government schools was 299, and at private industrial schools 304, so that 603 was the total number of "inmates" actually in residence. The number boarded out was 548, 8 being from private schools and the rest from Government schools. There were 7 girls maintained in various corrective institutions, 2 girls in cottage homes, 3 boys at the School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner, and 9 boys at the Costley Training Institution, Auckland. The total number of inmates dependent on the schools for maintenance was therefore 1,172, or 37 more than the number at the end of 1903. The remaining 746, although still subject to control and supervision of the schools, were not dependent on them for maintenance. They may be classified as follows: Licensed to reside with friends, 178; at service, 494; in hospital, 4; in lunatic asylum, 5; in the Costley Training Institution, Auckland, 3; in other institutions, 15; in gaol, 3; absent without leave, 44—namely, 29 from service, 13 from the schools, and 2 from friends.

There were six Government industrial schools in existence in 1904, and the numbers of inmates on their books at the end of the year were as follows:—Auckland, 135; Receiving Home. Wellington, 195; Receiving Home, Christchurch, 236; Burnham, 231; Te Oranga Home, 63; Caversham, 527: total, 1,387. Those belonging to private industrial schools were distributed as follows:—St. Mary's, Auckland, 135; St. Joseph's, Wellington, 69; St. Mary's, Nelson, 280; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 47: total, 531.

TABLE J1.—INMATES, 1903 AND 1904.

—	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.
Government Schools—																
Auckland	63	1	..	64	28	..	..	28	40	3	..	43	131	4	..	135
Receiving Home, Wellington	135	31	..	166	..	1	..	1	31	..	3	28	166	29	..	195
Te Oranga Home, Christchurch	..	..	..	..	31	9	..	40	25	..	2	23	56	7	..	63
Receiving Home, Christchurch	130	1	..	131	10	..	2	8	99	..	2	97	239	..	3	236
Burnham	2	..	1	1	92	7	..	99	158	..	27	131	252	..	21	231
Caversham	177	1	..	178	137	..	14	123	208	18	..	226	522	5	..	527
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	83	..	5	78	48	9	..	57	131	4	..	135
St. Joseph's, Wellington ..	..	..	..	..	34	..	6	28	46	..	5	41	80	..	11	69
St. Mary's, Nelson ..	1	2	..	3	160	7	..	167	130	..	20	110	291	..	11	280
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	4	1	..	5	25	6	..	31	12	..	1	11	41	6	..	47
Totals	512	37	1	548	600	30	27	603	797	30	60	767	1,909	55	46	1,918

The number of inmates who during 1904 ceased to be under the control of industrial schools was 182. Of these 129 were discharged by warrant, 40 reached twenty-one years of age, 5 were married, and 8 died. Of this total 132 were of good character, 6 fair, and 10 bad; 4 were weak-minded, 11 were missing, 12 were discharged under fifteen years of age (3 of whom were adopted), 6 under that age died, and 1 was sent to a school under a misapprehension.

The number of deaths (8) shows a decrease of 5 on the number for the previous year. The medical certificates show that of the three inmates who were in residence at the time of death, 1 died of meningitis, 1 of heart disease and tubercular pneumonia, and 1 of rheumatic fever and pneumonia. One boarded-out child died, the cause of death being syphilis. Two inmates died in the hospital, one from erysipelas and the other from cardiac failure. One infant died in a nursing-home of atrophy, and one girl died with friends of tuberculosis of lungs and asthma.

The number of admissions during the year (191) shows a decrease of 40 from the number for 1903. Of these 31 were sent from Dunedin, 44 from Wellington, 28 from Auckland, and 37 from Christchurch. Of the remaining 51 children, no one town sent more than 6 to the schools.

From information taken from the Magistrates' orders it is found that the religious denominations in which the children who were admitted are to be brought up are: Church of England, 80; Roman Catholic, 58; Presbyterian, 38; Methodist, 14; and Baptist, 1.

TABLE J2.—ADMISSIONS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER, 1904.

Fathers, described as	Mothers, described as	Precedent Condition of Children admitted in 1904.						Total.
		Destitute.	Vagrant.	Associating with Disreputable Persons.	Uncontrollable.	Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offences.	By Arrangement.	
Dead	Dead	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	Good	8	2	..	3	2	..	15
"	Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	Bad	2	..	8	..	1	..	11
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" ..	Good	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Good	Dead	4	4	..	4	2	..	14
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
"	Good	10	4	..	1	19	2	36
"	Unknown	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
"	Bad	1	..	9	..	1	..	11
"	Deserter	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Unknown	Dead	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
"	Good	15	..	2	2	1	..	20
"	Unknown	4	..	..	..	2	..	6
"	Bad	6	1	..	..	..	1	8
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bad	Dead	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	Good	1	1	..	..	5	..	7
"	Bad	3	3	14	..	4	..	24
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deserter	Dead	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	Good	6	..	..	..	4	..	10
"	Bad	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Totals ..	77	22	34	10	45	3	191

At the end of 1904 there was in the Post Office Savings-Bank on account of the earnings of inmates of Government industrial schools a sum of £14,055 14s. 11d., and on account of inmates of private industrial schools £3,312 19s. 6d. For inmates of Government schools a sum of £1,755 6s. 8d. was withdrawn during the year, and for inmates of private schools £70 13s.

In Table J3 is shown the cost of the Government schools, in which is included the expenditure for the maintenance of inmates boarded out and the salaries of the resident staffs and medical officers; it also shows the cost of supervision of all inmates who are licensed to reside away from the schools; and, further, the amounts of the recoveries from Charitable Aid Boards, from persons against whom orders for maintenance have been made, and from the sale of farm-produce, &c.

TABLE J3.—EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1904.

Government School.	Cost of School.	Boarding out. (Included in first column.)	Salaries. (Included in first column.)	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	2,236 9 9	1,142 2 5	360 5 0	1,026 7 11	1,210 1 10
Levin	4,606 1 10	..	206 14 8	704 1 5	3,902 0 5
Burnham	6,043 6 4	..	1,902 12 3	559 15 4	5,483 11 0
Caversham	9,346 11 8	3,280 11 9	1,529 9 4	4,172 7 4	5,174 4 4
Te Oranga	1,315 3 9	..	484 7 9	61 13 10	1,253 9 11
Receiving Home, Wellington..	3,739 8 4	2,619 7 6	310 3 0	1,966 2 8	1,773 5 8
Receiving Home, Christchurch	3,327 17 7	2,229 12 4	351 3 10	1,174 7 1	2,153 10 6
Totals	30,614 19 3	9,271 14 0	5,144 15 10	9,664 15 7	20,950 3 8
Salaries and expenses of Assistant Inspectors and visiting officers					1,839 4 3
Travelling-expenses of managers and others					112 19 8
Refund of inmates' earnings					101 6 3
Contingencies					113 9 7
Total net cost					23,117 3 5

Table J4 shows the payments made by the Government on account of inmates in private industrial schools, the recoveries, and the net expenditure by Government. The contributions from Charitable Aid Boards are made directly to the managers of these schools, and are not included in the recoveries shown.

TABLE J4.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Auckland..	1,204 15 0	130 19 0	1,073 16 0
St. Joseph's, Wellington	328 0 0	57 6 10	270 13 2
St. Mary's, Nelson	1,137 1 9	379 8 0	757 13 9
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	81 3 6	26 7 0	54 16 6
Totals	2,751 0 3	594 0 10	2,156 19 5

The other payments made by Government are shown in the following table:—

TABLE J5.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1904.

—	Government Schools.					Roman Catholic Schools.		Total.
	Auckland.	Te Oranga.	Receiving Home, Wellington.	Receiving Home, Christchurch.	Total.	St. Mary's, Nelson.	Total.	
Christchurch—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Avon Pine Sanatorium	..	..	..	80 14 1	80 14 1	..	..	80 14 1
Mount Magdala ..	..	115 18 0	..	..	115 18 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	128 18 0
Rhodes Convalescent Home	..	..	..	1 12 6	1 12 6	..	..	1 12 6
Nursing Hospital ..	..	..	..	0 10 6	0 10 6	..	..	0 10 6
Salvation Army Maternity Home	..	17 0 0	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	17 0 0
Gordon Street Refuge	..	3 0 0	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	3 0 0
Mrs. E. Knott's Home	..	..	..	17 15 8	17 15 8	..	..	17 15 8
Miss C. Sloane's Home	..	..	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	1 5 0
Wellington—								
Levin Memorial Home	..	..	13 4 5	..	13 4 5	..	..	13 4 5
Wanganui—								
Mission Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 4 0
Auckland—								
Costley Training Institution	170 12 0	..	..	..	170 12 0	..	..	170 12 0
Miss M. Duff's Home..	10 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	10 0 0
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu	12 12 10	..	..	..	12 12 10	..	..	12 12 10
Total	193 4 10	135 18 0	13 4 5	101 17 9	444 5 0	44 4 0	44 4 0	488 9 0

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The new building is not yet out of the hands of the Public Works Department, the electric-lighting plant having still to be installed and several small works to be finished. These operations, however, are being pushed forward energetically, and it is hoped that the building will be quite ready for occupation by the end of the year.

The sum expended during the year upon the new building was £3,157 6s. 2d. In 1903 the amount was £8,494 3s. 9d.

Three boys and 3 girls left the school during the year, and 5 boys and 2 girls were admitted. At the end of the year the number in residence was 36 boys and 29 girls, 2 boys more and 1 girl less than at the end of 1903.

The ordinary expenditure on the institution for the year 1904 was: Salaries of Director and teachers, £1,819 15s.; steward, matron, and servants, £759 9s. 9d.; rent, £140; housekeeping, £934 16s. 8d.; travelling-expenses (including transit of pupils), £175 3s. 10d.; school material and material for technical instruction, £3 8s. 3d.; general maintenance of buildings and furniture, £80 10s. 7d.; clothing, £41 4s. 3d.; medical attendance and medicine, £30 6s.; water-supply, £38 15s. 6d.; sanitation, £26 15s. 6d.; boarding-out of pupils, £259 14s. 11d.; sundries, £110 0s. 2d.: total expenditure, £4,411 0s. 5d. Deducting recoveries, parents' contributions, £360 7s. 3d., the net expenditure was £4,050 13s. 2d. The amount expended in 1903 was £4,096 9s. 11d.

Two deaf-mute children who, having received partial training on the manual or sign system, were ineligible for admission to our own institution were maintained in the Victorian School for the Deaf, at a cost of £100; and one child was under the charge of a private teacher in Auckland, to whom a fee of £20 was paid by the Department.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Jubilee Institute for the Blind, at Auckland, is a private institution, and not in any way under Government control. Being, however, a "separate institution" under the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Acts it receives a subsidy at the rate of 24s. in the pound upon the voluntary contributions raised by the Trustees, and, in addition, payment is made to it by the Education Department on account of pupils for whose tuition the Department is responsible. The Trustees have received, at various times, other grants in aid of buildings. The total amount paid on account of Government pupils during the year 1904 was £428 12s. 10d. The Department also paid £28 for the separate tuition of a pupil in Christchurch; £102 10s. was recovered from parents and others. The number of Government pupils at the end of 1903 was 22; 2 of these left during the year 1904, and 4 were admitted; the number of such pupils at the close of the last year was accordingly 24.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.

The number of Maori village schools in operation at the end of 1904 was 100. The number of children on the rolls of these schools at the 31st December, 1904, was 3,754, as against 3,693 at the end of the preceding year. There is thus in the number of children a slight increase, which would have been considerably greater had all the schools been working. The average attendance was 3,084, as against 3,012 in 1904, the regularity of the attendance being 81 per cent., which may be considered as satisfactory. In addition to the village schools there are the four mission schools that are usually examined and inspected by the Department at the request of their controlling authorities.

There are also five boarding-schools, established by the authorities of various churches in New Zealand, which furnish at present the only means available of affording higher education specially for Maori boys and girls. The total number of Native schools is thus 110.

It may not be altogether out of place here to correct a common impression that the work of the Native schools does not extend further than the Third or Fourth

Standard. Reference to the Native schools code will show that the children may be taught up to the Sixth Standard of public schools, the requirements being practically the same, and, from the tables attached to the Inspector's report (printed in E.-2), it will be seen that during the past year 36 passed Standard VI. and 83 passed Standard V.

It is quite possible that the passing of a standard of education higher than the Fourth may not be of much material benefit to the average Maori boy, but he may avail himself of the opportunity if he wishes to do so, and European children attending Native schools are under no disability. The advance in degree of efficiency of Native schools generally has rendered it imperative that, wherever possible, only persons having experience as teachers, or certificated teachers, shall be selected to fill vacancies. The difficulty of getting teachers so qualified led to the temporary closing of some of the Native schools, Whakarara and Whareponga being unfortunately closed for the whole year. These have now (1905) been reopened. Te Pupuke School, closed owing to the exodus of the parents and children to the gumfields, has also since been reopened at the request of the people, who have now returned to the kainga, and at the time of writing there are no vacant schools in the service.

The school formerly erected at Tapuaeharuru, near Rotoiti, was removed to a more convenient site, and reopened at Wai-iti, by which name it is now known. The Te Rawhiti School at Kaingahoa, Bay of Islands, was opened in September quarter, and Oruanui, Taupo, was to begin its operations with the New Year.

Of the other schools decided upon Mangorongo, King Country, and Waitahanui, Taupo, should be ready early in 1905, and Waimarama, Hawke's Bay, somewhat later. The Inspector's report contains a list of the applications for new schools, with a note where possible upon the situation of each case.

Satisfactory progress still continues to be made in handwork in Native schools. The workshops are, generally speaking, doing very satisfactory work, and are much appreciated in the districts where they are located. Two boys who had received training in the workshop attached to the village school have since been apprenticed, and are giving every satisfaction to their masters.

The scheme for the establishment of a model kainga at Pamoana, Wanganui River, has been in abeyance during the year owing to the occurrence of unforeseen difficulties in connection with its working.

At the five boarding-schools, St. Stephen's and Te Aute for boys, and Hukarere, St. Joseph's, and Victoria Schools for girls, the Government offers 113 scholarships, tenable for two years, for children of predominantly Maori race who pass the Fourth Standard at the Maori village schools. At the end of the year 91 of these places were occupied, 36 by boys, and 55 by girls.

Maori children attending public schools who pass the Fifth Standard before reaching the age of fifteen may obtain allowances of £20 a year to enable them to attend a secondary school or to enter upon industrial pursuits. There are seven scholars receiving higher education and two boys serving apprenticeships under these conditions.

The Department has during the year taken measures to secure an extension of the arrangements made for the training of Maori girls as nurses. The authorities of Napier and Wellington hospitals agreed to give their assistance in the matter, and there are now two probationers on the staff, one at each hospital, besides which the Napier Hospital Trustees admit two pupils as day-scholars.

University scholarships are also offered to Maori youths of marked ability in order that, after matriculating from Te Aute College, they may enter one or other of the university colleges. At present scholarships are held by one Maori youth in medicine and by another in law.

The Department still finds a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining suitable openings for boys that prefer apprenticeship to a trade to the ordinary scholarship. This difficulty may gradually diminish as the efficiency of the workshop training afforded at the village schools increases; in fact, it is desirable that greater effort shall be made in the direction of manual training in the schools. Especially does this seem necessary in the case of Maori girls, many of whom do not care to leave the kainga for the secondary school, but would benefit immensely from a training in plain cookery and domestic economy. The qualifications for scholarships entitling Maori youths to secondary education, or to enter upon industrial pursuits, are the passing of Standard IV. of a Native school, or Standard V. of a public school, the age-limit being fifteen years. Seven apprenticeship scholarships were held under these conditions during 1904.

The total expenditure on Native schools during the year was £24,957, which includes £85 paid from Native school reserves funds and £2,000 from Civil List for Native purposes. Deducting £76 recoveries from various sources the result is a net cost of £24,881 for the year 1904, as against £28,679 for the previous year.

Included in this sum is expenditure on new buildings and additions, £3,273; on secondary education (including boarding-school fees for holders of scholarships from village schools, apprentices, hospital-nursing scholarships, university scholarships, and travelling-expenses of scholarship-holders), £2,348; and on the model kainga at Pamoana, £125.

The staff of the village schools included 71 masters, 20 mistresses in charge, 86 assistants, and 11 sewing-teachers. The masters received salaries ranging from £264 11s. 10d. to £91 5s.; the headmistresses from £214 9s. 2d. to £80 8s. 10d.; the assistants from £50 to £8 17s. 3d.; and the sewing-teachers from £11 15s. to £8. In one school the master and mistress work conjointly, the total salary being £301 6s. at the end of the year. It must be understood that the assistants and sewing-teachers are generally members of the teacher's family who give assistance for some part of the day's work.

Of the 3,754 children attending Native schools 80·93 per cent. were Maori or nearly Maori, 8·37 per cent. were half-castes, and 10·70 per cent. were Europeans or nearly so. Of the 3,446 children of Maori or mixed race attending the public schools 59·2 per cent. were Maori, 7·4 per cent. were of mixed race living as Maoris, and 33·3 per cent. were of mixed race living as Europeans.

The standard classification of pupils of Native schools at the end of the year was: Preparatory classes, 1,205, an increase of 159 over last year; Standard I., 631; Standard II., 719; Standard III., 568; Standard IV., 373; Standard V., 159; Standard VI., 68; and passed Standard VI., 31.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

A review of the year's work shows that considerable progress has been made by controlling authorities throughout the colony in the direction of improving existing arrangements and providing additional facilities for instruction in subjects of technology and of manual training. There is now no education district in which some provision, more or less adequate, has not been made for such instruction, and there are indications that in those districts in which the movement is most recent the local authorities interested in the matter will have no reason to regard their efforts as other than encouraging. Where it has been found that there was a well-grounded demand for instruction, the Government has provided the necessary funds for the equipment and maintenance of classes, as well as for buildings where the circumstances rendered special accommodation necessary. In many cases, local bodies and others have shown their interest in the work in a practical manner by contributing to the funds of the classes. Coincident with this evidence of local effort is an increase in the number of associated classes, that is to say, classes for technical instruction conducted in conjunction with the controlling authority by managers representing the various contributing bodies. There is little reason to fear that classes established on these lines are likely to prove other than successful.

The number of technical, continuation, and school classes recognised during 1904 was 2,599, as against 2,287 for the previous year. Of the classes for 1904, 2,001 were classes for handwork in connection with over 700 primary and secondary schools, while 598 were special, associated, or college classes for instruction in the several branches of pure and applied art and science, and in plumbing, carpentry and joinery, cookery, dressmaking, and commercial subjects. While the actual number of technical classes was not greatly in advance of that for 1903, the returns show a great increase in the average attendance at them. For 1903 the average attendance was about 6,300, and for 1904 about 13,700. Technical classes are held at about fifty different places.

In many of the public schools all the standards received instruction in some one or other of the branches of handwork. In several districts arrangements have been made whereby the older pupils in the city and suburban schools receive instruction in woodwork and cookery. During the year, 156 cookery classes and 129 woodwork classes were in operation, while, at the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 102 public-school teachers passed the examinations in cookery and eighty-seven in woodwork. In only one education district were school classes for instruction in dairying established. Increased attention is being given to practical instruction in elementary agriculture in primary schools. During the year forty-seven classes in six education districts were working under the Act as against thirty-six for 1903. It is to be regretted that there is not more evidence of a definite movement on the part of controlling authorities to arrange for the regular instruction in country districts of school-children, as well as of those who have left school, in subjects having a direct bearing on rural pursuits. With the co-operation and help of local bodies interested in agricultural and pastoral matters controlling authorities should be able to see their way to arrange for suitable courses at convenient centres. If the classes were brought under the Act, subsidy would be payable on the contributions of local bodies and others, and the classes would be eligible for capitation and for grants in aid of the necessary apparatus and material. The funds available from these and other sources, such as the fees of students, should suffice for the efficient carrying-on of the classes. As far as the training of the teachers of country schools is concerned, there would seem to be no reason why Education Boards should not devote a proportion of the grants they receive each year for the training of teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction to the maintenance of training-classes in rural science. In the case of the smaller education districts co-operation on the part of the Boards should enable such classes to be placed on a satisfactory footing.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons receiving free instruction under the regulations for technical scholarships. During the year 852 scholars received free instruction at ten technical schools. In not a few cases definite courses of work have been entered upon, and there are indications that there will be a substantial increase next year, not only in the number of free scholars, but also in the number of technical schools giving free instruction along definite lines.

The total expenditure on manual and technical instruction for 1904 was £27,425 1s. The details are as follows: Capitation on all classes, £11,801 12s. 6d.; grants for buildings and equipment, £9,255 17s. 2d.; grants for material for class use, £798 6s. 9d.; subsidies on voluntary contributions, £1,175 10s. 10d.; technical training of teachers, £1,853; railway fares of instructors and students, £364 2s. 9d.; expenses in connection with the examination of the Board of Education, South Kensington, and of the City and Guilds of London Institute, £518 12s. 4d.; inspection, £978 15s. 3d.; scholarships, £634 14s. 2d.; sundries, £44 9s. 3d. The sum of £107 2s. 6d. was recovered by way of examination fees and from sale of material used at examinations, leaving a net expenditure of £27,317 18s. 6d.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of endowed secondary schools giving free tuition to all qualified pupils at the end of 1904 was twenty, and the number of pupils holding free places was 1,595. There were besides about 387 holders of scholarships and exhibitions given by these schools, or by Boards of Education, or by the four endowed secondary schools not coming under the conditions. Further, there were 2,291 qualified pupils receiving secondary education in the secondary classes of the district high schools, which numbered fifty-two. On the whole, therefore, the effect of recent legislation and the regulations thereunder has been to afford free secondary education for some 4,273 children from the primary schools, whereas at the end of the year 1901 the number was about 963.

The total amount paid to Education Boards by Government for capitation on attendance at district high schools and for grants in aid thereof amounted to £10,130 19s. 2d., and, in addition, the claims for the last quarter had to be met. The amount expended by Boards was £12,257 11s. 2d.

Table K1.—Staff, Salaries, Attendance, and Payments at District High Shcools.

Education District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Annual Rate of Salary.	Number of Pupils.			Amount paid by Government to Education Boards during the Year		
				M.	F.	Total.	Capitation.	Grants in Aid.	Total.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	9	16	1,594 3 4	193	192	385*	1,375 5 0	240 0 0	1,615 5 0
Taranaki	1	4	360 0 0	35	26	61*	297 5 0	30 0 0	327 5 0
Wanganui	5	10	1,003 10 10	157	84	241†	1,261 0 0	172 10 0	1,433 10 0
Wellington	2	8	648 17 9	55	71	126‡	583 10 0	60 0 0	643 10 0
Hawkes' Bay ..	4	7	1,130 0 0	83	100	183‡	613 11 5	90 15 3	704 6 8
Nelson	3	4	635 0 0	44	55	99	431 12 6	90 0 0	521 12 6
Grey	1	2	338 6 8	18	17	35	227 0 0	30 0 0	257 0 0
Westland	1	5	360 0 0	12	21	33	138 10 0	22 10 0	161 0 0
North Canterbury ..	10	15	1,902 0 0	299	237	536*	1,245 0 0	262 10 0	1,507 10 0
South Canterbury ..	3	8	795 15 0	84	65	149	705 15 0	90 0 0	795 15 0
Otago	10	31	1,730 16 4	176	181	357	1,301 15 0	277 10 0	1,579 5 0
Southland	3	7	535 0 0	51	74	125	495 0 0	90 0 0	585 0 0
Totals for 1904 ..	52	117	11,033 9 11	1,207	1,123	2,330	8,675 3 11	1,455 15 3	10,130 19 2
" " 1903 ..	50	..	..	1.082	1,014	2,096	7,307 2 1	1,238 15 3	8,545 17 4

* Including one boy who had not passed Standard VI † Including 28 boys and four girls who had not passed Standard VI

‡ Including two girls who had not passed Standard VI.

The following table shows the number of Education Board scholarships held in December, 1904, with their tenure and annual value. The total expenditure of the Boards under this head amounted to £8,260 1s. 9d. The total paid to the Boards for scholarship purposes by the Department was £8,034 11s.

Table K2.—Number and Value of Education Board Scholarships.

Education Districts.	Number held in Dec., 1904.	Boys.	Girls.	Period of Tenure.	Boards' Expenditure on Scholarships in 1904.	Annual Value, &c.
				Years.	£ s. d.	
Auckland ..	85	66	19	3	1,841 7 11	10 at £30; 22 at £25; 17 at £20; 36 at £15.
Taranaki ..	11	3	8	Varies	283 2 0	6 at £35; 1 at £22 10s.; 4 at £10.
Wanganui ..	25	14	11	Varies	757 13 3	14 at £40; 11 at £15.
Wellington ..	38	15	23	2	910 12 0	8 at £35; 2 at £18 18s.; 1 at £17; 27 at £15.
Hawke's Bay ..	30	14	16	2	498 1 2	2 at £40; 4 at £30 4s.; 7 at £30; 1 at £22 10s.; 1 at £12; 5 at £10 4s.; 1 at £10; 4 at £8 8s.; 5 at £2 2s.
Marlborough ..	8	2	6	2	155 0 0	3 at £35; 5 at £10.
Nelson	17	10	7	2	377 5 0	3 at £50 10s.; 3 at £40; 2 at £25; 9 at £1 5s.
Grey	4	1	3	Varies	64 10 0	1 at £26; 2 at £25; 1 at £8.
Westland ..	5	3	2	2	69 0 0	2 at £24; 1 at £12; 2 at £4.
North Canterbury	36	17	19	2	1,236 10 6	22 at £40; 14 at £20.
South Canterbury	24	16	8	2	336 19 10	9 at £22 10s.; 1 at £13 10s.; 14 at £7 10s.
Otago	51	33	18	Varies	1,114 8 4	5 at £40; 1 at £35; 5 at £30; 2 at £25 14 at £20; 8 at £15; 5 at £12 10s.; 11 at £7 10s.
Southland ..	20	16	4	2	615 11 9	15 at £35; 5 at £15.
Totals, 1904..	354	210	144	..	8,260 1 9	
Totals, 1903..	350	203	147	..	8,550 4 0	

The reports of the secondary schools (subsidised or endowed), and further details in regard to district high schools and Education Board scholarships, are given in a separate paper, E.-12.

The income of these secondary schools for 1904 from school fees, not including fees for boarding, was about £28,595; from rents and interest, about £27,337; from endowment administered by the School Commissioners, about £4,711; and from fees and capitation paid by Government, about £9,323. The principal item of expenditure was for salaries—about £43,317. As the Mosely Commission reported, in regard to the secondary schools of the United States, that, though a marvellous amount of money is being spent on buildings and equipment, yet adequate salaries are not being paid to those who are giving the instruction, it may be of interest to make a comparison between the salaries paid in the two countries. In Indiana and

New York States the average salary of a high-school teacher is £145; in New Zealand, principals—men, £452; women, £335; assistants—men, £226; women, £137. In twenty-eight large cities of the Union where the schools are also very large the salaries of principals range from £350 to £800. In the four chief towns in this colony, from £500 to £750 for men, and £375 to £450 for women.

The total number of pupils on the rolls in the last term or quarter of the year was 2,443 boys and 1,595 girls, as against 2,265 boys and 1,457 girls at the end of 1903.

TABLE K3.—STAFF, ATTENDANCE, FEES, AND SALARIES AT CERTAIN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.*

Schools.	Staff.		Attendance for Last Term or Quarter of 1903.						Number of Boarders.	Annual Rates of Fees.		Salaries at Rates paid at End of Year.	
	Regular.	Part-time.	Under 12 Years.	12 to 15.	15 to 18.	Over 18 Years.	Total (Roll).	Average Attendance.		For Ordinary Day-school Course. *	For Board, exclusive of Day-school Tuition.	Regular Staff.	Part-time Teachers.
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei High School	3	..	b... g...	16 10	18 5	1 ..	35 15	33 13	..	8 8 0	..	370 0 0	..
Auckland Grammar School	17	1	b. 5 g. 7	138 69	116 50	5 5	264 131	252 124	..	10 10 0 8 8 0	..	4,110 0 0	60 0 0
Thames High School ..	3	..	b... g...	16 10	14 7	.. 1	30 18	28 16	..	8 8 0	..	[a]700 0 0	..
New Plymouth High School	4	2	b... g...	26 16	21 28	.. ..	47 44	44 39	..	6 6 0	..	[a]815 0 0	66 10 0
Wanganui Girls' College	10	6	8	48	75	23	154	141	62	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0	[b]1,460 0 0	389 2 0
Wanganui Collegiate School	13	..	2	39	116	18	175	171	132	12 0 0 9 0 0	45 0 0	[c]2,960 0 0	..
Palmerston North High School	5	3	b 1 g...	61 43	26 15	1 ..	89 58	81 54	..	10 0 0	..	[d]1,095 0 0	85 0 0
Wellington College (Boys')	13	1		69	204	16	293	266	80	13 4 0 10 12 0	42 0 0	3,105 0 0	60 0 0
Wellington Girls' High School	9	3	6	48	120	9	183	165	..	13 4 0 10 12 0	..	1,415 0 0	135 0 0
Napier Boys' High School	6	1	11	50	53	..	114	104	25	10 4 0	40 0 0	[e]1,169 0 0	35 0 0
Napier Girls' High School	6	5	11	52	35	5	103	99	16	10 4 0	43 3 0	[f]1,010 0 0	[g]26 0 0 and fees.
Marlborough High School	4	2	b... g...	21 33	29 18	3 1	53 52	47 43	..	8 11 0	..	760 0 0	30 0 0
Nelson College (Boys') ..	9	2	8	67	100	15	190	181	77	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0	[h]1,905 0 0	90 0 0
Nelson Girls' College ..	8	1	9	60	77	12	158	144	33	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0	[j]1,010 0 0	40 0 0
Christchurch Boys' High School	11	7	3	97	110	9	219	210	..	7 10 0 10 10 0	..	3,270 0 0	355 0 0 and fees.
Christchurch Girls' High School	9	6	1	74	69	1	145	135	..	9 9 0 12 12 0	..	1,475 0 0	160 0 0
Christ's College Grammar School	12	3	29	94	90	14	227	211	80	14 3 6 11 0 6 7 17 6	45 0 0 42 0 0	[k]3,240 0 0	234 2 6
Rangiora High School ..	3	..	b. 1 g...	30 22	9 13	.. 1	40 36	39 34	..	9 9 0	..	[a]614 0 0	..
Ashburton High School ..	3	2	b... g...	34 34	14 19	.. ..	48 53	45 50	..	6 6 0	..	650 0 0	20 0 0 and fees.
Timaru Boys' High School	4	1	..	58	35	..	93	85	..	9 0 0	..	[d]1,140 0	21 0 0
Timaru Girls' High School	4	2	..	44	44	7	95	89	..	9 0 0	..	815 0 0	43 10 0
Waitaki Boys' High School	4	1	..	41	70	2	113	105	63	7 10 0	42 8 0	[l]985 0 0	9 0 0
Waitaki Girls' High School	3	2	..	20	21	4	45	42	..	7 10 0	..	480 0 0	40 0 0
Otago Boys' High School	10	4	1	163	129	5	298	289	24	10 0 0	43 10 0	[a]2,792 10 0	208 0 0
Otago Girls' High School	7	8	..	93	108	3	204	179	9	10 0 0	40 0 0	[m]1,410 0 0	460 0 0 and fees.
Southland Boys' High School	5	1	..	67	48	..	115	111	..	10 0 0	..	1,144 0 0	75 0 0
Southland Girls' High School	4	2	..	59	40	2	101	95	..	10 0 0	..	670 0 0	105 0 0
Totals ..	189	66	b.65 g.42	1087 735	1202 744	89 74	2,443 1,595	2,302 1,462	601	..	..	40,569 10 0	2,747 4 6

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* In six cases no secondary school is maintained by the governing body: these are the Auckland Girls' High School, Gisborne High School, Greymouth High School, Hokitika High School, Akaroa High School, Waimate High School; but in all cases the funds are applied, in whole or in part, to the establishment of scholarships or in aid of local district high schools or other secondary schools.

[a] Headmaster has residence. [b] Five assistants have board. [c] Seven masters have board. [d] Including £50 house allowance for headmaster. [e] Including £39 house-allowance for second master; also headmaster has residence, and two assistant masters have board. [f] Principal has residence. [g] Part-time teacher has board. [h] Headmaster and six assistants have board and residence. [j] Principal and five assistants have residence. [k] Headmaster and five assistants have residence. [l] Headmaster has residence. and two assistants have board. [m] Lady principal has board.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Examinations were conducted by the Education Department—the Junior Examination in December, 1904, and the Senior Examination simultaneously with the examinations for teachers' certificates, in January, 1905. There were 573 candidates for the Junior Examination, and the names of 241 were published in order of merit in the *Gazette* of the 26th January, 1905, as having passed the examination, 193 of them with credit. The Junior Examination was also used as the qualifying examination for senior free places in secondary schools, and also by some of the Education Boards as an examination for pupil-teachers.

For the Senior Examination there were 145 candidates, and the names of 111 were published in the *Gazette* of the 2nd February, 1905, 29 as having passed the whole examination, and 82 as having passed in two or more subjects of the examination. Further particulars are given in the Report of the Annual Examinations (E.–1A).

JUNIOR NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The examination for Junior National Scholarships and for free places in secondary schools was held on the 13th and 14th December, 1904. Of the 729 candidates 354 passed the examination, and their names were published in order of merit in the *Gazette* of the 26th January, 1905. Several of the Education Boards availed themselves of this examination for the purpose of awarding their Junior Scholarships, as did also Victoria College for awarding Queen's Scholarships.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES.

The report of the Chancellor of the University of New Zealand i a separate paper (E.–6). The number of graduates admitted or qualified for admission now amounts to 931 admitted and 119 qualified for admission—1,050 in all. Of the 931 admitted, 391 have the degree of B.A. alone; 32 B.Sc. alone; 42 LL.B. alone; 5 B.Sc. in Engineering alone; 22 M.B. alone; 59 M.B. and Ch.B. alone; 3 Mus. Bac. alone; 274 M.A. alone; 4 LL.D. alone; 6 M.D. alone; and 2 D.Sc. alone. The graduates upon whom degrees in more than one faculty have been conferred are: B.A. and B.Sc., 8; B.A. and LL.B., 25; B.A. and LL.D., 1; B.A. and M.B., 1; B.A., M.B., and Ch.B., 5; B.A., B.Sc., and M.B., Ch.B., 2; B.Sc. and M.B., Ch.B., 4; M.A. and B.Sc., 36; M.A. and LL.B., 19; M.A. and D.Sc., 4; M.A. and M.B., Ch.B., 2; M.A., B.Sc. and M.B., Ch.B., 1; M.A. and LL.D., 3.

The number of degrees authorised to be conferred after the examinations of 1904 was 119; B.A., 45; B.Sc., 13; B.E., 5; LL.B., 12; M.B., 6; M.B. and Ch.B., 6; M.A., 31; D.Sc., 1.

As appears by the Chancellor's report, the number of candidates who were examined at the usual examinations in November and December, 1904, and in January and April, 1905, in the faculties of arts, science, medicine, law, and music, and for admission to the legal profession, was 1,683.

The number of students at affiliated colleges in 1904 was 971, of whom 352 were women. Of these students 769 were matriculated at the University of New Zealand. The numbers in attendance at the several colleges were as follows: University of Otago, 174 men and 83 women matriculated, and 26 men and 4 women not matriculated; at Canterbury College, 144 men and 66 women matriculated, and 20 men and 47 women not matriculated; at Auckland University College, 79 men and 49 women matriculated, and 32 men and 52 women not matriculated; and at Victoria College, 130 men and 44 women matriculated, and 14 men and 7 women not matriculated. The reports of these colleges are papers E.–7, E.–8, E.–9, and E.–10 respectively.

"THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1868."

The income accrued under this Act, and applicable to purposes of higher education yet to be determined by Parliament, amounted, on the 31st March, 1904, to £7,811 11s. 3d., as follows: Canterbury reserves, £2,655 3s. 10d.; Westland, £277 2s. 6d.; Taranaki, £4,879 4s. 11d.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By a vote of last session a sum of £3,000 was again granted for subsidies to public libraries. Notice thereof was inserted in the *Gazette* of the 1st December, 1904, and forms of application were sent to all libraries known to the Department. The method of distribution of the vote was the same as that adopted in previous years, as follows: A nominal addition of £25 was made to the amount of the income of each library derived from subscriptions, donations, and rates, provided that the receipts for the year were not less than £2, and the vote was divided according to the amount thus augmented; but no library received credit for a larger income than £75—that is, in no case did the augmented amount on which distribution was based exceed £100. In accordance with the *Gazette* notice, the day appointed for the distribution of the subsidy was the 6th February, 1905, and the amount of the vote was divided among the 411 libraries from which applications, each accompanied by a statutory declaration on the proper form, had been received. The vote, as thus dealt with, afforded a subsidy of 3s. 5·38d. in the pound of the nominal income, and the subsidies ranged from £17 4s. 9d. to £4 13s.

Some libraries supplied with the proper form failed to send in formal claims by the 30th January, 1905, the date fixed by the *Gazette* notice, and did not therefore participate in the vote.

The number of libraries participating in the vote shows an increase of fifteen as compared with the number aided in the previous year. In order that the purpose intended to be served by the vote may be attained, it is made a condition for participation that the whole of the subsidy granted to each library in the previous year shall have been expended in the purchase of books.

The following table shows the distribution according to education districts:—

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUBSIDY.

Education Districts.	Number of Libraries.	Income.	Amount on which Subsidy is calculated.	Amount of Subsidy.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	101	2,608 10 7	3,947 5 3	680 9 7
Taranaki	16	459 17 3	774 16 2	133 10 11
Wanganui	31	1,542 9 0	1,497 18 11	*258 4 9
Wellington	22	3,818 11 4	1,186 10 2	*204 10 10
Hawke's Bay	27	752 15 11	1,241 13 9	214 1 3
Marlborough	5	149 18 0	249 16 0	43 1 3
Nelson	27	682 16 9	1,237 4 3	213 5 1
Grey	5	179 17 6	297 8 0	51 5 4
Westland	5	76 11 9	201 11 9	34 15 6
North Canterbury	68	1,727 7 10	2,608 5 10	449 13 1
South Canterbury	18	494 14 0	824 2 6	142 1 6
Otago..	54	934 19 11	2,159 14 11	372 6 6
Southland	31	363 15 10	1,138 15 10	196 5 1
Chatham Islands	1	12 10 0	37 10 0	6 9 4
Totals	411	13,804 15 8	17,402 13 4	*3,000 0 0

[*] The subsidy to which the Mangaweka Library would have been entitled (£7 1s. 5d.) was not paid owing to the non-completion of the form of application; and the sum of £1 8s. 4d. was deducted from the subsidy payable to the Whareama Library in consequence of an over-payment in the previous year, due to an error discovered in the form of application. The net payment out of the vote was therefore £2,991 10s. 3d.

Table No. 1.

RETURN of OFFICERS of EDUCATION BOARDS not included in Table No. 8, as at 31st December, 1904.

AUCKLAND.—Secretary and Treasurer, £525. Seven Clerks—2 at £300, 1 at £225, 2 at £80, 1 at £60, 1 at £30. Six Inspectors—1 at £550, 1 at £400, 1 at £375, 3 at £348: each with 15s. a day travelling-expenses beyond a certain radius. Seven Relieving-teachers—2 at £200, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 1 at £80, 1 at £20. Architect, £400 and actual travelling-expenses, cost of stationery, and half-cost of office-rent; private practice allowed. Two Truant Officers—1 at £130, with £10 allowance for travelling; 1 at £1 a week.

Technical Instruction and Manual Training.—Director, £450. Registrar, £80. Cadet, £30. Art Instructor, £250. Science Instructor, £250. Three Instructors in Cookery at Manual Training Schools at £130, also £25 each as Instructors at Teachers' Saturday classes. Three Instructors in Woodwork at Manual Training Schools at £170, also £25 each as Instructors at Teachers' Saturday classes.

TARANAKI.—Secretary, £250. Clerk, £40. Two Inspectors—1 at £350, with £75 travelling-allowance; 1 at £200, with £75 travelling-allowance. Truant Officer, £105.

WANGANUI.—Secretary, £265. Three Clerks—1 at £145, 1 at £80, 1 at £60. Three Inspectors—1 at £450, with £100 travelling-allowance; 1 at £340, and 1 at £300: each with £150 travelling-allowance. Truant Officer, £240. Two Relieving-teachers, at £100 each.

Technical Instruction.—Director, at £150. Two Art Instructors—1 at £225, 1 at £105. Instructor in Woodwork, £250 and travelling-expenses. Instructor in Wood-carving, £145 and travelling-expenses. Instructor in Cookery, £120 and travelling-expenses.

WELLINGTON.—Secretary, £400. Four Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £110, 1 at £50. Messenger, £150. Two Inspectors—1 at £450, 1 at £425, each with actual travelling-expenses. Five Truant Officers—1 at £125, 2 at £20, 2 at £10, each with actual travelling-expenses. Clerk of Works, £200. Architect, 5 per cent. on contracts, with actual travelling-expenses.

HAWKE'S BAY.—Secretary and Treasurer, £250. Clerk, £100. Inspector, £500, with £175 travelling-allowance.

Technical Instruction.—Director, about £275.

MARLBOROUGH.—Secretary and Treasurer, £175. Inspector at £300, and travelling-expenses.

NELSON.—Secretary, £300. Clerk, £75. Two Inspectors—1 at £350, with £130 travelling-allowance; 1 at £250, with £100 travelling-allowance.

GREY.—Secretary and Inspector, £350. Clerk, £70. Truant Officer, £25.

WESTLAND.—Secretary and Inspector, £400, including travelling-expenses. Clerk and Truant Officer, £90.

NORTH CANTERBURY.—Secretary, £375. Treasurer and Chief Clerk, £275. Clerk, £175. Messenger, £120. Shorthand Clerk and Typist, £70. Three Inspectors, at £437 10s.: each with actual travelling-expenses. Truant Officer, £140, with actual travelling-expenses. Architect, £275, with actual travelling-expenses; Assistant, £170.

Technical Instruction.—Two Manual Instructors—1 at 2s. 6d. per hour for boys, and 4s. per hour for adults during actual instruction; 1 at 2s. 6d. per hour during actual instruction.

SOUTH CANTERBURY.—Secretary and Assistant Inspector, £400, including travelling-expenses. Inspector, £600, including travelling-expenses. Three Clerks—1 at £170, 1 at £33, 1 at £20. Truant Officer, £40, with travelling-expenses.

OTAGO.—Secretary, £500. Four Clerks—1 at £300, 1 at £220, 1 at £170, 1 at £100. Four Inspectors—1 at £500, 1 at £475, 2 at £375: each with £150 travelling-allowance. Architect, £300, with actual travelling-expenses. Instructor in Gymnastics, £120, with actual travelling-expenses. Truant Officer, £150, with actual travelling-expenses. Three Relieving-teachers—1 at £240, 1 at £120, 1 at £80.

Technical Instruction.—Teacher of Woodwork, at £154. Teacher of Cookery, at £100.

SOUTHLAND.—Secretary and Treasurer, £400. Two Clerks—1 at £185 10s., 1 at £55. Two Inspectors at £400, with actual travelling-expenses. Truant Officer, £150, with actual travelling-expenses. Instructor in Gymnastics, £100, with actual travelling-expenses. Architect and Director of Technical Instruction, £300, with actual travelling-expenses; Assistant, £65.

Table No. 2.

AGE and SEX of the PUPILS on the School-rolls in the several Education Districts at the End of 1904.

Education Districts.	5 and under 6 Years.		6 and under 7.		7 and under 8.		8 and under 9.		9 and under 10.		10 and under 11.		11 and under 12.		12 and under 13.		13 and under 14.		14 and under 15.		Over 15 Years.		Totals of all Ages.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Auckland	1,287	1,180	1,664	1,479	1,803	1,618	1,792	1,601	1,732	1,649	1,897	1,649	1,747	1,615	1,735	1,558	1,337	1,120	676	515	297	256	15,967	14,240	30,207
Taranaki	212	136	270	232	302	290	307	279	289	285	312	270	294	235	243	235	203	171	104	66	62	37	2,598	2,236	4,834
Wanganui	462	425	681	625	782	636	719	693	776	684	704	698	660	666	655	588	563	481	246	208	136	113	6,384	5,817	12,201
Wellington	610	530	856	794	911	886	901	858	947	843	967	822	921	831	875	814	757	639	420	333	145	171	8,310	7,521	15,831
Hawke's Bay	312	274	454	437	516	471	592	534	493	467	553	454	524	438	481	434	384	332	190	207	110	108	4,609	4,156	8,765
Marlborough	69	58	99	100	105	113	106	125	129	91	129	102	103	105	111	104	97	73	57	31	13	23	1,018	925	1,943
Nelson	228	234	296	319	331	300	322	288	314	296	317	320	309	297	292	301	239	214	113	85	53	54	2,814	2,708	5,522
Grey	84	67	90	90	91	88	94	115	80	88	80	101	60	91	75	90	77	65	49	45	20	27	800	867	1,667
Westland	48	47	51	52	53	62	64	52	46	57	49	40	57	38	54	54	50	43	29	39	22	29	523	513	1,036
North Canterbury ..	813	787	1,026	937	1,116	1,066	1,155	1,109	1,138	1,085	1,170	1,058	1,177	1,050	994	1,003	827	796	432	339	150	150	9,998	9,380	19,378
South Canterbury ..	219	196	249	252	298	290	311	262	306	269	307	276	313	278	283	266	220	210	107	86	53	63	2,666	2,448	5,114
Otago	767	761	999	943	1,159	1,065	1,077	1,060	1,111	1,128	1,157	1,118	1,180	1,056	1,137	1,030	833	761	349	327	184	170	9,953	9,419	19,372
Southland	371	330	535	465	599	586	588	520	601	553	548	571	519	511	580	455	408	348	200	166	72	79	5,021	4,584	9,605
Totals for 1904 ..	5,482	5,025	7,270	6,725	8,066	7,471	8,028	7,496	7,962	7,495	8,190	7,479	7,864	7,211	7,515	6,932	5,995	5,253	2,972	2,447	1,317	1,280	70,661	64,814	135,475
Totals for 1903 ..	5,357	5,080	7,259	6,630	7,797	7,281	7,902	7,445	8,029	7,450	7,973	7,373	7,716	7,099	7,416	6,717	5,835	5,128	2,891	2,435	1,356	1,399	69,531	64,037	133,568
Difference ..	125	−55	11	95	269	190	126	51	−67	45	217	106	148	112	99	215	160	125	81	12	−39	−119	1,130	777	1,907

Table No. 3.

Standard Classes of all Pupils on School-rolls at the End of 1904.

Education Districts.	Pupils in Preparatory Classes.			Pupils preparing for Standard																							Totals.		
				I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			VI.			VII.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Auckland ...	5,061	4,366	9,427	1,824	1,571	3,395	1,914	1,779	3,693	1,958	1,815	3,773	1,884	1,670	3,554	1,616	1,448	3,064	1,186	1,089	2,275	524	502	1,026	15,967	14,240	30,207		
Taranaki ...	794	623	1,417	327	273	600	364	330	694	337	348	685	323	292	615	239	202	441	151	120	271	63	48	111	2,598	2,236	4,834		
Wanganui ...	1,874	1,584	3,458	774	675	1,449	786	738	1,524	860	782	1,642	727	738	1,465	631	642	1,273	500	459	959	232	199	431	6,384	5,817	12,201		
Wellington ...	2,363	2,124	4,487	918	853	1,771	1,045	877	1,922	1,078	934	2,012	1,019	964	1,983	870	788	1,658	611	596	1,207	406	385	791	8,310	7,521	15,831		
Hawke's Bay ...	1,218	1,041	2,259	548	523	1,071	679	567	1,246	561	493	1,054	644	595	1,239	463	418	881	352	350	702	144	169	313	4,609	4,156	8,765		
Marlborough ...	222	203	425	118	118	236	137	112	249	148	107	255	137	134	271	106	107	213	104	92	196	46	52	98	1,018	925	1,943		
Nelson	725	693	1,418	335	288	623	382	351	733	374	320	694	330	315	645	315	340	655	246	268	514	107	133	240	2,814	2,708	5,522		
Grey	272	275	547	87	78	165	88	111	199	94	104	198	94	104	198	65	73	138	64	89	153	36	33	69	800	867	1,667		
Westland ...	156	143	299	62	58	120	57	62	119	52	52	104	60	52	112	54	49	103	43	49	92	39	48	87	523	513	1,036		
North Canterbury	2,667	2,512	5,179	1,204	1,083	2,287	1,242	1,132	2,374	1,268	1,279	2,547	1,326	1,109	2,435	1,060	1,105	2,165	836	756	1,592	395	404	799	9,998	9,380	19,378		
South Canterbury	691	606	1,297	282	284	566	339	286	625	322	295	617	304	287	591	322	291	613	263	234	497	143	165	308	2,666	2,448	5,114		
Otago	2,644	2,410	5,054	1,114	1,103	2,217	1,197	1,129	2,326	1,243	1,254	2,497	1,288	1,211	2,499	1,153	1,089	2,242	875	840	1,715	439	383	822	9,953	9,419	19,372		
Southland ...	1,413	1,217	2,630	600	543	1,143	627	587	1,214	607	566	1,173	581	585	1,166	547	469	1,016	478	415	893	168	202	370	5,021	4,584	9,605		
Totals for 1904	20,100	17,797	37,897	8,193	7,450	15,643	8,857	8,061	16,918	8,902	8,349	17,251	8,717	8,056	16,773	7,441	7,021	14,462	5,709	5,357	11,066	2,742	2,723	5,465	70,661	64,814	135,475		
Totals for 1903	19,528	17,284	36,812	8,255	7,532	15,787	8,480	7,951	16,431	8,893	8,134	17,027	8,408	7,996	16,404	7,634	7,036	14,670	5,650	5,138	10,788	2,683	2,966	5,649	69,531	64,037	133,568		
Difference ...	572	513	1,085	−62	−82	−144	377	110	487	9	215	224	309	60	369	−193	−15	208	59	219	278	59	−243	−184	1,130	777	1,907		

Table No. 4.

SUMMARY OF BOARDS' INCOME FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Year.	Balances, 1st January.	Maintenance.		Other Grants from Government.		Secondary Instruction.	Local Receipts.		Interest.	Deposits, Refunds, &c.	Total.
		From Education Reserves.	From Government.	Buildings.	Technical.		School Fees, &c.	Rents, &c.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	32,490 7 6	16,604 4 3	157,392 15 10	46,812 7 6	..	..	*41,955 11 4	1,190 7 1	..	†11,823 18 4	308,269 11 10
1879	58,173 3 11	21,330 7 1	217,876 2 0	150,581 4 7	..	..	1,799 5 9	1,231 7 9	3,048 17 2	‡8,887 15 11	462,928 4 2
1881	32,419 10 9	23,533 6 7	233,587 0 9	64,318 0 0	..	..	1,415 8 5	599 1 2	380 0 0	‡2,722 19 4	358,975 7 4
1883	11,532 15 4	24,714 18 9	266,967 12 11	83,322 10 9	..	..	1,221 13 6	2,155 1 2	858 4 0	‡3,117 4 2	393,890 0 7
1885	19,553 12 3	29,761 11 2	306,572 2 3	59,008 15 0	..	..	1,188 2 10	855 14 3	674 2 2	1,633 3 1	419,247 3 0
1887	21,157 5 10	27,372 9 3	332,605 3 8	55,451 2 9	..	..	1,434 1 2	236 8 11	529 9 2	252 13 4	439,038 14 1
1889	47,715 1 2	31,646 0 8	326,341 3 8	11,578 18 3	..	..	1,978 10 10	233 13 5	258 18 10	610 8 5	420,362 15 3
1891	27,690 2 5	34,741 11 1	342,244 10 0	66,737 10 3	..	..	1,866 2 0	241 14 0	613 15 11	232 15 11	474,368 1 7
1892	65,610 4 3	37,373 11 9	340,918 19 1	31,602 9 4	..	..	2,391 19 6	294 14 2	698 4 4	224 8 2	479,114 10 7
1893	51,098 17 6	37,169 11 0	350,465 13 11	47,273 0 0	..	..	2,349 6 11	552 6 10	487 18 9	1,014 14 6	490,411 9 5
1894	50,709 13 7	34,761 17 5	362,388 10 8	45,079 5 10	..	..	2,271 14 3	522 11 3	563 5 7	352 12 0	496,649 10 7
1895	42,396 18 8	39,828 11 1	379,610 16 10	44,603 1 4	..	..	2,369 2 3	856 11 11	348 8 0	326 14 4	510,340 4 5
1896	53,240 6 3	37,196 6 7	388,702 0 8	§4,957 1 8	..	..	3,042 5 9	580 4 11	148 12 2	163 18 9	488,030 16 9
1897	12,005 13 3	38,857 1 9	393,358 14 3	57,527 1 3	1,153 9 0	..	3,859 0 3	859 14 4	175 2 8	386 14 8	508,182 11 5
1898	14,317 17 3	38,023 15 4	396,114 6 11	64,733 2 6	2,557 13 8	..	6,312 18 1	1,308 18 5	96 7 4	266 2 2	523,731 1 8
1899	25,047 19 11	40,803 16 7	386,143 2 5	49,118 4 6	857 17 11	..	4,933 16 8	1,384 12 10	108 13 7	208 0 1	508,606 4 6
1900	5,520 13 10	41,381 1 8	387,637 10 8	58,740 12 6	996 15 9	..	4,664 3 9	1,126 18 1	85 13 7	1,790 1 0	501,943 10 10
1901	11,565 8 8	40,969 0 2	413,381 2 11	55,049 7 3	4,948 0 7	..	4,989 19 3	1,552 17 11	‖ ..	645 14 8	533,101 11 5
1902	6,923 0 3	43,046 17 10	458,966 7 11	60,679 11 3	8,726 4 11	..	5,446 0 6	1,832 7 9	..	770 6 0	586,390 16 5
1903	17,892 15 5	44,506 4 2	432,897 7 1	¶78,406 13 11	8,461 2 4	**17664 3 5	4,691 4 9	2,686 3 2	..	387 19 8	607,593 13 11
1904	6,485 17 11	44,429 9 11	439,538 19 6	¶98,839 9 1	14,316 1 8	19,226 7 7	4,660 12 0	1,977 9 11	..	2,766 17 2	632,241 4 9

* Including sums raised by School Committees and expended on education without going through the Boards' books, as follows: New Plymouth, £750 1s.; Hawke's Bay, £814 4s. 5d.; Otago, £20,828 3s. 2d. † Including £9,025 7s. 5d. for secondary schools, the Auckland College and Grammar School and the Otago High School being under the charge of the Education Boards during the year 1877. ‡ Including subsidies to Public Libraries. § The greater part of the vote was not paid until after the end of the year. ‖ Included amongst "Rents, &c." ¶ Including special grants for technical-school buildings. ** Included in previous years amongst "Maintenance."

Table No. 4A.

Summary of Boards' Expenditure for Twenty-eight Years.

Year.	Management by Boards.	Inspection and Examination.	Maintenance of Schools.*	*School Buildings.	Secondary Instruction.	Technical.	Interest and Exchanges.	Refunds, Advances, &c.	Balances,† 31st December.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	10,484 14 10	5,606 19 7	173,726 9 7	80,351 16 9	..	..	256 12 6	‡14,519 17 0	23,323 0 9	308,269 11 10
1879	11,109 8 10	7,735 4 0	221,053 4 0	172,867 14 3	..	..	225 18 4	§7,499 13 3	42,437 1 6	462,928 4 2
1881	8,109 6 9	8,387 15 4	243,257 3 6	58,254 12 6	..	..	150 14 3	§3,414 19 3	37,400 15 9	358,975 7 4
1883	9,662 12 9	9,866 11 8	272,269 17 2	86,748 13 0	..	..	214 12 1	§2,120 2 3	13,007 11 8	393,890 0 7
1885	10,551 0 7	10,039 14 4	310,761 0 7	64,821 15 4	..	..	225 9 4	1,258 13 9	21,589 9 1	419,247 3 0
1887	9,893 7 10	10,731 8 9	340,349 17 1	52,621 9 11	..	..	57 4 10	267 2 8	25,118 3 0	439,038 14 1
1889	9,683 19 8	10,197 14 1	328,099 16 6	41,123 11 11	..	..	25 7 9	106 15 10	31,125 9 6	420,362 15 3
1891	10,549 19 5	11,143 10 6	343,880 3 5	42,150 17 4	..	..	318 1 3	715 5 5	65,610 4 3	474,368 1 7
1892	11,017 3 9	11,685 7 8	355,254 4 0	49,088 18 4	..	..	286 10 2	683 9 2	51,098 17 6	479,114 10 7
1893	11,360 10 11	11,882 10 3	371,205 1 0	44,387 2 4	..	..	207 9 0	659 2 4	50,709 13 7	490,411 9 5
1894	11,425 4 8	12,692 5 8	382,154 5 6	44,851 19 7	..	..	333 1 4	2,795 15 2	42,396 18 8	496,649 10 7
1895	11,481 19 3	13,127 5 10	382,506 5 2	45,251 0 2	..	..	82 7 3	4,651 0 6	53,240 6 3	510,340 4 5
1896	12,032 13 2	13,037 4 7	395,831 16 4	53,533 15 6	..	..	230 3 11	1,359 10 0	12,005 13 3	488,030 16 9
1897	12,536 14 11	12,614 18 5	407,786 19 10	60,485 18 7	..	..	205 5 7	234 16 10	14,317 17 3	508,182 11 5
1898	12,649 0 6	13,076 16 11	412,373 15 11	52,719 18 4	..	6,112 10 9	271 10 10	1,510 17 4	25,016 11 1	523,731 1 8
1899	14,434 8 5	13,720 6 9	408,509 2 10	56,749 5 4	..	9,212 7 4	170 18 10	489 1 2	5,320 13 10	508,606 4 6
1900	14,532 4 0	14,698 18 4	401,977 1 2	51,805 18 3	..	5,720 18 2	327 9 11	1,315 12 4	11,565 8 8	501,943 10 10
1901	15,127 5 1	14,690 9 11	427,659 13 5	60,102 13 0	..	7,610 13 10	241 11 9	746 4 2	6,923 0 3	533,101 11 5
1902	14,693 9 8	14,215 2 10	465,247 15 1	61,763 5 2	..	11,605 7 9	‖ ..	790 14 6	18,075 1 5	586,390 16 5
1903	30,493 7 11		461,830 13 2	94,990 13 11	..	12,984 9 8	..	809 1 4	6,485 17 11	607,593 13 11
1904	31,980 15 2		449,249 11 7	83,509 1 6	20,507 12 11	16,735 7 7	..	1,028 4 3	29,230 11 9	632,241 4 9

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* Maintenance includes teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries and pupil-teachers' lodging allowances, grants to Committees and schools, and training of teachers.

† Deducting overdrafts.

‡ Including £11,166 2s. for the Auckland College and Grammar School and the Otago High School, which were under the charge of the Board.

§ Including payments to public libraries.

‖ Included in "Management by Boards.

Table No. 5.

INCOME of the several EDUCATION BOARDS for the Year 1904.

Education Districts.	Balances, 1st January, 1904.	Receipts from Government.						Total from Government.	From Local Sources.				Refunds, Truancy Fines, &c.(2)	Overdrafts, 31st December, 1904.	Total.
		For Salaries and Allowances (including Receipts from Education Reserves).	Allowance of £250, and Capitation at 6d and 11s. 3d. per Annum.	For Scholarships and District High Schools.	For Manual and Technical Instruction.	For Buildings and Sites, and House Allowance.	Miscellaneous(1).		Fees for District High Schools, Technical Schools, Training, &c.	Donations, Subscriptions, and Interest on Bequests.	Interest, Rents, Sale of Old Buildings, &c.	Total from Local Sources.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ...	1,593 8 6	90,810 18 9	15,215 10 9	3,560 14 2	2,490 17 2	21,665 0 5	990 9 3	134,733 10 6	789 18 0	149 12 8	636 9 5	1,576 0 1	373 16 8	350 10 7	138,727 6 4
Taranaki ...	524 1 9	14,942 15 7	2,626 9 3	618 6 8	447 7 4	4,279 6 3	173 7 9	23,087 12 10	252 16 8	25 0 0	125 18 1	403 14 9	27 12 11	...	24,043 2 3
Wanganui ...	840 3 7	36,877 17 5	6,289 9 9	2,309 5 5	941 13 2	7,335 13 4	373 1 0	54,127 0 1	680 15 11	117 3 3	46 2 1	844 1 3	59 12 4	...	55,870 17 3
Wellington ...	...	42,632 14 10	8,065 2 0	1,696 8 8	2,121 8 11	10,801 9 8	513 12 9	65,830 16 10	...	253 1 2	201 0 5	454 1 7	1,251 18 10	...	67,536 17 3
Hawke's Bay ...	2,615 13 3	24,773 7 11	4,520 11 0	1,301 7 7	698 12 7	6,352 4 10	355 5 6	38,001 9 5	47 16 6	464 4 8	39 2 9	551 3 11	17 0 10	...	41,185 7 5
Marlborough ...	622 8 7	6,388 17 7	1,207 18 8	100 5 6	12 1 9	1,449 14 8	56 8 9	9,215 6 11	...	...	16 11 0	16 11 0	18 5 0	...	9,872 11 6
Nelson	346 3 11	18,641 3 11	2,994 7 6	871 9 6	485 15 5	4,542 11 5	174 9 0	27,709 16 9	...	74 7 6	280 5 0	354 12 6	...	...	28,410 13 2
Grey	7 10 7	5,160 7 6	1,056 0 9	329 10 9	96 13 6	1,495 2 6	50 14 0	8,188 9 0	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	8,295 19 7
Westland ...	...	3,949 3 7	798 0 0	296 19 2	273 10 0	1,345 4 8	35 14 0	6,698 11 5	...	205 0 0	21 16 0	226 16 0	...	...	6,925 7 5
North Canterbury	3,164 6 7	54,796 17 7	9,993 8 3	2,793 6 4	2,214 13 5	12,361 4 4	2,670 9 10	84,829 19 9	...	554 3 10	51 5 2	605 9 0	29 15 10	...	88,629 11 2
South Canterbury	2,231 18 1	16,174 15 3	2,824 8 9	1,205 9 4	760 9 0	6,014 18 11	162 0 9	27,142 2 0	...	181 1 0	282 3 7	463 4 7	736 4 0	...	30,573 8 8
Otago	...	59,168 1 3	10,451 1 3	2,855 14 2	2,849 1 6	13,202 12 7	2,041 11 4	90,568 2 1	263 0 6	160 1 5	118 9 10	541 11 9	36 3 1	...	91,145 16 11
Southland ...	1,867 16 9	30,549 1 5	5,094 16 3	1,287 10 4	923 17 11	7,994 5 6	367 18 9	46,217 10 2	131 18 6	210 10 5	158 6 7	500 15 6	116 7 8	...	48,702 10 1
Totals for 1904	13,813 11 7	404,866 2 7	71,137 4 2	19,226 7 7	14316 1 8	98,839 9 1	7,965 2 8	616,350 7 9	2,166 6 1	2,494 5 11	1,977 9 11	6,638 1 11	2,766 17 2	350 10 7	639,919 9 0
Totals for 1903	19,952 17 2	406,532 16 7	69,299 17 2	17,664 3 5	8,461 2 4	78,406 13 11	1,570 17 6	581,935 10 11	2,830 13 3	1,860 11 6	2,686 3 2	7,377 7 11	387 19 8	7,327 13 8	616,981 9 4
Difference ...	−6,139 5 7	−1,666 14 0	1,837 7 0	1,562 4 2	5,854 19 4	20,432 15 2	6,394 5 2	34,414 16 10	−664 7 2	633 14 5	−708 13 3	−739 6 0	2378 17 6	−6,977 3 1	22,937 19 8

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(1) Including grants for training-colleges, drill-instruction, conveyance of school-children, capitation at 9d. for Committees, &c.

(2) Including proceeds of sales of school-sites—viz., Auckland, £365 0s. 6d.; Wellington, £1,220 4s. 4d.; South Canterbury, £731 Southland, £109 5s.

Table No. 6.

EXPENDITURE of the several EDUCATION BOARDS for the Year 1904.

Education Districts.	Overdrafts, 1st January, 1904.	Staff Salaries, Clerical Assistance, and Office Contingencies (including Inspection and Examination Expenses).	Maintenance.				Scholarships, and Cost of Secondary Education in District High Schools.	Training of Teachers.	Manual and Technical Instruction.	Buildings, including Sites, Fencing, Furniture, Plans, Conveyances, House Allowance, &c.	Refunds, and Sundries.	Balances, 31st December, 1904.	Totals.
			Teachers' and Pupil-teachers' Salaries, and Pupil-teachers' Allowances.	Incidental Expenses of Schools (including Capitation at 9d.).	Salaries of Relieving-teachers.	Total for Maintenance.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	...	6,562 12 3	90,628 11 7	8,103 13 0	967 18 4	99,700 2 11	3,573 12 0	123 6 8	3,850 2 5	24,470 7 4	447 2 9	...	138,727 6 4
Taranaki	...	1,480 11 3	15,225 15 10	1,298 15 9	83 13 8	16,608 5 3	681 13 1	...	425 5 1	4,508 2 9	25 0 0	314 4 10	24,043 2 3
Wanganui	...	2,913 14 10	37,312 10 0	2,777 16 6	122 16 8	40,213 3 2	2,233 10 4	...	1,832 17 5	7,302 2 0	...	1,375 9 6	55,870 17 3
Wellington	4,740 2 3	3,136 17 8	42,882 12 9	3,165 5 0	344 18 0	46,392 15 9	1,777 2 6	...	2,265 19 0	8,850 5 10	179 0 0	194 14 3	67,536 17 3
Hawke's Bay	...	1,604 6 4	24,807 15 8	2,776 10 4	119 0 1	27,703 6 1	1,641 0 0	...	705 17 10	5,391 2 0	87 0 0	4,052 15 2	41,185 7 5
Marlborough	...	891 4 3	6,481 13 5	642 4 11	0 8 11	7,124 7 3	165 10 2	...	35 3 6	1,189 6 10	...	466 19 6	9,872 11 6
Nelson	...	1,739 8 7	18,275 18 0	1,234 2 11	155 5 2	19,665 6 1	1,090 15 10	...	438 13 5	2,916 8 1	...	2,560 1 2	28,410 13 2
Grey	...	829 19 10	5,143 6 8	384 5 4	33 7 9	5,560 19 9	524 1 10	...	113 18 9	1,088 5 6	...	178 13 11	8,295 19 7
Westland...	53 1 2	600 12 1	3,960 4 11	191 7 5	22 3 7	4,173 15 11	437 4 0	...	159 13 8	695 5 0	22 7 6	783 8 1	6,925 7 5
North Canterbury	..	3,415 9 4	54,789 13 7	6,629 3 2	350 13 3	61,769 10 0	3,154 0 9	2,171 6 10	2,266 17 1	6,306 3 7	37 13 9	9,508 9 10	88,629 11 2
South Canterbury	...	1,624 4 2	16,265 4 1	1,210 19 0	52 3 5	17,528 6 6	1,220 18 7	...	713 0 3	4,909 19 2	22 12 9	4,554 7 3	30,573 8 8
Otago	2,534 10 3	4,639 7 9	59,678 10 4	5,763 2 2	315 1 7	65,756 14 1	2,834 5 5	1,333 4 6	2,591 14 6	9,706 5 9	160 2 6	1,589 12 2	91,145 16 11
Southland	...	2,542 6 10	30,851 11 4	2,573 9 6	*	33,425 0 10	1,183 18 5	...	1,336 4 8	6,165 7 8	47 5 0	4,002 6 8	48,702 10 1
Totals for 1904	7,327 13 8	31,980 15 2	406,303 8 2	36,750 15 0	2,567 10 5	445,621 13 7	20,517 12 11	3,627 18 0	16,735 7 7	83,499 1 6	1,028 4 3	29,581 2 4	639,919 9 0
Totals for 1903	2,060 1 9	30,493 7 11	408,599 11 6	31,504 12 9	1 074 0 11	441,178 5 2	18,949 14 8	1,702 3 4	12,984 9 8	94,990 13 11	809 1 4	13,813 11 7	616,981 9 4
Difference	5,267 11 11	1,487 7 3	−2,296 3 4	5,246 2 3	1,493 9 6	4,443 8 5	1,567 18 3	1,925 14 8	3,750 17 11	−11,491 12 5	219 2 11	15,767 10 9	22,937 19 8

* Included in teachers' salaries, &c. No separate account kept by the Board.

Table No. 7.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECOVERIES in respect of all SERVICES under the Control or Supervision of the MINISTER OF EDUCATION during the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Head Office (Vote No. 51).	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Secretary and Inspector-General	..	650 0 0	
Assistant Secretary	..	475 0 0	
Clerks and clerical assistance	..	3,709 2 4	
Travelling-expenses	..	230 15 10	
Telephone subscriptions	..	40 0 0	
Messenger and storeman	..	147 0 0	
Publications, books of reference, &c.	..	22 4 3	
Railway pass for Dr. Parkin, Rhodes Scholarships Trustees' representative	..	16 0 0	
Contingencies (typewriter and sundries)	..	66 18 5	
			5,357 0 10
Public Schools (Votes Nos. 52 and 62, Consolidated Fund; and 93 and 94, Public Works Fund).			
Grants to Education Boards for—			
Teachers' salaries (including lodging allowances for pupil-teachers)	410,520 15 1		
Less revenue from reserves	44,114 10 7		
		366,406 4 6	
Teachers' house allowances (Vote No. 62)	..	8,995 19 7	
General administrative purposes: Capitation at 11s. 3d. on average attendance	..	65,524 7 5	
Grant of £250 per annum to each Education Board	..	3,250 0 0	
Special grant: Capitation at 9d. on average attendance for School Committees	..	4,383 0 9	
Relieving-teachers: Capitation at 6d. on average attendance	..	2,912 6 6	
School buildings—			
General maintenance, &c. (Vote No. 62)	54,267 10 0		
New buildings (Vote No. 94)	7,762 3 1		
Additions, &c., to school buildings (Vote No. 93	6,697 7 2		
		68,727 0 3	
Rebuilding schools destroyed by fire	..	2,825 12 1	
Rent of temporary premises during the rebuilding of schools destroyed by fire	..	16 19 9	
Training-colleges (North Canterbury, £2,191 12s. 7d.; and Otago, £1,241 17s. 7d.)	..	3,433 10 2	
Miscellaneous Expenditure—			
Schools at Chatham Islands: Salaries; repairs, &c., to buildings, &c. (Vote No. 52), £594 16s. 1d. New school building (Vote No. 62), £166 8s. 9d.	..	761 4 10	
Teachers', Civil Service, National Scholarships, &c., examinations	..	2,240 17 0	
Conveyance of school-children (railway fares, &c.)	..	6,751 7 2	
Training-classes approved by Education Boards: Railway fares of teachers and instructors of classes	..	4,708 8 6	
Grant to Educational Institute for travelling-expenses of members	..	70 0 0	
Preparation of standard test questions and pupil-teacher examination-papers	..	50 0 0	
Inspectors' Conference	..	14 12 10	
Contingencies	..	36 11 10	
		541,108 3 2	
Less recoveries (examination fees)	..	1,354 8 0	
			539,753 15 2

Table No. 7—*continued*.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECOVERIES—*continued*.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Secondary and University Education (Votes Nos. 53, 61, and 62, Consolidated Fund; 93 and 94, Public Works Fund; and statutory payments.)			
Grants to Education Boards—			
Scholarships: Not exceeding capitation allowance at 1s. 6d. on average attendance	..	8,048 13 8	
District High Schools: Capitation and grants-in-aid ..	..	10,563 5 0	
District High Schools: Subsidies ("Secondary Schools Act, 1903")	..	280 11 4	
National Scholarships: ("National Scholarships Act, 1903")	..	903 3 3	
Other Grants—			
Scholarships for Maoris	..	101 4 10	
Secondary schools and colleges: Capitation	..	13,015 7 0	
Secondary schools and colleges: Subsidies ("Secondary Schools Act, 1903")	..	550 0 0	
Sir George Grey Scholarships (3 at £50 each); University Colleges. (Vote No. 61)	..	150 0 0	
Queen's scholarships—2 years ("Queen's Scholarships Act, 1903")	..	400 0 0	
Marlborough High School: Grant ("Marlborough High School Act, 1899")	..	400 0 0	
Marlborough High School: Grant for additions to building. (Vote No. 62)	..	200 0 0	
Auckland University College: Grant ("Auckland University College Act, 1882")	..	4,000 0 0	
Victoria College, Wellington: Grant ("Victoria College Act, 1897")	..	4,000 0 0	
University of New Zealand: Grant ("New Zealand University Act, 1874")	..	3,000 0 0	
Victoria College: Grant for buildings. (Vote No. 93) ..	..	6,000 0 0	
Waitaki High School: Grant for buildings. (Vote No. 93)	..	865 0 0	
Southland High School: Grant for extension of site. (Vote No. 94)	..	850 0 0	
			53,327 5 1
Public School Cadets (Vote No. 54).			
Commanding Officer (salary, £300; travelling-expenses, £284 2s. 1d.)	..	584 2 1	
Clerk	..	164 6 6	
Instructors of teachers' classes	..	151 13 4	
Railway fares of teachers and of instructors of teachers' training-classes in military drill	..	454 6 7	
Railway fares of school cadet corps	..	166 15 7	
Capitation	..	2,293 5 0	
Arms, accoutrements, &c.	..	3,011 7 6	
Challenge shields (2)	..	50 0 0	
Expenses of cadet camps	..	29 10 8	
Contingencies	..	68 9 9	
		6,973 17 0	
Less recoveries (sale of caps, ammunition, &c.) ..	..	903 12 9	
			6,070 4 3
Native Schools (Votes Nos. 55 and 62, Consolidated Fund; 94, Public Works Fund, and "The Civil Service Act, 1866.")			
Salary of Inspector	..	400 0 0	
Salaries and allowances of teachers	..	16,001 3 1	
Retiring-allowance to teacher, Mr. W. A. Leech ("The Civil Service Act, 1866")	..	244 3 8	
Higher education and apprenticeship	..	2,348 0 11	
Books, school requisites, sewing material, &c.	..	645 10 4	
Travelling-expenses (including removals of teachers) ..	..	871 17 2	
Buildings: New schools, additional class-rooms, &c. (Vote No. 94)	..	4,277 11 10	
Model kainga, Pamoana: Buildings, &c. (Vote No. 94) ..	..	55 12 4	
Repairs, repainting, and general maintenance of school buildings, fencing, &c. (Vote No. 62)	..	549 5 0	
Technical Instruction: Workshops, and material for classes ..	..	133 5 6	
Warming of school-rooms	..	102 4 9	
Ferrying school-children	..	79 6 6	
Advertising	..	34 8 1	
General contingencies	..	93 2 9	
		25,835 11 11	
Less recoveries	..	40 6 3	
Total	..		25,795

Table No. 7—*continued.*

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECOVERIES—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Industrial Schools (Votes Nos. 56, 62, and 72, Consolidated Fund; and 93, Public Works Fund).			
Salaries of Assistant Inspector and Visiting Officers (4) ..	849 18 11		
Travelling-expenses, &c., of Assistant Inspectors and Visiting Officers	1,115 17 5		
Travelling-expenses of other officers	141 7 2		
Contingencies	46 11 11		
		2,153 15 5	
Schools,—			
Auckland—			
Salaries	415 0 0		
General maintenance	603 5 6		
Repairs to buildings, &c. (Votes Nos. 62 and 72) ..	29 0 5		
Boarding-out—			
Board of children	1,139 19 3		
Medical attendance and sundries	11 11 0		
	2,198 16 2		
Less recoveries	1,039 5 0		
		1,159 11 2	
Te Oranga Home, Burwood—			
Salaries	511 17 9		
General maintenance	402 16 4		
Rent	107 0 0		
Repairs and alterations to buildings, &c. (Votes Nos. 62 and 72)	161 9 6		
	1,183 3 7		
Less recoveries	39 1 2		
		1,144 2 5	
Burnham—			
Salaries	1,979 0 6		
General maintenance	2,868 16 0		
Additions, alterations, and repairs to buildings, &c. (Votes Nos. 62, 72, and 93)	660 10 10		
	5,508 7 4		
Less recoveries	509 19 3		
		4,998 8 1	
Caversham—			
Salaries..	1,452 16 6		
General maintenance	3,710 15 2		
Repairs and alterations to buildings, &c. (Votes Nos. 62 and 72)	370 5 11		
Boarding-out—			
Board of children	3,186 17 8		
Salary of Official Correspondent	125 0 0		
Medical attendance and sundries	64 14 4		
	8,910 9 7		
Less recoveries	4,232 13 9		
		4,677 15 10	
Receiving-home, Wellington—			
Salaries	317 6 0		
General maintenance	625 2 5		
Rent (Vote No. 56), £72; repairs, &c. (Votes Nos. 62 and 72), £45 4s. 1d.	117 4 1		
Boarding-out—			
Board of children	2,837 17 11		
Medical attendance and sundries	69 17 9		
	3,967 8 2		
Less recoveries	2,093 16 8		
		1,873 11 6	
Receiving-home, Christchurch—			
Salaries	346 3 1		
General maintenance	570 15 10		
Alterations, repairs to buildings, &c. (Votes Nos. 62, and 72)	141 2 9		
Boarding-out—			
Board of children	2,324 1 5		
Medical attendance and sundries	11 7 4		
	3,393 10 5		
Less recoveries	1,336 7 0		
		2,057 3 5	

Table No. 7—*continued.*

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECOVERIES—*continued.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools—*continued.*			
Levin (not yet established)—			
Salary of temporary Overseer	201 2 8		
Stock, farm-labour, &c.	1,329 18 1		
Clearing, fencing, &c. (Votes Nos. 62 and 93) ..	431 17 1		
New buildings, &c. (Vote No. 93)	3,203 11 7		
	5,166 9 5		
Less recoveries	623 14 0		
		4,542 15 5	
Private Schools—			
St. Mary's, Auckland—			
Maintenance	1,090 14 6		
Less recoveries	126 6 7		
		964 7 11	
St. Joseph's, Wellington—			
Maintenance	301 0 0		
Less recoveries	49 16 10		
		251 3 2	
St. Mary's, Nelson—			
Maintenance	1,012 14 9		
Less recoveries	405 2 10		
		607 11 11	
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin—			
Maintenance	80 18 6		
Less recoveries	40 16 4		
		40 2 2	
Inmates maintained at other institutions	..	510 2 2	
Amount refunded to earnings account of ex-inmates ..	..	100 11 2	
			25,081 1 9
Homes for Defectives.			
Purchase of property at Richmond, land and buildings, £2,500; travelling-expenses and fire insurance, £7 12s. 3d. (Vote No. 93, Public Works Fund)	..	..	2,507 12 3
Institution for Deaf-mutes (Votes Nos. 58 and 62, Consolidated Fund; and 93, Public Works Fund).			
Director	450 0 0		
Assistants	1,185 0 0		
Separate instruction of (ten) pupils	203 10 0		
		1,838 10 0	
Steward and Matron	200 0 0		
Servants	565 3 0		
Medical Officer	20 0 0		
		785 3 0	
Rent (£140, Vote No. 58) and repairs (£62 4s. 11d., Vote No. 62)	..	202 4 11	
Travelling and conveyance, including transit of pupils ..	..	131 5 2	
General maintenance	..	1,273 1 1	
Pupils boarded out	..	259 3 11	
New buildings, additions, &c. (Vote No. 93)	..	1,590 1 11	
Compensation for roads closed and added to school-site (Vote No. 62)	..	205 13 0	
Instruction of one pupil at Auckland and two at Melbourne ..	..	120 0 0	
		6,405 3 0	
Less recoveries	..	436 12 5	
			5,968 10 7

Table No. 7—*continued*.

Statement of Expenditure and Recoveries—*continued*.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Institution for Blind (Vote No. 59).			
Charges for pupils at Jubilee Institute, Auckland	..	560 16 2	
Separate instruction of pupil at Christchurch	..	21 0 0	
Passages	..	3 9 10	
		585 6 0	
Less recoveries	..	112 3 8	
			473 2 4
Technical Instruction (Votes Nos. 60, Consolidated Fund; 94, Public Works Fund; and "The Manual and Technical Instruction Act, 1900").			
Salaries of Inspectors (two)	..	710 0 0	
Examinations—			
Science and Art, Board of Education, South Kensington	..	182 6 3	
City and Guilds of London Institute	..	359 6 6	
Capitation—			
School classes	..	5,490 1 11	
Special associated and college classes	..	6,641 4 7	
Grants for scholarships	..	875 15 8	
Grants for training of teachers	..	1,550 0 0	
Material and apparatus for classes	..	915 14 4	
Buildings and permanent apparatus (Vote No. 94)	..	8,237 14 6	
Railway fares of instructors	..	327 13 6	
Railway fares of students attending registered classes	..	82 0 5	
Travelling-expenses of Inspectors	..	248 15 3	
Sundries	..	22 14 0	
Subsidies on contributions ("Manual and Technical Instruction Act, 1900")	..	920 4 6	
		26,563 11 5	
Less recoveries (examination fees)	..	104 10 0	
			26,459 1 5
Miscellaneous (Vote No. 61).			
Subsidies to public libraries	..	2,991 10 3	
Maintenance, &c., of "Milne" Seismograph, No. 20	..	8 9 0	
Flags for public schools	..	1 16 0	
		3,001 15 3	
Less recoveries (sale of flags)	..	5 8 0	
			2,996 7 3
Total	..	..	£693,789 6 7

Table No. 8.

LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS in the several EDUCATION DISTRICTS, with the Expenditure for the Year 1904, and the Names, Classification, Status, and Emoluments of the Teachers as in December, 1904.

NOTE 1.—Every couple of half-time schools is kept together, and is reckoned as one school.
NOTE 2.—In the column for "Position in the School" (10) "M" and "F" distinguish sex; "H" means head of a school; "M" or "F" (standing alone), sole teacher; "Mis.," mistress; "A," assistant teacher; "P," pupil-teacher; and "Sec." indicates that the teacher is engaged in secondary instruction.
NOTE 3.—In the column for "Classification" (9) an asterisk signifies that the certificate is provisional.
NOTE 4.—In the column for "Salary" (11) an asterisk signifies that an addition is made to the teacher's salary out of the district high school grants. (See also E.-12, 1905.)

AUCKLAND.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Ararimu	8	40 0 0	..	4 14 0	..	..	Cooper, Lucy	..	F	40 0 0	..
Brooklynn	9	40 0 0	..	5 1 6	..	..	Johnston, Annie C.	..	F	40 0 0	..
Orere	5	25 0 0	..	2 9 9	..	..	Lothian, John	Lic.	M	25 0 0	..
Otaikerangi	6	30 0 0	..	0 12 4	..	..	Smith, William	..	M	30 0 0	..
Tangowahine	8	12 10 0	..	0 9 0	15 12 1	..	Boswell, Charles W.	..	M	40 0 0	..
Te Rauamoa	6	35 0 0	..	3 3 3	..	..	Ormsby, Hannah	..	F	35 0 0	..
Wekaweka	4	20 0 0	..	1 14 4	..	..	Powick, Edna	..	F	30 0 0	..
Weymouth	9	40 0 0	..	4 7 0	..	..	Joyce, May F.	..	F	40 0 0	..
Whatipu	5	12 10 0	..	..	3 14 9	..	Vibert, Mildred F.	..	F	25 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Albertland North	15	72 0 0	..	6 13 9	..	..	Becroft, F. I. I.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Amodeo Bay	9	60 0 0	..	0 17 0	71 8 4	..	Plummer, M., Mrs.	E2	F	60 0 0	..
Bream Tail and Waipu Cove	17	115 4 0	..	8 13 9	..	..	Mackay, Edward H.	D4	M	115 4 0	..
Cabbage Bay	16	84 11 6	..	7 4 3	..	..	Hewitt, Florence N.	E3	F	88 0 0	..
Glen Murray	8	58 13 4	..	11 7 3	..	..	Dean, Daisy	..	F	64 0 0	..
Graham's Fern	22	88 0 0	..	24 11 9	..	..	Johnson, Joseph B.	D4	M	96 0 0	..
Great Barrier	15	84 0 0	..	4 4 6	..	..	Meiklejohn, L. S. A.	E4	M	84 0 0	..
Greenhithe and Long Bay	19	103 14 0	..	9 17 9	..	..	Waddell, William H.	..	M	103 13 7	..
Hakaru	16	83 11 4	..	4 4 3	..	..	McIlveen, Muriel	..	F	82 16 0	..
Huarau	12	60 0 0	..	0 19 8	..	..	Nutsford, Kate E.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Huia	15	88 0 0	..	7 17 9	..	..	Fielder, E. M.	E2	F	88 0 0	..
Hunua No. 2	9	60 0 0	..	6 6 0	..	..	Keleher, Mary K.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Jordan	16	76 0 0	..	7 6 7	..	5 4 0	Patterson, Annie	..	F	76 0 0	..
Kaimamaku	9	60 0 0	..	6 6 6	..	..	Mackenzie, Rhoda S.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Kaiwaka	18	92 0 0	..	8 11 6	..	..	Ewart, Edmund O.	D4	M	92 0 0	..
Karaka No. 1 and Karaka No. 2	22	118 7 0	..	12 4 0	68 0 3	..	Burton, Percy R.	E4	M	128 8 0	..
Katikati No. 1	15	88 0 0	..	7 1 9	..	..	Chapman, E. N. I. M.	E2	F	88 0 0	..
Katikati No. 3	23	98 12 6	..	55 17 0	..	..	King, Margaret	E3	F	107 0 0	..
Katui	20	82 16 0	..	30 5 5	..	..	Gough, James T.	..	M	82 16 0	..
Kennedy Bay	22	88 16 0	..	11 13 10	..	..	Tooman, Francis	..	M	86 8 0	..
Kerikeri	21	92 4 0	5 0 0	5 19 3	..	..	Hardy, Helena H.	..	F	90 0 0	..
Kirikiriroa	14	68 0 0	..	81 18 0	..	..	Beatty, Annie	Lic.	F	68 0 0	..
Kohekohe	16	76 0 0	..	6 15 0	..	..	Barton, Robert	E2	M	76 0 0	..
Komokorau	16	76 0 0	..	22 5 0	10 0 2	..	Birss, Hannah J.	Lic.	F	76 0 0	..
Lichfield	15	76 0 0	..	6 19 0	..	..	Kells, Isabella F. R.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Mangapiko	12	80 0 0	..	6 1 9	..	..	Monstedt, Anna M.	E4	F	80 0 0	..
Mangawhara	16	91 4 8	..	5 9 11	..	5 4 0	Jane, Annie	E3	F	92 0 0	..
Manukau Heads	25	94 14 6	..	9 11 6	..	..	Bishop, Stanley J.	..	M	99 9 0	..
Matakohe No. 2	17	86 8 0	..	7 3 3	..	..	Cooksey, C.L.	..	F	86 8 0	..
Matamata	14	69 13 4	..	33 13 6	..	..	Edmiston, Jessie H.	E1	F	76 0 0	..
Matapouri	12	64 0 0	..	11 3 2	..	..	Telfer, Mary, L.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Mauku West	13	76 0 0	..	6 14 6	..	..	Glenny, Joseph	D2	M	76 0 0	..
Maungatawhiri Valley	14	76 0 0	..	6 6 6	..	..	Mullins, Francis J.	E3	M	76 0 0	..
Maunu	22	100 0 0		15 17 6	..	..	Millington, Edward	D2	M	100 0 0	..
Mokau	14	86 8 0	..	7 7 3	..	..	Harris, Norman R.	Lic.	M	96 0 0	..
Muriwai	10	64 0 0	..	2 9 4	..	..	Brett, Reginald E.	..	M	64 0 0	..
Ngunguru	24	95 15 0	..	11 4 3	..	..	Giffney, John T.	E2	M	107 0 0	..
Ohinewai	23	89 17 6	..	14 1 10	..	..	Baston, Florence I.	E3	F	103 10 0	..
Ohiwa	16	80 0 0	..	2 17 7	..	..	Hardy, Selina M.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Okahu	11	56 0 0	..	0 6 9	..	..	Walton, Sarah O.	..	F	56 0 0	..
Okiwi	10	72 0 0	..	6 18 7	..	..	Stead, Edwin C.	..	M	72 0 0	..
Omaha	18	88 0 0	..	10 8 4	..	..	Gallie, Ada	E4	F	88 0 0	..
Oparau	11	55 0 0	..	13 18 11	..	..	McChesney, H. H. R.	..	M	60 0 0	..
Opitonui	11	80 13 4	..	5 18 9	..	..	Johnston, William	..	M	80 0 0	..
Opua	22	92 17 6	..	10 1 6	..	..	Anderson, B. C.	E2	F	103 10 0	..
Opuawhanga	13	68 0 0	..	6 5 6	..	..	Bradshaw, I., Mrs.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Oroville	7	56 0 0	..	3 6 9	..	..	Ransbottom, H. V.	..	M	56 0 0	..
Oruaiti	15	82 16 0	..	4 5 0	..	..	Ballance, Violet M.	Lic.	F	92 0 0	..
Otumoetai	19	83 11 4	..	10 16 4	..	..	Bull, Edith	..	F	82 16 0	..
Paemako	15	100 0 0	..	7 3 6	..	..	Garland, Frank W.	E3	M	100 0 0	..
Pakia	26	92 18 6	..	11 5 3	..	..	Young, Ida	..	F	102 12 0	..
Paparimu	12	64 0 0	..	5 18 9	..	..	Higham, Mary A.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Paradise	19	90 0 0	..	14 15 3	..	..	Cliffe, Albert S.	..	M	90 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 1—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Pukekawa	11	72 0 0	..	5 15 9	..	..	McElwain, Olive N.	D4	F	72 0 0	..
Pukerimu	23	90 0 0	..	13 10 0	..	..	Hauesler, E. M. L., Mrs.	E2	F	100 0 0	..
Purua	19	92 0 0	..	15 0 7	..	..	Hawkes, Louisa A.	E3	F	92 0 0	..
Raupo	18	54 0 0	..	4 1 6	210 5 5	..	Stone, Alfred E.	..	M	80 0 0	..
Rawene	24	94 17 6	..	13 6 8	..	..	White, Caroline	D3	F	103 10 0	..
Ruapuke	14	80 0 0	..	14 4 3	..	..	Ariell, Janet I.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Ruatangata East	11	68 0 0	..	5 9 6	..	..	Hawkes, Emily C.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Ruatangata West	27	103 10 0	..	9 17 6	..	..	Hall, Sylvia E.	D2	F	114 0 0	..
Swanson	17	96 0 0	..	7 17 11	..	..	Duncan, Kate	E2	F	96 0 0	..
Tangaihi	15	80 0 0	..	7 3 6	..	..	Bullians, Andrew	..	M	80 0 0	..
Taotaoroa Nos. 1 and 2	23	105 16 2	..	13 1 3	..	..	Edgerley, W. W.	Lic.	M	128 8 0	..
Tara Road	12	60 0 0	..	4 19 0	..	..	Jackson, Edith S. A.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Taupo	20	88 0 0	..	8 3 9	..	..	Archibald, M. R.	D3	F	88 0 0	..
Te Akatea & Waingaro	11	86 8 0	..	2 17 1	..	11 0 0	McGrath, Francis	..	M	86 8 0	..
Te Arai, North & South	22	100 18 5	..	21 13 10	..	..	Webster, Robert S.	..	M	108 0 0	..
Te Puna Point	9	72 0 0	..	4 19 0	..	..	Battersby, Eleanor B.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Te Rahu	15	72 0 0	..	14 5 9	..	..	Hamilton, Josephine	E3	F	72 0 0	..
Tetahi	11	60 0 0	..	1 16 3	..	..	Mandeno, Mary E.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Te Uku	13	64 0 0	..	9 7 9	..	..	Harsant, E. M. N.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Tokatoka No. 2	26	105 0 0	..	10 16 9	..	..	Joyce, Eden H.	E3	F	114 0 0	..
Tryphena	16	80 0 0	..	7 4 3	..	..	Mabbett, Arthur	..	M	80 0 0	..
Turanga Creek No. 2	18	100 0 0	..	7 14 6	..	..	Piggot, Ellen M.	D3	F	100 0 0	..
Waiau	11	72 0 0	..	5 18 9	..	..	Shanahan, M. A.	Lic.	F	72 0 0	..
Waiharara	35	108 6 3	..	22 5 2	..	..	Finch, Thomas	Lic.	M	141 0 0	..
Waikare	13	72 0 0	..	3 10 5	..	..	Colley, Catherine C.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Waiotemarama	9	56 0 0	..	4 17 9	..	..	de Thierry, Virginia	..	F	56 0 0	..
Wairere	21	100 0 0	..	10 10 3	..	..	Crickett, Ada M.	E3	F	100 0 0	..
Waiwera Springs	19	85 11 6	..	7 11 6	..	..	Stevenson, Jane E. B.	..	F	82 16 0	..
Whakahara	12	68 0 0	..	1 6 1	..	..	Hyatt, Alice S.	E2	F	68 0 0	..
Whangaripo	14	76 0 0	..	6 10 0	..	..	Leech, Joshua S.	E4*	M	76 0 0	..
Whangaroa North	15	84 0 0	..	16 0 5	..	..	Conway, Mabel E.	E3	F	84 0 0	..
Wharehine	10	56 0 0	..	5 3 9	..	..	Dudding, Alice M.	..	F	56 0 0	..
Woodlands	14	70 0 0	..	0 3 6	15 0 8	..	Allison, David A. B.	..	M	76 0 0	..
Kaurihohore	18	81 8 0	..	8 7 8	..	..	Moore, Minnie L.	E4	F	92 0 0	..
Awanga	11	62 13 4	..	2 3 0	..	..	Le Roy, Daisy C.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Mangapehi	21	66 7 4	..	..	3 6 10	..	Hayson, B. W.	..	M	90 0 0	..
Mahoenui	10	44 13 4	..	..	..	..	Blackett, Isabella H.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Makarau & Tahekeroa	19	92 0 9	..	13 15 3	..	..	Armstrong, Annie	..	F	99 7 2	..
Papamoa	18	37 6 8	..	2 7 6	21 4 7	..	Murray, R. B., Mrs.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Churchill	16	20 4 8	..	1 14 6	..	..	Macdonald, Sarah E.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Whangamarino	10	15 13 4	..	1 11 6	..	..	Bree, Lucy M.	..	F	60 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Araparara and Mangakura	29	153 12 0	20 0 0	16 9 10	..	..	McElroy, John	E3	M	153 12 0	20
Arapohue	33	118 7 6	..	15 3 6	..	..	Finlayson, J. M. M., Mrs.	E2	F	135 0 0	..
Ararua	28	128 0 0	18 6 8	29 5 10	240 0 0	..	Brownlee, James L.	E4	M	128 0 0	..
Ardmore	23	117 10 0	..	9 16 9	..	..	Muir, Minnie	E2	F	117 10 0	..
Avoca	22	107 0 0	20 0 0	9 10 0	..	..	Hook, Alfred C.	E4	M	107 0 0	20
Awanui	31	128 0 0	..	15 11 0	..	..	Hudson, John H.	D2	M	128 0 0	..
Awatuna and Marlborough	22	118 0 0	20 0 0	13 9 2	..	..	Reynolds, Arthur E.	..	M	111 15 8	20
Awitu Central	21	103 10 0	..	8 7 3	..	..	Lorking, Walter H.	E2	M	103 10 0	..
Awitu No. 2	22	113 17 6	20 0 0	10 9 5	..	..	Cruickshank, Jemima	D4	F	110 10 0	20
Brookside	24	114 0 0	20 0 0	9 15 0	..	..	Usher, Agnes	E3	F	114 0 0	20
Dome Valley	25	114 0 0	..	19 0 2	..	..	Heney, Annie, Mrs.	E2*	F	114 0 0	..
Elstow	24	103 10 0	20 0 0	11 0 0	5 7 6	..	Fraser, Anne B.	D3	F	103 10 0	20
Fairburn's Road and Takahue	27	134 9 0	20 0 0	20 14 2	..	..	Turbott, Thomas	Lic.	M	149 8 0	20
Goodwood	26	131 10 0	20 0 0	10 14 9	..	..	Nixon, Elizabeth A.	D2	F	131 10 0	20
Gordon	24	117 10 0	..	11 7 5	..	..	Ramson, F. S.	D4	M	117 10 0	..
Greerton	22	117 10 0	20 0 0	9 13 9	..	..	Brain, Alice J.	E3	F	117 10 0	20
Gumtown	18	114 0 0	20 0 0	17 16 11	..	..	Hughes, Wilfred L.	D3	M	114 0 0	20
Hastings	29	123 12 6	..	14 15 6	..	..	Moores, Peter	D1	M	131 10 0	..
Hautapu	22	117 10 0	20 0 0	9 16 9	..	..	Harper, Eva M.	E2	F	117 10 0	20
Herekino	29	108 15 0	20 0 0	13 13 2	..	..	Squire, Donald S. B.	E3	M	117 10 0	20
Horseshoe Bush	26	128 0 0	20 0 0	10 15 6	..	..	Wilson, William C.	D3	M	128 0 0	20
Hoteo North	16	110 10 0	20 0 0	8 6 9	..	..	Vincent, Louisa	E2	F	110 10 0	20
Huanui	19	107 0 0	20 0 0	8 10 6	..	..	Marshall, Leslie C.	E2	M	107 0 0	20
Hukanui	26	124 10 0	20 0 0	16 1 9	..	..	Sutton, Elizabeth	E2	F	124 10 0	20
Hukatere	21	107 0 0	20 0 0	21 1 0	..	..	Mackay, T. E. A.	D4	M	107 0 0	20
Kaikohe	24	114 0 0	20 0 0	9 2 0	..	..	Maxwell, Marion	E2	F	114 0 0	20
Kaipara Flats	22	103 10 0	20 0 0	9 7 0	..	..	Quinn, Elizabeth C.	E2	F	103 10 0	20
Kaitaia	24	98 1 8	..	14 1 0	..	..	Dyer, Robert C.	D1	M	107 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Kaitara	26	128 0 0	..	10 15 6	..	..	Hawkes, Annie E. ..	E3	F	128 0 0	..
Karamu and Ngahinepouri	28	136 16 0	..	12 14 0	..	..	Attwood, Frederick C.	D4	M	136 16 0	..
Kariaotahi	24	124 10 0	..	9 12 9	..	..	McGee, Maxwell ..	E2	F	124 10 0	..
Kauaeranga Valley ..	26	117 10 0	20 0 0	6 6 4	..	2 12 0	Jones, Griffith R. ..	E3	M	124 10 0	20
Kimihia	29	114 17 6	20 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	Browne, Lilian M. ..	D2	F	128 0 0	20
Komata	27	121 0 0	20 0 0	8 6 2	..	19 10 0	Pickett, James A. ..	E5	M	121 0 0	20
Mahurangi Heads and Mullet Point	17	128 8 0	..	16 3 0	..	..	Caddy, Edward W. B.	D3	M	128 8 0	..
Mahurangi Heads West and Huhue	26	145 4 0	20 0 0	10 17 0	..	..	Boden, William J. ..	D4	M	145 4 0	20
Mangatete	33	138 7 6	20 0 0	32 6 10	45 3 5	..	Cooper, Charles W.	D4*	M	141 0 0	20
Mangawai Beach ..	33	138 10 0	20 0 0	13 0 6	..	..	Roberts, John F. ..	D3	M	141 0 0	20
Maraetai and Ness Valley	16	124 4 0	..	9 18 5	..	..	Hughes, Herbert B.	C4	M	124 4 0	..
Maramarua and Waitakaruru	24	121 11 0	18 6 8	9 15 3	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..
Mareretu	30	121 0 0	20 0 0	24 17 6	..	..	Hueston, Janie ..	E2	F	121 0 0	20
Mata and Ruakaka ..	28	143 2 0	20 0 0	10 16 2	..	..	Murdoch, Alfred J.	E3	M	149 8 0	20
Mataburu Nos. 1 and 2	27	157 16 0	20 0 0	12 6 3	88 7 3	..	Ansley, Arthur F. T.	D2	M	157 16 0	20
Miranda and Kaiawa	19	145 4 0	20 0 0	9 1 0	..	..	Murdoch, Albert ..	E2	M	145 4 0	20
Motukaraka ..	23	103 10 0	..	40 6 6	..	..	Rudall, John H. ..	E3	M	103 10 0	..
Netherton	32	124 10 0	20 0 0	14 1 6	..	..	Wilson, Sophia ..	E2	F	135 0 0	20
Ohaeawai	28	114 0 0	20 0 0	11 11 0	..	..	Robinson, E. A. ..	D3	F	114 0 0	20
Orua Bay	24	107 0 0	20 0 0	20 7 6	..	..	Gledhill, Eunice A.	E2	F	107 0 0	20
Oruru	27	114 0 0	..	14 11 3	..	..	Berry, L. M., Mrs.	E2	F	114 0 0	..
Otaika	23	117 10 0	20 0 0	11 4 11	..	..	Davis, Elizabeth ..	E2	F	117 10 0	20
Otara	25	124 10 0	20 0 0	9 18 9	..	..	Barber, George ..	E1	M	124 10 0	20
Oxford	42	135 12 6	20 0 0	18 11 8	..	..	Taylor, Mary H. ..	E2	F	146 0 0	20
Pakiri	27	131 10 0	20 0 0	11 5 3	..	..	Masson, William ..	D3	M	131 10 0	20
Papakura Valley No. 1	19	103 10 0	..	9 3 5	..	..	Beale, Arundel M. ..	C2	F	103 10 0	..
Papakura Valley No. 2	17	121 0 0	20 0 0	8 15 1	..	..	Jones, Thomas R. ..	D2	M	121 0 0	20
Parkhurst	28	131 10 0	20 0 0	11 19 3	..	..	Coad, Emma M. ..	D2	F	131 10 0	20
Paterangi	27	112 5 0	..	11 2 8	..	..	Bright, Aimée D. ..	E1	F	121 0 0	..
Pollock	21	117 10 0	..	11 3 9	..	..	Fraser, Jessie A. ..	E2	F	117 10 0	..
Pongakawa.. ..	23	107 0 0	20 0 0	10 5 6	..	..	Barlow, Gertrude E.	E2	F	107 0 0	20
Pukeatua	19	103 10 0	20 0 0	8 5 0	..	..	Shannon, Catherine	E3	F	103 10 0	20
Pukete	19	114 0 0	..	15 6 0	..	..	Stephenson, E. W.	D3	M	114 0 0	..
Punakitere	35	122 0 0	20 0 0	42 3 3	..	..	Matthews, George H.	E3	M	139 0 0	20
Pungaere and Inumea	25	145 4 0	20 0 0	14 0 1	..	..	Kenny, Arthur A. ..	D3	M	145 4 0	20
Purerua	20	103 10 0	20 0 0	13 10 4	..	..	Roberts, Charles ..	D4	M	103 10 0	20
Purua No. 2 ..	22	96 6 0	20 0 0	2 8 6	..	..	Hamilton, Gordon K.	..	M	96 6 0	20
Rangiahua and Upper Waihou	28	157 16 0	20 0 0	24 2 9	..	..	Downard, H. J. F.	D3	M	157 16 0	20
Rangiriri	33	121 5 0	20 0 0	29 8 7	..	..	Henry, Margaret ..	E1	F	136 0 0	20
Red Hill	24	107 0 0	20 0 0	17 13 0	..	6 0 0	Smith, Frank H. ..	D2	M	107 0 0	20
Ruapekapeka East and Ruapekapeka West	30	163 1 0	20 0 0	306 5 0	..	..	Crawford, Hugh W.	E3	M	162 0 0	20
Tairua Block ..	25	121 0 0	20 0 0	20 19 0	..	..	Catran, James G. ..	E3	M	121 0 0	20
Tangiteroria and Tangihua	22	136 16 0	..	2 2 1	..	..	Doull, John S. ..	D3	M	136 16 0	..
Tangihua No. 2 ..	24	107 0 0	20 0 0	10 18 0	..	..	Teesdale, Jacob T.	E3	M	107 0 0	20
Taraunui	17	93 3 0	20 0 0	7 13 9	..	..	McKay, Farquhar J.	..	M	93 3 0	20
Tatarariki	28	121 0 0	..	11 5 9	..	..	Laing, Arthur E. ..	D3	M	121 0 0	..
Tauhoa	25	124 10 0	..	14 0 8	..	..	Walker, Louisa F.	D2	F	124 10 0	..
Tawhare	23	107 17 6	20 0 0	9 18 3	..	..	Aubin, Lilian A. ..	E3	F	114 0 0	20
Te Aroha West ..	26	107 1 0	20 0 0	10 5 8	..	..	Bell, Alexander ..	..	M	102 12 0	20
Te Moari	31	131 10 0	..	17 10 9	..	..	Gerring, Albert ..	E2	M	131 10 0	..
Te Pahi No. 1 ..	22	103 10 0	20 0 0	13 5 1	..	..	Barlow, Miriam V.	E2	F	103 10 0	20
Titirangi	24	128 0 0	..	17 11 0	..	..	Totman, Leonard W.	E3	M	128 0 0	..
Tuakau	29	124 10 0	..	106 19 3	..	..	Smart, David L. ..	D2	M	124 10 0	..
Turanga Creek No. 1	26	117 10 0	..	16 18 5	..	..	Bedford, Bernard ..	E2	M	121 0 0	..
Waharoa	31	127 2 6	..	12 1 9	..	..	Moore-Jones, H. J.	D2	M	135 0 0	..
Waikumete ..	42	140 2 0	20 0 0	52 11 10	..	..	Hosking, George F. C.	E1	M	149 0 0	20
Waimamaku Valley ..	29	121 0 0	..	23 17 11	..	..	Tobin, Charles E. O.	D3	M	121 0 0	..
Wainui	26	115 15 0	..	67 9 10	..	..	Wills, Ella ..	E2	F	121 0 0	..
Waiomio	21	93 3 0	20 0 0	5 18 5	..	20 5 0	Goosman, John G. ..	Lic.	M	103 10 0	20
Waiotahi	27	117 10 0	20 0 0	10 7 9	..	..	Dean, William F. ..	E3	M	117 10 0	20
Waipipi	34	126 7 6	..	16 17 9	..	..	Meiklejohn, James T.	B2	M	139 0 0	..
Waipu Upper ..	33	136 12 6	..	35 2 9	..	..	McKay, Donald A.	E3	M	141 0 0	..
Wairoa South ..	24	107 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 6	..	..	Smith, Margaret J.	E2	F	107 0 0	20
Waitangi	30	131 10 0	20 0 0	11 5 9	..	..	Bayly, Jessie J.	D1	F	131 10 0	20
Walton	20	114 0 0	20 0 0	9 2 6	8 17 6	..	Gribble, Charles ..	E1	M	114 0 0	20
Wayby	26	131 10 0	..	11 11 1	..	..	McGee, Helen ..	E2	F	131 10 0	..
Wellsford	21	117 10 0	20 0 0	9 13 10	..	..	Potter, Ethel M. ..	D2	F	117 10 0	20
Whangapoua ..	19	107 0 0	20 0 0	9 18 10	..	..	Lough, Frederic ..	E2	M	107 0 0	20

(1) Vacant during month of December.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Wharekawa	14	96 6 0	20 0 0	5 2 9	..	..	Harvey, Roderick M.	..	M	96 6 0	20
Whatawhata ..	26	124 10 0	..	11 0 3	..	..	Bowen, Rosanna ..	D1	F	124 10 0	..
Ngararatunua ..	21	102 12 6	20 0 0	22 3 6	..	..	Elliott, Margaret J.	E3	F	103 10 0	20
Eureka	21	62 17 9	13 6 8	3 3 0	31 13 3	..	Bell, Lucy ..	..	F	93 3 0	20
Okaihau No. 2 and Utakura Valley	22	89 2 6	15 0 0	19 10 7	..	6 10 0	Robinson, Ernest T.	..	M	115 11 3	20
Pouto	25	71 4 4	12 9 5	2 11 4	12 12 0	..	Robertson, James ..	D2	M	117 10 0	20
Waiheke Central and Fleming's	26	139 19 0	20 0 0	9 16 0	..	..	Broun, James S. ..	D4	M	145 4 0	20
Waitoa	23	53 4 8	10 0 0	4 6 0	318 9 2	..	Maclean, Charles ..	D2	M	107 0 0	20
Pakaru and Scoria Flat	24	118 15 0	..	12 2 9	..	..	Long, Edgar R. ..	E4*	M	132 12 0	..
Otoroa and Takou ..	26	93 5 10	..	4 6 7	16 12 2	..	Judkins, William E.	E4	M	145 4 0	20
Ohango	27	26 14 0	..	4 6 8	122 10 2	..	Rogers, Cornelius J.	..	M	112 1 0	20(1)
GRADE 3.											
Ahuroa Nos. 1 and 2	37	171 12 0	20 0 0	45 10 7	0 6 8	..	Day, Arthur E. ..	D3	M	171 12 0	20
Alexandra	43	146 13 4	..	17 7 3	..	..	Arey, Sarah B. ..	E1	HF	140 0 0	..
							Woonton, A. M., Mrs.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Golden Cross ..	15	145 13 4	20 0 0	8 6 0	..	..	Blow, Harold I. ..	E3	M	139 0 0	20
Harrisville	32	143 0 0	..	12 19 0	..	..	Hill, Alfred E. ..	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Hikutaia	43	159 13 4	..	17 11 9	..	..	Walters, Ernest J. ..	D2	M	153 0 0	..
Hobsonville ..	34	137 0 0	..	39 7 10	..	..	Fenwick, Herbert ..	D4	M	137 0 0	..
Houhora	40	137 0 0	20 0 0	36 13 0	32 0 6	..	Harvey, John H. ..	D4	M	137 0 0	20
Hukerenui South ..	45	204 15 7	..	24 11 3	..	..	Joll, William A. ..	D2	HM	147 0 0	..
							Bates, Daisy M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hunua	30	135 17 2	..	25 14 8	..	..	Ingram, William N.	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Katikati No. 2 ..	41	147 0 0	..	40 13 2	..	..	Boswell, James ..	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Kiripaka	38	151 0 0	20 0 0	33 16 2	..	..	Rogers, Thomas ..	E2	M	151 0 0	20
Lucas Creek ..	38	137 0 0	20 0 0	31 0 0	..	..	Flatt, Caroline J. ..	E2	F	137 0 0	20
Mangapai Nos. 1 and 2	34	169 4 0	20 0 0	42 9 3	..	..	Lee, Wesley ..	D2	M	169 4 0	20
Matakohe	34	143 0 0	..	31 12 10	..	..	Tooman, George ..	E2	M	143 0 0	..
Maungatapere ..	32	142 0 0	..	14 19 7	..	..	Udy, Annie ..	E2	F	142 0 0	..
Maungatautari ..	33	143 0 0	20 0 0	33 10 3	..	..	Atkins, Harry ..	D4	M	143 0 0	20
Okaihau	32	151 0 0	..	32 18 7	..	..	Gray, Daniel ..	D2	M	151 0 0	..
Okoroire	28	137 0 0	..	55 2 0	..	..	Murray, James B. ..	D1	M	137 0 0	..
Ongarue	19	153 0 0	..	6 16 6	..	..	Collis, William F. ..	D3	M	153 0 0	20
Opouriao North ..	40	143 0 0	..	17 6 6	..	..	Somerville, George A.	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Opouriao South ..	32	137 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 9	..	..	Hill, John H. ..	D3	M	137 0 0	20
Paiaka and Pah ..	43	183 12 0	20 0 0	17 1 2	..	..	Koller, Frederick R.	D2	M	183 12 0	20
Paparata	29	143 0 0	..	11 19 6	..	..	Worsley, George A.	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Parua Bay No. 1 and Owhiwa	32	164 8 0	20 0 0	16 18 0	..	..	Hogwood, Robert ..	E2	M	164 8 0	20
Patumahoe ..	47	189 0 0	..	21 5 1	..	..	Graham, James ..	D2	HM	149 0 0	..
							Sergeant, Blanche E.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Puni	36	155 0 0	..	14 18 6	..	..	Pilkington, W. A. ..	D3	M	155 0 0	..
Raglan	40	145 0 0	..	70 17 8	50 11 0	..	Blackett, George ..	D2	M	145 0 0	..
Rangiaohia ..	32	139 0 0	..	12 16 0	..	..	Phillips, John S. ..	D2	M	139 0 0	..
Rawhia and Umawera	27	166 16 0	20 0 0	6 7 1	..	11 0 0	Hook, Percy J. ..	E3	M	166 16 0	20
Riverhead	34	137 0 0	20 0 0	20 2 3	..	..	Sinclair, Elizabeth	D2	F	137 0 0	20
Tamahere	47	189 0 0	..	36 18 3	..	..	Jaffrey, Henry C. ..	D2	HM	149 0 0	..
							Bayliss, Louisa E. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Taupaki	34	145 0 0	20 0 0	14 15 9	..	..	Judkins, Alfred J. T.	D2	M	145 0 0	20
Te Kowhai	32	145 0 0	..	18 6 5	..	..	Gillespie, William A.	D2	M	145 0 0	..
Te Mata	42	193 0 0	..	34 15 9	..	..	Gibson, Henry T. ..	D2	HM	153 0 0	..
							Hill, Winifred M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Te Pahi No. 2 ..	39	143 0 0	20 0 0	46 18 11	..	..	Hare, Frederick W.	D2	M	143 0 0	20
Te Puke No. 2 and Te Matai	28	164 8 0	20 0 0	11 10 3	..	2 0 0	Reid, Robert T. ..	E3	M	164 8 0	20
Te Puna	41	151 0 0	20 0 0	67 0 6	..	..	Cooney, Hugh O. ..	D3	M	151 0 0	20
Te Rore	31	137 0 0	20 0 0	12 7 9	..	..	Sutton, James ..	E2	M	137 0 0	20
Tokatoka No. 1 ..	35	151 0 0	..	15 16 6	..	..	Gelling, William M.	D2	M	151 0 0	..
Victoria Valley ..	34	147 0 0	20 0 0	15 10 0	..	..	Downard, F. N. R.	D3	M	147 0 0	20
Waihopo	52	170 13 4	20 0 0	32 19 11	33 1 8	..	Wooller, Harold J.	D3	HM	137 0 0	20
							Paisley, Mary ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waimate	34	139 0 0	..	38 3 0	..	..	May, William J. ..	D2	M	139 0 0	..
Waiorongomai ..	32	149 0 0	..	21 17 3	..	10 0 0	Power, Edward A. ..	E1	M	149 0 0	..
Waiotahi Creek ..	37	143 0 0	20 0 0	19 18 7	..	..	Pascoe, Ada ..	E2	F	143 0 0	20
Waipu North River ..	33	136 0 0	..	13 5 9	..	..	McKay, Annie I. ..	E2	F	136 0 0	..
Waiwera	31	149 0 0	11 13 4	12 18 3	173 6 10	0 9 9	Johns, William E.	E2	M	149 0 0	20
Whananaki ..	42	189 0 0	..	16 0 6	..	..	Walker, T. H. A. ..	D3	HM	149 0 0	..
							Downard, Edith J. R.	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Whangarei Heads ..	28	114 3 4	..	16 7 0	..	..	Graham, William G.	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Woodside	41	143 15 0	..	24 12 2	..	..	Mellsop, E. L., Mrs.	E2	F	140 0 0	..
Maropiu	33	29 6 6	..	..	20 10 10	..	Ingerson, William L.	..	M	126 18 0	20

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(1) Not provided by Department.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 4.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Buckland	46	237 0 0	..	39 3 3	..	..	Wily, Harry H. D.	D1	HM	157 0 0	..
							Waddingham, F. M.	D4*	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Dacre's and Ti Point	46	189 12 0	20 0 0	59 10 4	..	..	Smith, George H.	D3	M	189 12 0	20
Drury	46	243 0 0	..	17 12 0	..	..	McNaughton, J. D.	D1	HM	163 0 0	..
							Smythe, M. E. C. ..	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
East Tamaki ..	43	241 0 0	..	41 7 11	..	..	Short, Arthur ..	D1	HM	161 0 0	..
							Roberts, Inez M. ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Flat Bush	41	236 0 0	..	32 16 6	..	..	Tidmarsh, Henry H.	D2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Day, Florence M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Grahamtown and Parua Bay No. 2	43	193 4 0	20 0 0	17 9 0	..	..	Byles, Frank R. ..	D2	M	193 4 0	20
Howick	45	240 0 0	..	48 15 3	..	..	Andrew, Henry P. ..	D1	HM	160 0 0	..
							Short, Emma M. ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hukerenui North ..	48	238 0 0	..	43 3 9	..	..	Harris, Samuel ..	D2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Greenwood, Ella ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kaeo	41	237 0 0	..	17 18 0	..	..	Moor, William J. ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Matthews, A. R. ..	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Maketu	43	226 0 0	..	16 9 10	..	..	Kelly, Elizabeth ..	E2	HF	146 0 0	..
							Cooper, Muriel ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mamaku	49	239 0 0	10 0 0	18 19 0	411 9 6	..	Cahill, William J. ..	D2	HM	159 0 0	..
							Dean, M. A. I. G. ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mangere	42	228 15 0	..	127 8 7	..	..	Clark, Charles W. ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Pegler, Lydia ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mangonui	32	236 0 0	..	13 11 9	..	..	Ballance, Alfred C.	E2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Sandford, Rosie A.	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Marua	46	242 0 0	..	17 12 9	..	..	Pocock, George H.	D1	HM	162 0 0	..
							Stubbs, Margaret M.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Maungakaramea ..	54	242 0 0	..	89 12 7	..	..	Lamb, William O.	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Dudding, Catherine	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mayfield	42	238 0 0	..	186 1 1	..	..	Wilson, George ..	D1	HM	158 0 0	..
							Burnard, Evelyn C.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
New Lynn	45	242 0 0	..	31 2 1	..	..	Waygood, James E.	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Wilson, Mary J. K.	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Omahu	51	243 0 0	20 0 0	18 19 0	..	..	Moon, Mark H. ..	D2	HM	163 0 0	20
							Ingram, Dorothea R.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Onewhero	44	236 0 0	..	28 10 5	16 5 3	..	Miller, A. T. A. ..	E2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Bell, Lilian E. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Otaua	45	242 0 0	..	16 16 9	..	..	Selby, Johnson ..	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Rogers, Johanna ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Paparoa	50	237 0 0	..	172 2 0	..	..	Law, Norman H. S.	D1	HM	157 0 0	..
							Grant, Helen D. ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pokeno	41	240 0 0	..	27 5 8	..	..	Lippiatt, George ..	A2	HM	160 0 0	..
							Young, Lillian ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Port Albert	44	240 0 0	..	45 0 1	..	..	Reid, George B. ..	E1	HM	160 0 0	..
							Caddy, Ethel B. ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Puhoi	45	238 0 0	..	43 0 7	..	..	Chappell, William ..	D2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Keaney, Annie ..	E2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pukekohe East ..	42	253 0 0	..	16 12 6	..	..	Wilson, Janet ..	D1	HF	148 0 0	..
							Vincent, E. M. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Wilcox, Elizabeth J.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Ramarama ..	46	239 0 0	..	104 8 6	..	..	Ramsay, James B.	C2	HM	159 0 0	..
							Thorpe, Lydia E. G.	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Tairua	54	241 0 0	..	26 8 0	..	..	Daly, Michael F. ..	D1	HM	161 0 0	..
							McRae, Edith A. ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Tamaki West ..	53	245 0 0	..	34 15 8	..	2 0 0	Gatenby, William J.	B1	HM	165 0 0	..
							Bongard, Emily ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Te Pua	36	238 0 0	20 0 0	24 3 2	..	..	Miller, James ..	D3	HM	158 0 0	20
							Stewart, Mary A. ..	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Wade	51	227 0 0	20 0 0	19 11 2	..	..	Longmore, Frances	E1	HF	147 0 0	20
							Hodge, Millicent M.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waipu Central ..	43	240 0 0	..	24 13 4	..	..	Hall, William H. V.	D2	HM	160 0 0	..
							Ramson, May ..	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Wairanga and Tangoao	46	189 12 0	20 0 0	72 6 11	18 8 6	6 10 0	Hutton, Robert G.	D3	M	189 12 0	20
Whakapara ..	46	236 0 0	..	20 7 9	..	..	Kysh, Frederick W.	D1	HM	156 0 0	..
							Bell, Marion M. ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Whangarata ..	35	238 0 0	..	44 16 2	..	..	Rapson, George W.	D2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Johnston, Mary J.	E2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Birkdale	47	251 5 0	..	18 0 3	..	..	Brook, Julian ..	D1	HM	166 5 0	..
							Vellenoweth, Jessie	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Bombay	52	261 13 4	..	89 12 6	..	..	Cooper, Charles ..	D1	HM	177 10 0	..
							Robertshaw, Mary A.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Clevedon	70	260 0 0	..	30 15 11	..	..	Jameson, Frank ..	D1	HM	175 0 0	..
							Harper, Georgina C.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Henderson	75	256 5 0	..	156 13 6	..	..	Innes, Joseph L. ..	D1	HM	171 5 0	..
							Casey, Clara E. ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..

TABLE NO. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 5—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d				£ s. d.	£
Kaukapakapa ..	58	257 10 0	30 0 0	118 16 9	..	..	Murray, George W.	D1	HM	172 10 0	30
							Baird, Roberta E. A.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kawhia	54	262 10 0	30 0 0	37 0 6	..	17 10 0	Durham, Harry J.	D2	HM	177 10 0	30(1)
							Coady, Ellen ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kibikihi	68	266 5 0	..	155 18 5	..	..	Perry, Arthur M. ..	D1	HM	181 5 0	..
							Hamilton, Lucy ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kirikiri	63	265 0 0	..	44 7 3	..	..	Renwick, James W.	D1	HM	180 0 0	..
							Driver, Maud E. ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Manawaru	67	267 10 0	15 0 0	51 2 2	450 11 3	..	Keaney, John J. ..	D1	HM	182 10 0	..
							Phipps, Alice R. ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Marsh Meadows ..	46	237 3 4	30 0 0	19 5 6	..	..	Allely, Margaret J.	E1	HF	153 0 0	30
							Roche, Emily ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Matakana	46	251 14 2	..	21 9 9	..	..	Dunning, Alex. C...	D2	HM	168 15 0	..
							May, Ethel M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Maungaturoto ..	63	252 10 0	..	338 18 0	174 15 6	8 5 0	Perkins, Edward ..	D2	HM	172 10 0	..
							Clarke, Lillian F. ..	Lic.	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Mercer	56	250 0 0	..	20 1 6	..	..	Edwards, Charles T.	D1	HM	170 0 0	..
							Mahon, Rose M. ..	Lic.	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Morrinsville ..	74	268 15 0	..	40 14 9	..	..	Campbell, D. R. F.	D1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Cullens, Emily ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Ohaupo	55	261 5 0	..	72 3 10	..	..	Colhoun, John S. ..	D1	HM	176 5 0	..
							Downard, E. C. G.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Pakuranga	63	260 0 0	..	38 15 9	..	..	Green, William ..	D2	HM	175 0 0	..
							Crawford, Maud M.	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Piriaka	41	250 0 0	..	21 4 9	155 12 5	..	Mason, Herbert ..	B1	HM	170 0 0	..
							Bond, Ethel E. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Puriri	66	260 0 0	..	99 9 11	..	..	Vos, James A. ..	E1	HM	175 0 0	..
							Fisher, Nellie W. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Russell	52	248 15 0	..	36 18 2	..	..	Darby, Edward J...	D2	HM	166 5 0	..
							Earle, Jessie ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Taupiri	65	265 0 0	..	103 17 11	..	..	Cox, James T. G. ..	D1	HM	180 0 0	..
							Hall, Laura L. ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Te Puke	68	267 10 0	..	32 16 0	..	..	Bishoprick, Charles	D1	HM	182 10 0	..
							Findlay, Mary M. ..	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Totara	55	250 19 9	..	31 10 9	..	..	Read, Thomas ..	D2	HM	171 5 0	..
							Holder, Gertrude B.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Turua	47	255 0 0	30 0 0	19 11 0	..	..	Wernham, W. J. ..	C1	HM	170 0 0	30
							Rees, Bertha L. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waikiekie East and West	54	204 0 0	..	39 16 2	..	..	Priestley, Maurice..	D2	M	204 0 0	..
Waiuku	72	265 0 0	..	40 11 11	..	..	Harris, Richard J.	D1	HM	180 0 0	..
							Gillibrand, Winifred	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Woodhill	59	261 5 0	..	22 18 8	..	..	Jones, Thomas A. ..	D2	HM	176 5 0	..
							Richards, Nora ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Cambridge West ..	75	293 15 0	..	41 19 11	..	..	Dean, James ..	D1	HM	198 15 0	..
							Duffus, Elizabeth P.	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Kamo	91	315 8 4	..	135 12 0	..	2 0 0	Heward, Humphrey	D1	HM	213 15 0	..
							Johnston, Margaret	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Kawakawa	72	276 15 0	..	24 13 3	..	..	Davidson, George A.	D1	HM	191 5 0	..
							Gilmore, Nellie ..	..	Mis.	85 10 0	..
Kohukohu	77	294 11 5	..	35 18 9	..	..	Cox, William L. ..	D1	HM	203 15 0	..
							Gavey, Rose L. ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Kuaotunu	76	287 10 0	..	34 14 6	..	..	La Prelle, John ..	D1	HM	192 10 0	..
							Carter, Annie ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Lake Takapuna ..	74	296 5 0	..	30 9 3	..	..	Hames, Luther ..	D1	HM	201 5 0	..
							Tidd, Emily E. ..	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Mangere Bridge ..	74	257 10 0	30 0 0	27 3 0	..	..	Woodward, L., Mrs.	E1	HF	162 10 0	30
							Kendon, Eleanor G.	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Otorohanga ..	92	288 10 10	..	34 11 2	..	..	Lowe, Francis E. ..	E2	HM	197 10 0	..
							Browne, Edith B. ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Owharoa	85	286 5 0	..	32 4 6	..	..	Elmsly, Frederick ..	E2	HM	191 5 0	..
							Carson, Margaret E.	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Panmure	56	296 5 0	..	22 15 3	..	..	May, Thomas L. ..	D1	HM	201 5 0	..
							Ball, Eleanor ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Papatoitoi	81	301 5 0	..	137 8 6	..	..	Sumner, John W. ..	D1	HM	206 5 0	..
							Cardno, Elizabeth..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Te Awamutu ..	74	293 15 0	..	26 16 6	..	..	Forde, Herbert E. ..	D1	HM	198 15 0	..
							Mitchell, M. G. F.	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Waihou	70	291 5 0	..	31 9 2	..	..	Russell, David ..	D1	HM	196 5 0	..
							Kitching, Lydia E.	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Waitekauri ..	59	287 10 0	..	36 18 3	..	..	Rice, Thomas D. ..	D1	HM	192 10 0	..
							Smith, Gertrude I.	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..

(1) Not provided by Department.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued*.

AUCKLAND—*continued*.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 6—*continued*.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Whakatane ..	66	286 15 0	..	32 8 9	..	..	Booth, Frederick ..	E1	HM	201 5 0	..
							Tilly, Maggie ..	..	Mis.	85 10 0	..
Pukekohe W., D.H.S.	80	300 0 0	30 0 0	45 8 6	400 0 0	..	Flavell, Dennis R. ..	D2	HM	205 0 0	30
							Roberts, William P.	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Hamlin, Althea S. O.	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Aoroa	109	350 14 0	..	129 13 3	..	..	Ellis, Howard J. S.	D1	HM	220 14 0	..
							Brown, Sarah E. ..	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							McCarthy, W. M. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Hamilton East ..	107	359 16 0	..	361 0 9	..	..	Stevens, Percy E. ..	D1	HM	219 16 0	..
							Hill, Lydia M. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Cussen, Eily B. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Hikurangi	113	365 2 0	..	49 8 4	..	..	Rust, Alexander M.	D1	HM	220 2 0	..
							Wilson, Evelyn ..	E1	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Crosby, Edward ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Kaihu	100	355 4 0	..	252 19 1	..	..	Hamilton, Robert J.	A2	HM	217 14 0	..
							Fraser, Lucy S. M.	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Gaze, Julia A. M. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Mercury Bay ..	87	361 16 0	..	66 7 10	..	..	Warn, John M. ..	D1	HM	216 16 0	..
							Patterson, Ada M. ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Lowe, Jessie L. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Mount Roskill ..	106	346 16 0	..	40 13 10	..	..	O'Donoghue, Denis	B1	HM	216 16 0	..
							Newbegin, Annie ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Scott, Charles E. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
Ngaruawahia ..	106	373 12 0	..	45 0 1	..	..	Warren, Francis ..	D1	HM	218 12 0	..
							Brook, Ann E. ..	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Ashby, Nina M. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Papakura	83	374 4 0	..	30 6 9	..	..	Jones, David W. ..	D1	HM	219 4 0	..
							Gillespie, C. E. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Whitmore, Ella J. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Warkworth	91	351 11 0	..	170 2 3	..	..	Philips, Henry W. C.	D1	HM	215 6 0	..
							Goldsworthy, E. M.	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Shaw, Jessie C. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Dargaville	171	490 5 4	..	234 14 9	..	..	Ormiston, Edward N.	D1	HM	228 16 0	..
							Gaze, Charlotte M.	E3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Allen, Harriette M.	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Morley, Sylvia W. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Riddell, Edith R. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Driving Creek ..	122	398 14 11	..	37 6 6	..	..	Hyatt, Henry R. ..	D1	HM	224 6 0	..
							Nixon, Amelia M. ..	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Daldy, Helen J. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Davy, Edmund B. ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Ellerslie	134	410 16 0	..	54 13 10	..	..	Wooller, Joseph ..	D1	HM	225 16 0	..
							Goldsworthy, C. G.	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Bower, Eva ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
Helensville ..	130	397 19 10	..	104 4 6	..	..	Hill, Arthur J. ..	D1	HM	227 18 0	..
							Sinclair, Ellen E. ..	D3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Worth, Beatrice C. C.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Scott, Margaret R.	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Huntly	122	411 15 0	..	163 19 5	..	..	Elliot, James ..	C1	HM	225 10 0	..
							Millington, Ellen ..	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							McKinnon, R. A. ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Melville, Isabelle ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Rotorua	155	414 14 0	..	44 11 0	..	..	Webber, Joseph W.	D2	HM	229 14 0	..
							Murrish, Charlotte	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Hill, Ida	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
Tararu	128	393 19 1	30 0 0	52 0 3	..	..	Newton, William H.	D1	HM	230 18 0	30
							Cooke, Violet M. ..	E3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Black, Annie C. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Floyd, Alfred B. ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
Tauranga	152	482 4 11	..	934 11 5	3 10 0	13 0 0	Semadeni, Casper A.	C1	HM	230 6 0	..
							Roberts, Mary E. ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Allely, Sarah M. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Joll, Emily S. L. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Skinner, Percy F. ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Smith, Eleanor M. J.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Te Kopuru	170	466 18 6	..	204 11 1	..	..	Elliott, Joseph E. ..	D1	HM	231 16 0	..
							Dobbins, Grace ..	Lic.	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Harper, Mary M. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Clark, Ada ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							McCowan, Margaret	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Whangarei	188	454 14 3	..	309 11 3	350 0 0	24 0 0	McKenzie, N. R. ..	D1	HM	226 2 0	..
							Stewart, Agnes G. ..	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Creighton, A. M. J.	Lic.	AF	80 0 0	..
							Campbell, Mary I. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Harden, Cecil J. ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1 Name of School.	2 Average for the Year 1904.	Expenditure for the Year. 3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers. 8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year. 11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 8—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Aratapu D.H.S. ..	130	428 4 0	..	206 13 5	..	..	Hockin, Harry ..	D1	HM	228 4 0	..
							Lewis, Percy G. ..	..	Sec.	..	..
							Green, Florence M.	E3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Joyce, Annie E. ..	E4	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Pirrit, Barbara M...	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Horahora	165	501 5 8	35 0 0	62 17 10	103 15 0	..	Higginson, Frank ..	D1	HM	234 4 0	35
							Graham, Violet F. G.	E1	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Hosking, Vera D. ..	Lic.	AF	80 0 0	..
							Barr, Muriel L. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
Otahuhu	159	521 2 0	..	43 8 0	..	..	Wilson, Tom ..	D1	HM	233 12 0	..
							Somerville, F. A. ..	E1	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Kelly, Kate A. ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Muir, Margaret M.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Brown, Martin G. ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Point Chevalier ..	155	503 18 0	..	49 15 11	..	..	Jones-Parry, Robert	D1	HM	233 18 0	..
							Gillibrand, Emma ..	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Johnson, Jane ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bollard, Marion B.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
Te Aroha	191	488 3 11	..	104 12 0	..	..	Burton, Alfred F. ..	D1	HM	242 12 0	..
							Ray, Josephine ..	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Jennings, Eliza M.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Fawcett, Frances H.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
Hamiton West D.H.S.	192	532 4 0	..	77 13 5	..	8 9 0	Worsley, William H.	D1	HM	237 4 0	..
							Wilson, Ebenezer ..	A3	Sec.	..	..
							Lambert, Marion E.	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Jones, Ruth B. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Burd, Gladys I. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Brooks, Jessie J. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Fawcett, E. M. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Opotiki D.H.S. ..	160	503 12 0	..	68 19 8	..	..	Wilson, Henry B. ..	C1	HM	233 12 0	..
							Snell, Edgar F. ..	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Dinneen, C. K. D...	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Bryant, Catherine A.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hardy, Margaret M.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Avondale	260	704 14 7	..	176 14 2	..	..	Hogwood, James ..	D1	HM	259 2 0	..
							Newton, Edith M...	D1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Darrow, Harry A. ..	C1	AM	155 0 0	..
							Ramson, M. G. ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Cole, Adelaide A. M.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Binsted, Henry ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Pirrit, Agnes B. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Chapel Street ..	246	668 2 8	35 0 0	89 16 6	..	49 10 0	Draffin, William H.	D1	HM	262 14 0	35
							Hill, Edith A. ..	E2	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							McNaughton, D. W.	D1	AM	155 0 0	..
							Tregear, Mary C. ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Clark, Florence D.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Webster, Harold E.	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
Epsom	265	669 3 4	26 5 0	76 9 5	10 13 6	..	Thwaites, George ..	D1	HM	252 10 0	35
							Gillibrand, M. E. ..	D1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Wilson, Charles ..	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Tills, Ethel E. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Webster, Arthur ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Fordyce, Johanna C.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Karangahake ..	235	722 3 4	..	175 4 4	..	..	Scott, Augustus N.	D1	HM	255 10 0	..
							Palmer, Gertrude ..	E2	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Corbett, Robert J...	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Gain, Annie M. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Lavery, Mary S. ..	E3	AF.	80 0 0	..
							Forrest, Susan B. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Mount Albert ..	259	697 8 0	..	132 12 7	..	..	Whitaker, Joseph R.	D1	HM	262 8 0	..
							Nicholson, Maud ..	D1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Campbell, Robert ..	D1	AM	155 0 0	..
							de Montalk, Emily L.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Pilkington, M. E. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Sergeant, A. W. ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Parawai	225	675 9 4	35 0 0	719 6 9	..	15 0 0	Fisher, John ..	D1	HM	251 6 0	35
							Truscott, Kate ..	E1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Hewett, Hewett B.	D4	AM	155 0 0	..
							Wells, Florence M.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Killgour, Laura A...	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Wishart, Alice E. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 10—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Cambridge D.H.S. ..	214	685 14 0	..	81 11 9	225 0 0	..	Walker, W. R. C. ..	B1	HM	250 14 0	..
							Brown, George ..	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Keesing, Kate ..	E1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Connor, William J.	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Piggot, Theodora E.	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Kirkham, Glawdys	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							McKinnon, Malcolm	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Coromandel D.H.S...	220	686 16 0	..	99 1 9	..	..	Tanner, Thomas B.	D1	HM	254 6 0	..
							Gatland, Alfred H.	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Egan, Mary F. ..	E2	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Jamieson, Robert E.	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Fuller, Mary M. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Broadgate, Ruby E.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Higginson, John S.	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 11.											
Bayfield	282	745 9 0	40 0 0	1,635 7 0	160 4 0	..	Christie, James ..	D1	HM	264 4 0	40
							Thompson, F. E. ..	D2	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Kay, William ..	D1	AM	170 0 0	..
							Caldwell, Alice M...	D2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Rowe, Adrian M. ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Collins, Edith C. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Matthews, B. K. G.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Newmarket ..	261	762 18 0	40 0 0	87 18 2	5 7 6	..	Ohlson, Frederick J.	D1	HM	265 8 0	40
							Hodgson, Ada B. ..	E2	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Lusk, Harold B. ..	A2	AM	170 0 0	..
							Lysaght, Annie E...	E3	AF	85 0 0	..
							Short, Violet ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Collier, Rose ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							May, Muriel I. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Northcote	311	770 19 2	..	92 1 3	..	..	Taylor, Alfred ..	D1	HM	266 18 0	..
							Wilson, Estelle R...	E2	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Dunlop, David W...	D1	AM	170 0 0	..
							Cooper, Theodosia M.	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Turnbull, K. A. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McClune, Ethel L.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Smerdon, Stanley V.	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Nicholson, I. D. F.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
GRADE 12.											
Waiokaraka ..	268	868 8 0	40 0 0	79 18 8	..	..	Isemonger, Thomas	D1	HM	273 8 0	40
							Macky, M. A. F., Mrs.	E1	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Ferguson, Samuel H.	D2	AM	185 0 0	..
							Moodie, Agatha G.	D3	AF	100 0 0	..
							Warren, Nellie ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Crispe, Colin R. R.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Walton, Jane E. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							McPherson, Lilly ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Paeroa D.H.S. ..	305	888 7 8	40 0 0	173 5 6	..	..	Murphy, Francis ..	D1	HM	*278 16 0	40
							Dromgoul, James C.	A4	Sec.	..	..
							Shaw, Minnie ..	E2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Macgregor, Alex. ..	E2	AM	185 0 0	..
							Shroff, Maud A. ..	D3	AF	100 0 0	..
							McCallum, Adina ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Taylor, Hazel I. S.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Fawcett, Anna J. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Sullivan, Andrew J.	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 13.											
Kauaeranga ..	348	994 7 3	40 0 0	125 15 11	..	10 0 0	Marsdon, W. H. P.	D1	HM	282 8 0	40
							Phillips, Mary, Mrs.	E1	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Hammond, T.W.G.H.	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							Smith, Sylvia G. ..	E1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Ashman, Eva M. ..	E3	AF	100 0 0	..
							Benner, Maud C. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Findlay, Sylvia ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Shepherd, F. H. M.	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Curham, Anna A. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Remuera	339	1,024 3 4	..	121 12 2	..	..	Heriot, Richard B.	D1	HM	285 0 0	..
							Grant, Elsie D. ..	D1	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Bowden, Alfred N...	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							McGee, Janet ..	E1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Herbert, Mary E. ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Metge, Winifred T.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McClune, Hugh F.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Worrall, Louisa ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Fraser, Ethel M. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
Grade 15.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Nelson Street ..	425	1,203 1 4	50 0 0	117 10 3	..	..	Cronin, Bartholomew	B1	HM	301 8 0	50
							Coghill, Margaret ..	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Hall, Alfred J. C. ..	D1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Elliott, Sydney J. ..	D3	AM	120 0 0	..
							Smith, Florence M.	E2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Johnston, Sarah A.	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Kelly, Mary C. ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Masefield, John ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							McElwain, Ruby M.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Shepherd, Sarah ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Grade 17.							Speight, Mary V. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Grafton	519	1,403 12 0	50 0 0	246 7 8	520 9 5	..	Hill, William W. ..	D1	HM	318 12 0	50
							Hopper, Mary E. ..	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							McKay, Norman D.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Carnachan, Robert	D3	AM	130 0 0	..
							Halliwell, E. M. ..	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Jackson, Mary B. ..	E1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Reid, Harriette ..	E3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Robinson, F. K. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wootten, Jessie C...	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Crowe, Kathleen E.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Wilson, Frank R. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Foster, Olive C. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Hill, Marianne E...	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Napier Street ..	493	1,404 11 6	50 0 0	143 8 0	..	..	Carter, Charles M...	D1	HM	321 12 0	50
							Barton, Annie ..	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Burton, Frank P. ..	B1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Menzies, Albert G...	D3	AM	130 0 0	..
							Arey, Alice M. ..	E1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Edwards, Maria ..	E2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Hefford, Jane E. ..	E2	AF	95 0 0	..
							O'Meara, Annie ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Dowding, F. B. ..	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Booth, Ada K. M. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							McLean, Jessie M.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Walker, Ethel M. .	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Sadler, Nora ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Parnell	523	1,407 7 6	50 0 0	142 3 11	..	..	Scott, John L. ..	D1	HM	328 0 0	50
							Astley, Hannah ..	D1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Munro, Colin R. ..	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Maclaurin, K. C. ..	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Carnachan, B. E. ..	E1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Johnston, Susannah	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Evans, Jessie V. ..	D3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Jones, Gwladys R...	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Dempsey, Walter S.	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Monstedt, Martha E.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Hall, Eveline M. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Pitt, Nora V. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Wilkinson, Hilda ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Wellesley Street ..	517	1,444 0 8	50 0 0	167 12 4	..	..	Stewart, Ralph D...	D1	HM	323 4 0	50
							Lane, Mary J. ..	D2	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Paterson, Robert H.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Burns, Hector K. ..	C2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Purdie, Sarah J. ..	C1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Shrewsbury, E. M. A.	A1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Holloway, Annie E.	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Dunning, Eliza L...	E1	AF	80 0 0	..
							Smith, William H.	Lic.	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Ferguson, E. M. C.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Harbutt, Grace A...	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Johnson, Minnie M.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							McGrael, Michael ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Onehunga D.H.S. ..	572	1,387 19 10	..	170 8 2	..	..	McIntosh, W. N. ..	D1	HM	320 0 0	..
							Winter, Nathaniel A.	B1	Sec.	..	..
							Warren, Thomas F.	C2	Sec.	..	..
							Patterson, F. M. ..	..	Sec.	..	..
							French, Agnes S. ..	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Robb, James ..	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Bull, Effie S. ..	D1	AF	115 0 0	..
							Robb, Helen ..	D1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Tisdall, Estelle A...	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Bower, Jessie ..	E2	AF	95 0 0	..
							James, Flora M. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Barker, Meta ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Berryman, Mabel ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Ross, Gertrude E. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Hannah, Arthur ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Mahoney, F. N. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..

TABLE NO. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Pa ment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House
GRADE 17—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Waihi D.H.S. ..	551	1,353 3 8	..	381 11 0	..	..	Benge, Alfred ..	D1	HM	319 8 0	..
							McSporran, Robert	B4	Sec.	..	..
							Roberts, Laura A...	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Lloyd, William ..	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Hume, Jane H. ..	E1	AF	115 0 0	..
							Gibson, Elizabeth M.	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Brain, Eleanor E...	E3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Davison, Mary E. ..	Lic.	AF	95 0 0	..
							George, Charlotte ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Upton, Frederick G.	..	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Roberts, Bernice E.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Benge, Lorna R. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Killen, John G. ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Christie, Alice J. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 18.							Schofield, Laura ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Devonport	607	1,449 6 8	50 0 0	624 8 4	632 6 6	..	Armstrong, James..	D1	HM	331 0 0	50
							Newman, M. S. ..	D1	Mis.	155 0 0	..
							Macky, Samuel H.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Lambourne, N. T...	C1	AM	175 0 0	..
							Grant, Jane D. ..	B1	AF	115 0 0	..
							Wildman, E. J., Mrs.	E1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Robertson, E. M. ..	E3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Mackay, Frieda M.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Macindoe, Janet G.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Rogerson, Edith J.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Alexander, Mary ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							de Renzy, Elizabeth	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Kelly, John A. ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Fergusson, Alethea	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Newton West ..	598	1,463 15 0	50 0 0	206 2 10	..	..	Webber, Alfred S. ..	C1	HM	333 0 0	50
							Cato, Eva P. ..	E1	Mis.	155 0 0	..
							Campbell, John ..	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Braithwaite, J. H.	D1	AM	130 0 0	..
							Blakey, Frank E. ..	D3	AM	115 0 0	..
							Mathieson, Joann ..	E1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Willis, Frances A...	D3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Ponsford, Mary E...	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wheeler, E. A. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							King, Emily M. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							McPherson, D. A. ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Clark, Margaret ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Caldwell, Florence A.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 19.							Eslick, Violet I. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Beresford Street ..	586	1,605 14 0	50 0 0	164 5 5	..	75 0 0	Hart, Edwin T. ..	D1	HM	338 4 0	50
							Priestley, Hannah J.	D1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Cousins, Herbert G.	B1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Walker, Spenceley..	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							McIlhone, Mary J...	E1	AF	165 0 0	..
							McInnis, Flora A. ..	E1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Skelton, Marcus N.	D2	AM	110 0 0	..
							Crisp, Rose G. ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Green, Samuel ..	D4	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Carder, Elsie B. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Mahon, Eileen A. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Grattan, Ida V. C...	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Hall, Arthur J. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Hattaway, Martha	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Beeson, Charles B.	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Mount Eden ..	636	1,580 0 10	..	227 5 9	627 18 8	..	Hosking, Alfred ..	D1	HM	336 8 0	..
							Hawkins, E. F. ..	E1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Brown, Daniel C. ..	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							McInness, Donald..	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Russell, Magdalen L.	E1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Daniels, Caroline G.	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Aickin, Eleanor K. E.	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Brett, Evelyn L. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Collins, Jane E. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Walker, Hilda M. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Ince, Eleanor W. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Moore, Rupert C. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Hogwood, Alice W.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Bull, Evelyn F. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Gallery, Ethel U. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

1 Name of School.	2 Average for the Year 1904.	Expenditure for the Year. 3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers. 8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year. 11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 19—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Richmond Road ..	647	1,587 15 4	50 0 0	171 12 8	..	..	Wells, Tom U. ..	B1	HM	338 12 0	50
							McGibbon, H. M. S.	D1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Plummer, George H.	C1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Green, Bertram M.	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Eastgate, Mildred M.	D1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Holloway, E. M. ..	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Bayly, Robert H. R.	D3	AM	110 0 0	..
							Whitaker, K. M. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Angove, Alice H. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Myles, Alice ..	Lic.	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Brooks, Andrew J...	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Short, Millicent A. L.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Mark, Louis J. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Worsnop, Emily C.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
GRADE 20.							Vialoux, E. M. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Ponsonby	670	1,699 7 4	50 0 0	340 15 3	265 0 0	..	Dickinson, James C.	D1	HM	350 4 0	50
							Ingall, Eva K. M...	D2	Mis.	175 0 0	..
							Trayes, Alfred E. ..	D1	AM	240 0 0	..
							Vuglar, James ..	D2	AM	145 0 0	..
							Caldwell, M., Mrs...	E1	AF	130 0 0	..
							Birss, William ..	D3	AM	120 0 0	..
							Eastgate, Florence T.	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Rees, Margaret G...	E3	AF	85 0 0	..
							Holder, Marian C...	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Macnamara, A. M. B.	Lic.	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Bullen, Fredk. R. S.	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Cottingham, E. M...	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Munro, James A. ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Watt, Helen ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Dunn, Eileen E. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 21.							Thorne, Jessie L. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Newton East ..	721	1,813 4 0	50 0 0	243 8 6	..	..	Metge, Daniel D. ..	D1	HM	355 6 0	50
							Wright, Lydia ..	E1	Mis.	185 0 0	..
							Brown, Francis H.	D1	AM	240 0 0	..
							Sheppard, Albert L.	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Simpson, Euphemia	E1	AF	140 0 0	..
							Greatbatch, Lilian L.	E1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Harris, Elizabeth E.	E2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Davis, Ethel W. B.	D2	AF	90 0 0	..
							Nolan, Bessie M. ..	D2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Toy, Alice M. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Monro, Agnes S. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Brockliss, Alice M.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Henich, Daisy W...	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							de Montalk, J. C. A.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Pegler, Amy B. A...	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Litten, Alice I. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Potter, Nellie A. M.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Expenditure in schools not open in December, 1904—											
Broadwood ..	..	11 13 4	..	0 16 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharepuhunga ..	..	24 3 4	..	2 15 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oropi	..	15 0 0	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poro-o-tarao ..	..	12 0 10	..	1 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiheke (Fleming's and Hook's)	..	44 6 8	..	2 19 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Oruru.. ..	..	32 12 9	5 0 0	1 19 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whangamarino and Churchill	..	112 1 0	15 0 0	82 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rotorangi ..	..	..	..	..	284 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puketarata ..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not classified—											
Plans and supervision	..	..	..	..	707 5 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture, unclassified	..	..	..	..	68 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painting school-buildings	..	..	..	726 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarring and sanding school grounds	..	..	..	..	629 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	90,628 11 7	3060 7 9	20,008 4 10	7842 18 8	330 18 9				91,887 17 6	3,100

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

TARANAKI.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Pukearube	12	13 1 8	..	2 7 5	..	5 0 0	Birkett, Emma ..	E2	F	68 0 0	..
Whitianga	8	15 16 8	..	..	..	..	Harre, John ..	D1	M	56 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Albert Road ..	14	69 13 4	..	5 15 6	..	..	Henderson, A., Mrs.	E2	F	76 0 0	..
Huiroa	23	65 0 0	..	6 5 6	..	..	Worm, Louisa ..	..	F	103 10 0	..
Hurford Road ..	14	55 11 4	..	6 5 6	..	..	Lisle, Frank ..	..	M	76 0 0	..
Mangorei, Lower ..	17	76 0 0	..	22 9 6	..	..	Butcher, Anthony G.	E2	M	76 0 0	..
Mangorei, Upper ..	18	80 0 0	..	17 18 2	..	..	Edwards, Mary ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Punewhakau ..	17	33 5 10	..	7 0 0	353 10 0	..	Becker, Günther ..	..	M	80 0 0	..
Tahora	6	56 13 4	..	23 9 0	..	..	Baker, Henrietta ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Tongaporutu ..	17	90 2 5	..	16 4 2	..	..	Long, Victor H. L.	E4	M	100 0 0	..
Uruti	16	92 0 0	..	7 18 6	296 6 0	5 10 0	Bocock, James H. ..	E5	M	92 0 0	..
Lower Whangamomona	14	21 8 0	..	1 10 0	..	..	Ainsworth, L. A. J.	E4	F	76 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Bird Road	29	130 8 1	20 0 0	12 9 2	..	..	Stephen, Mary W.	D3	F	131 10 0	20
Dudley Road ..	34	137 12 6	20 0 0	12 9 2	..	..	Moore, William R.	D4	M	143 0 0	20
Denbigh Road ..	25	114 17 2	20 0 0	9 11 6	..	..	Brown, William A.	E5	M	121 0 0	20
Eltham Road ..	22	105 18 1	..	16 9 3	..	..	Cooper, Arthur H.	..	M	99 9 0	..
Huirangi	24	114 18 0	..	19 1 2	..	..	Currie, C. C., Mrs.	..	F	105 15 0	..
Koru	15	107 0 0	..	9 1 6	..	..	Harrison, J. I., Mrs.	D4	M	107 0 0	..
Kent Road, Lower ..	24	110 10 0	20 0 0	16 3 2	..	..	Smith, Kate E. ..	E3	F	110 10 0	20
Kent Road, Upper ..	32	128 0 0	20 0 0	14 18 6	..	..	Aitken, Williamina I.	D2	F	136 0 0	20
Kahui Road and Ngariki Road	20	118 18 8	20 0 0	18 5 1	..	..	Amoore, Albert H. ..	..	M	119 7 0	20
Lincoln Road ..	32	124 10 0	..	11 12 8	..	..	Meyenberg, A. M. ..	Lic.	M	135 0 0	..
Matau and Purangi ..	26	136 16 0	..	23 7 10	..	26 0 0	Humphrey, Ernest J.	D4	M	136 16 0	..
Oakura	43	166 5 0	..	75 10 0	..	1 2 6	Kirkpatrick, W. D.	D3	HM	156 0 0	..
							Kirkpatrick, Louisa	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pembroke Road ..	28	110 10 0	20 0 0	9 19 8	..	..	Boyle, Thomas ..	Lic.	M	110 10 0	20
Ratapiko	22	124 10 0	..	295 17 8	..	..	Wilson, O. E., Mrs.	D3	F	124 10 0	..
Rowan Road ..	28	121 0 0	20 0 0	11 4 6	..	..	Taylor, Minnie I. ..	E3	F	121 0 0	20
Raupuha	23	99 9 0	20 0 0	33 12 9	..	..	Adamson, Jane ..	..	F	99 9 0	20
Tarata	26	124 10 0	..	17 10 11	..	..	Martin, Mary J. ..	D4	F	124 10 0	..
Tataraimaka ..	24	117 10 0	..	10 16 2	..	..	Cross, Ada M. ..	D2	F	117 10 0	..
Te Kiri	33	127 12 6	..	15 19 6	..	..	Bates, Frederic A. ..	D4	M	137 0 0	..
Tututawa	20	101 18 2	..	9 11 6	..	..	Williams, A. L., Mrs.	Lic.	F	107 0 0	..
Upland Road ..	22	96 6 0	..	94 17 6	..	..	Green, Arthur E. ..	..	M	96 6 0	..
Waihi	21	103 10 0	20 0 0	9 3 2	..	..	Morgan, Richard ..	E1	M	103 10 0	..
Waitui	23	103 10 0	20 0 0	15 3 2	..	..	Cresswell, O. E. O.	D4	F	103 10 0	20
Warea	32	131 10 0	..	12 15 8	..	..	Evans, Alice ..	D2	F	131 10 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Awatuna	35	143 0 0	..	31 19 8	..	..	Bartlett, Alice G. ..	D2	F	143 0 0	..
Bell Block	32	152 14 3	..	37 18 0	..	..	Potts, George ..	D1	M	153 0 0	..
Carrington Road ..	28	111 4 0	20 0 0	87 17 8	..	..	Sinclair, Jean S. ..	..	F	122 8 0	20
Kaianai	31	137 0 0	..	27 15 11	..	..	Riley, Eveline C. ..	C3	F	137 0 0	..
Mahoe	35	137 0 0	20 0 0	15 9 6	..	..	Harding, Albert J. ..	D4	M	137 0 0	20
Pungarehu	30	143 0 0	20 0 0	13 15 6	..	..	Brownlee, Thomas ..	E3	M	143 0 0	20
Salisbury Road ..	39	143 16 0	3 6 8	163 4 5	..	..	Auld, James A. ..	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Tikorangi	37	147 9 7	..	20 3 10	..	..	West, Isaac M. ..	D2	M	149 0 0	..
Whangamomona ..	31	149 0 0	..	14 8 10	..	..	Scott, Samuel M. ..	D1	M	149 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Cardiff	38	242 0 0	..	55 18 4	..	..	Smith, Edward ..	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Smith, Violet E. S.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Durham Road ..	27	154 3 10	..	15 11 6	..	..	Le Fleming, J., Lady	D2	F	146 0 0	..
Egmont Road ..	55	229 0 0	..	31 14 5	..	..	Richardson, I. M. ..	D3	HF	149 0 0	..
							Hamerton, Annis E.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Egmont Village ..	46	217 6 11	..	17 0 4	..	..	Dewhirst, E. E., Mrs.	E1	HF	145 10 0	..
							Reeve, Edith M. ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Huiakama	38	238 0 0	20 0 0	154 18 0	..	..	Bicheno, Leonard ..	E4	HM	158 0 0	20
							McCarty, C. M. ..	D2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Lepperton	49	238 0 0	..	24 14 0	..	..	Penlington, Henry F.	D2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Wright, Jane ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Oaonui	57	245 0 0	..	17 7 6	..	..	Evans, Daffyd P. ..	E3	HM	165 0 0	..
							Bicheno, Eva ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Omata	50	245 0 0	..	21 19 0	..	..	Thomas, Richard E.	D2	HM	165 0 0	..
							McDermid, R. G. M.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pihama	41	238 0 0	..	15 16 0	..	..	Mason, Frederick W.	E2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Thompson, F. L. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Rahotu	43	238 0 0	..	15 16 0	..	..	Campbell, John T. ..	D1	HM	158 0 0	..
							Potts, Mary I. ..	E5	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Stanley Road ..	40	225 10 0	20 0 0	15 6 10	..	..	Lilley, Helen ..	E3	HF	145 10 0	20
							Maxwell, Bertha K.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waiongona	41	237 0 0	..	18 7 0	..	..	French, James M. ..	A2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Mead, Beatrix ..	E5	Mis.	80 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

TARANAKI—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 5.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Frankley Road	54	255 0 0	..	19 10 9	..	..	Winfield, Thomas B.	E2	HM	170 0 0	..
							Liddle, Agnes ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kaimata	51	243 2 3	..	20 15 2	..	..	Livingstone, H. A.	D2	HM	167 10 0	..
							Moore, Joanna ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Okato	59	267 1 8	..	20 7 9	..	..	Boyce, William J. ..	D2	HM	182 10 0	..
							Boyce, Katherine A.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Opunake	66	270 0 0	..	29 16 3	..	..	Maginness, George	D3	HM	185 0 0	..
							Loudon, Mary ..	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Urenui	48	253 16 0	..	90 3 9	..	..	Pope, George H. ..	D2	HM	168 15 0	..
							Hodgson, Sarah E.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Norfolk Road ..	70	276 15 0	..	29 10 9	..	..	Woodhead, Ambler	D3	HM	191 5 0	..
							Brownlee, Marion K.	..	Mis.	85 10 0	..
Toko	97	307 10 0	..	31 5 0	..	..	Allan, Orlanno ..	D1	HM	207 10 0	..
							Beedie, Jeannie A. J.	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
							Fincham, Lily ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Fitzroy	99	364 16 8	..	41 11 2	..	..	Johnson, Oscar ..	D2	HM	216 10 0	..
							Mackenzie, Hilda ..	E4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Dempsey, H. E. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Midhirst	103	341 17 8	..	349 16 0	..	..	Mail, James W. ..	C2	HM	219 16 0	..
							Wilson, Lucy I. ..	E4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Hall, Winifred J. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Ngaire	108	367 10 0	..	34 19 8	..	..	Evans, William J.	D1	HM	222 10 0	..
							Mills, Sarah A. ..	E1	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Rountree, Ethel ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Tariki	100	358 18 0	..	29 19 11	..	..	Eason, Harry A. ..	D2	HM	218 18 0	..
							Hepworth, Ellen ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Smith, Coralie F. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Waitara	176	496 12 0	..	47 16 0	..	..	Wyllie, Samuel ..	D1	HM	236 12 0	..
							Edwards, Alice ..	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Pearce, Elsie M. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bent, Ethel W. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Berntsen, Mary E.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
West End	252	599 12 3	35 0 0	81 10 4	.	11 10 0	Dowling, Mary, Mrs.	D1	HF	193 5 0	35
							Mynott, Laura E. ..	E3	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Bary, Edward ..	E4*	AM	155 0 0	..
							Papps, Mary M. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Powell, Ada M. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Berry, Amy Mildred	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Inglewood	254	652 5 2	..	108 4 6	..	..	Grant, James ..	B1	HM	255 16 0	..
							Reed, Laura ..	E2	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Gow, Alexander ..	D3	AM	155 0 0	..
							Minchin, Minnie ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ingpen, Phœbe ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Hart, Lily ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 15.											
Stratford D.H.S. ..	462	1,224 16 4	..	326 12 7	..	..	Tyrer, Florence A. R.	D1	HM	303 16 0	..
							Hogg, Susan ..	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Boyle, John ..	A2	AM	220 0 0	..
							Blain, Thomas ..	D4	AM	120 0 0	..
							Blackett, Isabella M.	D4	AF	105 0 0	..
							Thomas, Joseph W.	D5	AM	135 0 0	..
							Hickey, Mary M. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hutcheson, Margaret	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Finnerty, Lilla ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							King, Eleanor M. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Clark, Ernest H. ..	D2	Sec.	..	..
							Budd, Alice ..	..	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 17.											
Central	514	1,409 3 7	..	169 5 9	624 15 11	38 5 0	Dempsey, Hector ..	C1	HM	320 0 0	..
							Martin, G. E., Mrs.	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Burnside, William	A1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Gray, Alfred ..	D2	AM	165 0 0	..
							Hartley, Jane P. ..	D4	AF	110 0 0	..
							Brunton, Helen O.	E2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Crawford, Mary E.	..	AF	85 10 0	..
							Nixon, Eva C. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Stewart, Lily ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Haddrell, Alice M.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Crawford, Amy ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Sullivan, John R. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
	..	15,226 2 11	358 6 8	3,141 2 0	1274 11 11	87 7 6				15,672 3 0	335

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WANGANUI.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		..		£ s. d.	£
Aberfeldie	5	19 12 6	..	0 3 0	..	..	Corsbie, Constance	..	F	20 0 0	..
Brownlee	7	32 1 8	..	2 16 11	..	..	Wood, Esther	..	F	35 0 0	..
Komako	8	40 0 0	..	3 1 0	..	..	Lewis, Adelaide	Lic.	F	40 0 0	..
Mangamahu Valley	8	30 0 0	..	0 4 6	..	..	Barnes, Frances	..	F	30 0 0	..
Pukeroa	8	24 3 10	..	1 12 8	..	..	Lock, Frances L.	..	F	40 0 0	..
Table Flat	9	39 0 0	..	0 4 6	..	..	Bousfield, Arthur M.	..	M	40 0 0	..
Tauporae	3	15 0 0	..	0 2 3	..	..	Earle, Winifred	..	F	15 0 0	..
Umutoi	11	49 0 0	..	0 4 6	..	..	Sixtus, Bertram E.	..	M	68 0 0	..
Utuwai	11	55 5 0	..	5 2 1	..	..	Romley, Isabella M.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Watershed Road	6	25 0 0	..	0 3 9	..	..	Ingpen, Edward L.	..	M	25 0 0	..
Mangamahu River Road	3	12 3 7	..	0 8 0	..	..	Hogg, Annie G.	..	F	15 0 0	..
Pine Creek	4	18 12 1	..	..	67 11 0	..	Morgan, Kathleen G.	..	F	20 0 0	..
Raketapauma	7	26 17 11	..	..	..	..	Wordsworth, Zöe	..	F	30 0 0	..
Te Arato Waka	5	13 15 7	..	..	..	..	Lock, Henry W.	..	M	25 0 0	..
Okotuku	3	5 8 1	..	..	..	..	Sneddon, Marion R.	..	F	15 0 0	..
Maungaporau	3	..	..	..	..	..	Gilliatt, Annie	..	F	15 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Bluff Road	8	64 0 0	..	4 1 7	5 5 0	..	Weeks, Charlotte B.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Coal Creek	16	71 0 0	..	4 7 4	211 12 0	..	Dawson, Andrew	..	M	80 0 0	..
Karewarewa	15	81 8 0	..	6 4 5	..	..	Christie, Elizabeth	E4	F	88 0 0	..
Long Acre Valley	20	87 8 0	..	6 10 2	..	..	McEwen, Malcolm R.	..	M	82 16 0	..
Makotuku	13	76 0 0	..	5 2 2	..	..	Mahony, Lily M.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Mangamahu	23	89 2 9	..	6 7 9	8 6 8	..	Williamson, R. J.	..	M	96 6 0	..
Mangarimu	14	95 9 4	..	7 2 7	..	..	Kidd, Henry L.	B5	M	96 0 0	..
Manui	19	80 0 0	..	13 11 1	..	..	McLean, Mabel	..	F	80 0 0	..
Maungahoe	11	68 0 0	..	1 5 6	..	..	Bryce, Margaret J.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Moawhango	19	77 13 7	..	6 16 10	..	..	McCann, Thomas J.	..	M	82 16 0	..
Mount Curl	14	88 0 0	..	6 6 1	..	..	McEwen, A. H. A.	E4	F	88 0 0	..
Ohakune	10	77 7 11	..	10 3 5	..	..	Halverson, Anna M.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Ongo Road	11	68 0 0	..	4 7 4	..	..	Kelly, Elizabeth J.	E3	F	68 0 0	..
Opaku	17	70 0 0	..	4 6 7	..	..	Scott, Helen	..	F	80 0 0	..
Orangipongo	24	89 3 4	..	7 8 4	..	20 0 0	Braithwaite, F. C.	..	M	90 0 0	..
Pakihikura	13	76 0 0	..	5 12 11	..	..	Lock, Albert D.	..	M	76 0 0	..
Poukiore	18	92 0 0	..	7 2 7	..	..	Peed, Edith C.	E4	F	92 0 0	..
Pohonui	11	76 0 0	..	5 2 2	222 12 2	..	Tegner, Louis F. M.	..	M	76 0 0	..
Porewa	10	68 0 0	..	5 9 0	..	..	Stewart, Bessie	..	F	68 0 0	..
Pukeokahu	15	76 0 0	..	7 9 0	..	..	Beuck, Ethel M. L.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Rata-iti	11	64 0 0	..	5 5 5	..	..	Campbell, Helen M.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Riverton	18	95 0 0	..	7 6 8	..	..	Henry, Clarence	..	M	90 0 0	..
Tapuae	13	80 0 0	..	5 18 8	191 2 5	..	McLauchlan, Annie	..	F	80 0 0	..
Tiriraukawa	22	97 10 0	..	10 17 6	..	..	Train, Arthur D. H.	Lic.	M	100 0 0	..
Tokorangi	22	86 8 0	..	9 15 3	..	..	Anderson, Roy	..	M	86 8 0	..
Waipuru	26	106 9 9	..	6 10 11	..	..	Pole, Leonard E.	E4	M	121 0 0	..
Waituna	21	94 17 6	..	9 2 11	..	..	Christensen, L. D.	E5	F	103 10 0	..
West Rangitikei	12	72 0 0	..	4 19 9	..	..	Buchanan, Hilda K.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Himatangi Mill	10	53 0 8	..	16 6 4	..	..	Durey, Sarah J.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Kaheke	18	80 17 11	..	3 17 7	229 1 7	..	Armstrong, R. E.	..	M	82 16 0	..
Pipiriki	13	55 2 7	..	20 12 6	..	..	Hughes, Caroline	..	F	68 0 0	..
Upper Kawhatau	13	68 11 2	..	2 13 4	118 18 0	..	Deighton, Emily S.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Lower Moawhango	18	52 1 4	..	1 14 8	323 10 11	..	Stent, William F.	..	M	80 0 0	..
Pukekata	10	45 6 8	..	3 16 10	..	..	Adkins, John	..	M	60 0 0	..
Mangaeturoa	10	15 0 0	..	21 12 6	..	..	Foot, Kate E.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Clydesdale	15	25 0 0	..	37 11 5	..	..	Thompson, Alfred W.	..	M	80 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Aratika	19	114 0 0	20 0 0	20 7 4	..	..	McConnachie, C.	B3	M	114 0 0	20
Awahou South	26	124 10 0	20 0 0	10 6 6	..	..	Tester, Caroline G.	E4	F	124 10 0	20
Beaconsfield	30	126 5 0	..	12 4 4	..	..	Goldsbury, Montague	E4	M	131 10 0	..
Denlair	24	131 6 9	..	21 1 11	..	..	Black, Elsie V.	E3	F	124 10 0	..
Glen Oroua	37	132 10 0	20 0 0	21 7 3	..	15 0 0	Williams, H. M., Mrs.	E4	F	138 0 0	20
Greatford	20	107 0 0	..	9 0 6	..	..	Laird, Emma P.	E2	F	107 0 0	..
Hautapu	25	82 11 0	15 2 2	8 1 6	12 0 0	..	Jacobsen, Ethel G.	Lic.	F	107 0 0	20
Kai Iwi	31	131 10 0	20 0 0	10 16 9	..	..	Mackay, Duncan H.	D3	M	131 10 0	20
Kakariki	25	124 10 0	20 0 0	10 15 3	..	..	Lightbourne, R. C. D.	E4	M	124 10 0	20
Kawhatau	31	131 10 0	..	17 18 9	..	..	Kendall, G., Mrs.	E4	F	131 10 0	..
Kobi	29	131 10 0	..	33 16 7	..	..	Slattery, Julia C.	E3	F	131 10 0	..
Lismore	24	103 10 0	20 0 0	10 18 5	0 13 6	..	McColl, Anne C.	E5	F	103 10 0	20
Livingstone	24	114 0 0	20 0 0	8 16 4	..	..	McMeckin, Emma	E2	F	114 0 0	20
Mangamingi	21	100 15 5	25 0 0	8 8 3	23 5 6	..	Stables, Mary	Lic.	F	103 10 0	20
Mangawhero	31	131 10 0	20 0 0	21 0 6	..	..	Maunder, George T.	D5	M	131 10 0	20
Manutahi	26	121 0 0	..	15 18 11	..	..	Howie, Florence A.	D4	F	121 0 0	..
Mars Hill	31	131 12 6	..	28 9 6	..	..	Miller, Margaret	D2	F	137 0 0	..
Matarawa	20	99 9 0	..	14 6 7	..	..	Menzies, Edward M.	..	M	99 9 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WANGANUI—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Mount View	22	115 3 9	..	15 6 1	100 0 0	..	Maunder, Francis B.	Lic.	M	121 0 0	..
Moutoa	29	131 10 0	..	10 16 9	..	..	Marshall, James E.	D3	M	131 10 0	..
Nikau	19	107 0 0	20 0 0	15 18 2	..	..	Love, John ..	D3	M	107 0 0	20
Ohutu	17	103 10 0	20 0 0	8 0 9	..	..	Powle, Una W. ..	E3	F	103 10 0	20
Okoia	27	121 0 0	..	10 14 6	..	..	Clayton, John C. ..	D4	M	121 0 0	..
Parawanui	28	128 0 0	..	14 16 0	..	..	McNicol, Ellen ..	Lic.	F	128 0 0	..
Rangiwahia ..	39	137 10 0	20 0 0	10 17 6	..	..	Roache, Patrick H.	D2	M	145 0 0	20
Rewa	20	115 4 0	20 0 0	13 9 6	..	..	Collie, Robert S. ..	..	M	115 4 0	20
Silverhope	27	121 0 0	..	12 1 10	..	..	Lanyon, Harriet B.	D4	F	121 0 0	..
Spur Road	17	103 10 0	..	27 7 0	..	..	Staite, Florence M.	E4	F	103 10 0	..
Torere	32	131 10 0	20 0 0	10 16 9	166 11 4	..	Bailie, James ..	E3	M	131 10 0	20
Upper Tutaenui ..	38	137 10 0	..	20 17 6	..	..	Parkinson, Johan J.	E2	F	141 0 0	..
Utiku	41	165 6 0	20 0 0	13 9 8	55 8 6	..	Anderson, Bonifacius	E4	HM	155 0 0	20
							Mead, Hilda ..	E5	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waitohi	26	117 10 0	20 0 0	10 13 9	..	..	Silby, Annie ..	E3	F	117 10 0	20
Whakamara ..	26	122 11 1	..	18 17 0	..	..	Alcorn, Kathleen M.	D4	F	128 0 0	..
Taumatatahi and Marohema	26	153 12 0	20 0 0	16 1 0	..	..	Haddow, Joseph G.	D4	M	153 12 0	20
Turangarere ..	23	74 6 4	13 10 0	21 15 4	..	..	Edwards, Ernest ..	Lic.	M	110 10 0	20
Mokoia	28	50 16 2	8 13 1	1 15 8	174 7 5	..	Curteis, William A.	E4	M	128 0 0	20
GRADE 3.											
Awahou	29	138 13 4	..	11 4 3	..	..	Schlager, Emma ..	E4	F	137 0 0	..
Brunswick	33	141 0 0	..	49 9 8	..	..	Hills, Charles C. ..	D4	M	141 0 0	..
Carnarvon	43	157 0 0	20 0 0	13 12 3	..	..	Bowater, Harold R.	C3	HM	137 0 0	20
							Tuffin, Margaret S.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Fraser Road ..	37	140 0 0	..	14 12 0	..	..	George, Ethel M. ..	E2	F	140 0 0	..
Himatangi	32	135 3 4	23 19 7	15 16 2	..	..	Raikes, Francis C.	D4	M	135 0 0	20
Jackeytown ..	32	138 13 4	..	16 13 4	..	..	Campbell, Fernly C.	D4	M	139 0 0	..
Kaitoke	48	178 0 0	20 0 0	13 9 9	4 1 6	..	Burr, Elizabeth ..	E2	HF	138 0 0	20
							Ross, Jane W. M. ..	C4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kiwitea	31	143 3 4	..	14 7 9	..	..	Watts, Walter J. ..	D4	M	149 0 0	..
Mataroa	35	130 19 8	20 0 0	10 18 3	22 15 9	..	Small, Gilbert J. ..	E4	M	137 0 0	20
Meremere	28	137 0 0	20 0 0	10 18 3	..	..	Bassett, Louis W. ..	D4	M	137 0 0	20
Ohakea	46	213 16 11	..	18 10 0	..	..	Gabites, Fred G. ..	D3	HM	155 0 0	..
							Perrin, Gertrude M.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Ruahine	41	147 0 0	20 0 0	14 7 0	..	..	Guthrie, David H. ..	E1	M	147 0 0	20
South Makirikiri ..	33	137 0 0	..	13 12 1	..	..	McDonnell, J. M. ..	D4	F	137 0 0	..
Stanway	33	139 0 0	..	10 19 0	..	..	Whalley, George E.	D3	M	139 0 0	..
Taikorea	41	202 15 7	..	14 17 0	..	..	Howie, E. A., Mrs.	E2	HF	145 0 0	..
							Cook, Olive M. ..	..	Mis.	(1) 80 0 0	..
Te Roti	31	137 0 0	..	18 9 10	..	..	Law, Henry ..	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Tiritea	30	138 2 0	20 0 0	23 12 9	..	..	Walton, Margaret C.	D2	F	136 0 0	20
Upokongaro ..	36	137 0 0	..	19 4 4	..	..	McCosh, Samuel D.	E2	M	137 0 0	..
Wangaehu	40	143 0 0	..	11 0 6	..	..	Walker, Louis J. ..	E4	M	143 0 0	..
Warrengate ..	41	151 0 0	..	34 0 3	..	..	Robson, John T. ..	D3	M	151 0 0	..
West Waitapu ..	35	145 0 0	20 0 0	26 12 3	..	..	McLean, Charles J.	E4	M	145 0 0	20
GRADE 4.											
Alton	44	238 0 0	..	28 17 3	22 17 6	..	Swinbourn, W. A. ..	D3	HM	158 0 0	..
							Hansen, Mary ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Fitzherbert East ..	45	240 0 0	20 0 0	19 9 3	..	..	Relling, Thorsten F.	D3	HM	160 0 0	20
							Govan, Frances ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hiwinui	47	249 1 1	..	38 8 9	..	..	Thurston, Daniel P.	D4	HM	156 0 0	..
							Pole, Florence A. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hurleyville ..	49	238 1 2	..	20 19 6	..	..	Blyth, Thomas A. ..	E4	HM	161 0 0	..
							Lavery, Agnes ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kairanga	45	236 0 0	..	16 17 2	..	..	Martin, Donald ..	E2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Voysey, Alice ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kakaramea ..	38	236 0 0	..	17 0 2	..	..	Walters, Edward H.	D3	HM	156 0 0	..
							Piercy, F. M. L. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kapuni	54	245 0 0	..	45 2 3	..	..	Liggins, Charles W.	D4	HM	165 0 0	..
							Bourke, Mary ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mangaonoho ..	53	241 16 8	20 0 0	21 5 6	..	..	Trevena, Albert J. ..	D4	HM	163 0 0	20
							Rockel, Dulcia M. ..	E5	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Maxwell	48	241 0 0	..	15 14 0	..	..	Goldsbury, Alfred ..	E2	HM	161 0 0	..
							Thomas, Beatrice L.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Momohaki	51	229 10 0	..	14 16 9	..	..	Farr, Martha M. ..	E2	HF	149 10 0	..
							Cleary, Maud ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Otakeho	49	281 8 7	..	17 17 0	..	..	Honoré, Jacob ..	E1	HM	163 0 0	..
							Whittington, E. E.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Rata	52	240 0 0	20 0 0	17 3 11	..	..	Kime, Percy ..	A2	HM	160 0 0	(2) 20
							Meads, Zenobia ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..

(1) No salary provided by Department.

(2) Not provided by Department.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued*.

WANGANUI—*continued*.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
Grade 4—*continued*.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Rawhitiroa	41	230 19 3	..	15 10 3	..	..	Lyall, George A. ..	D2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Horneman, Flora ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Riverlea	48	226 9 11	..	15 14 0	..	..	Shortall, Mary R. ..	E2	HF	148 0 0	..
							Casey, Teresa ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Stoney Creek ..	57	244 0 0	20 0 0	83 19 1	..	..	Stagpoole, Thomas	D3	HM	164 0 0	20
							Powell, Gertrude E.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Westmere	55	241 0 0	20 0 0	19 9 2	..	..	O'Reilly, John J.	D2	HM	161 0 0	20
							Reid, Marion ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Whenuakura ..	43	228 0 0	..	14 14 6	..	..	Cheyne, Jemima ..	E1	HF	148 0 0	..
							Small, M. A. T. ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Grade 5.											
Apiti	79	270 0 0	..	27 11 9	..	..	Matthews, James ..	D1	HM	190 0 0	..
							Lynch, Agnes T. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Auroa	55	247 12 10	..	83 2 4	..	..	Jackson, Percy G. ..	D2	HM	166 5 0	..
							Dustow, Maud A. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Awahuri	75	267 10 0	..	31 6 6	..	..	Rogers, Edward H.	E2	HM	182 10 0	..
							Robertson, Annie G.	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Cheltenham ..	71	268 6 8	..	21 4 6	..	..	Coventry, Harry ..	D2	HM	183 15 0	..
							Pearce, Irene ..	E5	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Crofton	59	257 17 6	..	47 14 5	301 15 0	6 11 6	McCreedy, William	E2	HM	167 10 0	..
							Mossman, Leila L.	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kaponga	74	275 0 0	..	23 7 0	..	..	Matheson, Peter ..	D2	HM	190 0 0	..
							Henn, Elvira I. ..	E4*	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kelvin Grove ..	52	261 5 0	..	36 3 3	..	..	Mitchell, George W.	C1	HM	176 5 0	..
							Tew, Winifred E. H.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Linton	55	253 15 0	..	45 12 5	..	..	Evans, Albert H. ..	E2	HM	170 0 0	..
							Ferguson, Mary I. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Longburn	73	270 0 0	..	150 16 2	..	..	Hankin, Fred. S. M.	D1	HM	185 0 0	..
							Jamieson, Margaret	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Makino Road ..	51	258 15 0	..	28 19 1	..	..	Richardson, H. H.	C2	HM	173 15 0	..
							Young, Ethel E. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Matapu	66	256 5 0	..	19 0 9	..	..	Crabbe, Norman J.	D2	HM	173 15 0	..
							McCulloch, Margaret	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mosston	52	237 0 0	30 0 0	21 13 6	..	..	Ewing, Ellen ..	E1	HF	152 0 0	30
							Gordon, Kathleen ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Ohingaiti	53	270 0 0	..	53 9 10	..	..	Stansell, William F.	D2	HM	185 0 0	..
							Bryant, Ethel M. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Oroua Bridge ..	48	252 10 0	..	29 2 8	..	..	Lyall, Henry ..	D3	HM	167 10 0	..
							Yortt, Hilda M. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Pohangina	72	266 0 4	..	61 13 7	..	..	Murdoch, James M.	D3	HM	177 10 0	..
							Grant, Mary A. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Raetihi	78	272 10 0	..	25 11 3	269 9 10	..	Herd, William E. ..	D2	HM	187 10 0	..
							Mahony, Harriet E.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Taonui	51	252 10 0	..	141 1 6	..	..	Galland, James ..	D2	HM	167 10 0	..
							Fraser, Mary ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Upper Taonui ..	64	261 5 0	..	26 15 3	..	..	Innes, Thomas ..	D1	HM	176 5 0	..
							Lassen, Maria ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waitotara	57	255 0 0	..	46 16 5	..	..	Matthews, Howard	D2	HM	170 0 0	..
							Mantle, Alice M. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Grade 6.											
Castlecliff	76	288 15 0	30 0 0	19 12 9	..	..	Smith, William ..	D2	HM	193 15 0	30
							Parkes, Grace L. ..	E4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Colyton	67	288 15 0	..	46 8 3	..	..	Gray, Joseph H. ..	D1	HM	193 15 0	..
							Clapham, Florence E.	Lic.	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Kimbolton	80	293 19 2	..	65 7 0	..	..	Astbury, Henry E.	D2	HM	202 10 0	..
							Watts, Ada L. ..	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Okaiawa	78	286 5 0	..	68 10 3	..	..	Buchler, Arthur O.	D1	HM	191 5 0	..
							Hunger, Mary ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Sandon	71	292 6 2	..	27 11 9	..	..	O'Dea, Patrick ..	B1	HM	196 5 0	..
							Stevenson, Margaret	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Turakina	79	292 10 0	..	25 11 6	..	..	Opie, Francis D. ..	D3	HM	197 10 0	..
							Neilson, Mary ..	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Grade 7.											
Bull's	96	364 8 6	..	28 19 9	..	..	Tamblyn, Joseph ..	B1	HM	218 6 0	..
							McDonogh, M. H. ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Lynch, Margaret ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Bunnythorpe ..	105	360 14 0	..	33 15 9	..	..	Espiner, George H.	D1	HM	220 14 0	..
							Mowbray, Edith ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Scheidt, Elizabeth	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Halcombe	98	363 1 6	..	43 0 6	..	..	Strachan, Samuel ..	E1	HM	220 8 0	..
							McEwen, Eliza M.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Robertson, Charles	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Hunterville ..	127	391 4 0	..	49 13 3	..	..	Ironmonger, E. L. ..	D1	HM	223 14 0	..
							Jenkinson, M. B. ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Wilson, Jessie ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WANGANUI—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 7—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Manaia	100	349 16 0	..	59 11 9	..	..	Law, James K. ..	C1	HM	219 16 0	..
							Ewing, Jane ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							MacClure, Bertha ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Mangatoki	107	368 19 4	..	97 5 4	..	..	Nairn, James ..	D1	HM	220 8 0	..
							King, Johannah ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							McLaughlin, Alice	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Normanby	111	367 0 10	..	85 1 0	..	..	Clarkson, Richard P.	C2	HM	218 0 0	..
							Mowbray, Lucy O...	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Wilson, Violet M. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Taihape	132	354 4 0	..	36 14 0	4 1 0	..	Thurston, James F.	D1	HM	219 4 0	..
							Thompson, P. C. ..	E4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Bambridge, Stafford	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Carmody, James .	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Ashhurst	147	398 9 8	..	39 7 3	..	..	Andrew, William J.	C1	HM	227 6 0	..
							Kuhtze, Miriam ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Rimmer, Lizzie ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Aitken, James D. ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Lytton Street ..	165	445 7 0	30 0 0	55 19 1	9 9 0	..	Stewart, Harry C...	D1	HM	229 2 0	30
							Stace, Olive M. ..	E4	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Stace, Myrtle A. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Thompson, Lydia C.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
Mangaweka ..	151	427 3 2		73 12 9	..	..	Tompkins, Ernest W.	D2	HM	230 12 0	..
							Barkley, E. I. M. M.	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Holland, Francis ..	..	AM	80 0 0	..
							Palmer, Arthur F. T.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Pitcher, Susan ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Rongotea	125	390 4 9	..	87 19 3	..	..	Bowater, C. H. T...	D1	HM	225 16 0	..
							Finlayson, Janet A.	D3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Smith, Gerald ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Smith, Elizabeth ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Wanganui, St. John's	163	409 5 3	30 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	O'Brien, Lucy M...	E1	HF	177 19 0	30
							Brown, Eliza, Mrs.	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Gordon, Maria M...	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Stevens, Minnie H.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
Waverley	138	391 3 0	..	43 15 9	..	..	Banks, James ..	D2	HM	230 18 0	..
							McIntyre, Jessie ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Macdonald, Christina	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Parker, Edwin G...	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
Patea	86	388 6 8	..	35 11 3	..	..	Adams, William ..	D1	HM	228 10 0	..
							Lavery, Catherine..	D3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Aramoho and Sedgebrook(1)	258	728 1 8	35 0 0	115 1 3	..	..	Lock, Charles H. W.	E1	HM	259 8 0	35
							McCaul, Jessie ..	E1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Slipper, Thomas B.	D3	AM	155 0 0	..
							Lock, Gertrude J. (2)	E4	FP5	(3)50 0 0	..
							Clayton, Ruth L. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Goldsbury. Eulalie	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							McNab, Annie E. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
Foxton	215	679 19 0	..	172 0 6	..	..	Stewart, W. S. ..	B1	HM	252 16 0	..
							McDonogh, Aimée M.	E2	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Furrie, Leonard J.	D4	AM	155 0 0	..
							Wanklyn, Grace ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Jenks, Francis L. ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							West, Martha C. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Terrace End ..	256	685 10 0	35 0 0	50 16 9	..	..	Fairbrother, T. F...	D1	HM	255 10 0	35
							Scott, Mary ..	D3	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Powell, Albert H. ..	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							O'Donnell, Mary E.	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Yortt, Caroline ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Russell, Linda ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Wanganui Infants' ..	229	548 0 8	35 0 0	4 4 6	..	..	Hoey, J. N., Mrs. ..	Lic.	HF	160 0 0	35
							Thomson, Nellie ..	E1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Blennerhassett, E.	E4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Elmslie, Barbara ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Woodham, Aile ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Sarten, Lilias G. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Eltham D.H.S. ..	271	684 0 7	..	80 14 9	4 1 0	..	Thomas, Taliesin ..	E1	HM	259 2 0	..
							Fitness, Eva N. ..	D3	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Nairn, John R. ..	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Elmslie, Bessie G...	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Harris, Margaret ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Walsh, Mary ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Maunder, Roger ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Chorlton, Arthur F.T.	C5	Sec.	..	..

(1) Side school. (2) Acting. (3) Total salary at rate of £80.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WANGANUI—*continued.*

1 Name of School.	2 Average for the Year 1904.	Expenditure for the Year. 3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers. 8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year. 11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 11—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Marton D.H.S. ..	209	684 7 10	..	107 10 4	..	..	Mossman, Edwin ..	C1	HM	255 4 0	..
							McDonald, Alison ..	E1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Lyon, William A. ..	D4	AM	155 0 0	..
							Gordon, Jane Y. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Fitt, Arthur B. ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Mossman, Gladys C.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Murray, John ..	A4	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 12.											
Wanganui Girls' ..	308	759 15 7	40 0 0	43 0 0	..	..	Blyth, Sarah F. R.	D1	HF	199 10 0	40
							McDonald, Isabella	E1	AF	150 0 0	..
							Field, M., Mrs. ..	E1	AF	115 0 0	..
							McNeill, Eliz. A. ..	E1	AF	100 0 0	..
							Finlayson, Annie ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wilton, Isabel ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Gage, Bessie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
GRADE 13.											
Feilding D.H.S. ..	335	987 5 3	..	88 8 11	..	..	Hill, John D. C. ..	C1	HM	283 0 0	..
							Carson, Annie M. ..	D2	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							McLean, William H.	D2	AM	195 0 0	..
							Watts, Gertrude E.	E3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Clapham, James W.	..	AM	90 0 0	..
							Hastings, E. M. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Cody, Ellen M. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Watts, Amy ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Pitts, Isabel ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Mills, Clara B. ..	A4	Sec.	..	..
Wanganui Boys' D.H.S.	393	1067 4 6	40 0 0	287 3 4	220 15 0	..	Aitken, James ..	B1	HM	289 4 0	40
							Maule, William L.	E1	AM	205 0 0	..
							Armstrong, N. G. ..	C3	AM	155 0 0	..
							Marshall, George H.	D3	AM	125 0 0	..
							Peat, Janet H. ..	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Jannings, F. C. ..	E4	AM	80 0 0	..
							Purnell, Herbert F.	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Coomber, Olive ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Williams, William P.	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Varney, Arthur ..	C3	Sec.	..	..
							Blair, Jeannie G. ..	B4	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 15.											
Campbell Street ..	512	1248 10 10	50 0 0	111 10 11	..	5 12 6	Watson, Francis E.	D1	HM	303 4 0	50
							Hanna, Sarah F. ..	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Warden, Charles H.	D1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Mellish, Marion, Mrs.	E1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Reed, Amelia D. ..	E3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Gabites, Herbert F.	E4	AM	100 0 0	..
							Coombe, Jessie W...	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bradley, Julia M. ..	E4	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Lancaster, T. L. ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Seater, Hilda ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Mousley, Edward O.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Haydon, Thomas B.	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
Hawera D.H.S. ..	451	1179 18 4	..	91 15 6	..	..	Strack, Conrad A...	D1	HM	304 12 0	..
							Aris, Elizabeth G. ..	D3	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Payne, Henry M. ..	D1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Baker, Sybil E. ..	D3	AF	110 0 0	..
							Poole, Samuel J. ..	E4*	AM	105 0 0	..
							Ecclesfield, E. S. ..	Lic.	AF	100 0 0	..
							Synnott, Mabel A...	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Strack, Conrad ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Young, Nellie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Kerrisk, Ellen ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Law, Nina M. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Niven, James ..	A2	Sec.	..	..
College Street ..	369	1131 4 7	50 0 0	111 9 4	..	..	Low, David W. ..	C1	HM	306 0 0	50
							Barry, Catherine E.	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Friberg, Nils A. ..	C1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Edie, John K. ..	D3	AM	120 0 0	..
							Billens, Mabel E. ..	D4	AF	105 0 0	..
							Gatton, Clara M. M.	D4	AF	100 0 0	..
							Flyger, Juanita E...	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Rashleigh, Clara J.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—							Jamieson, Catherine	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
College St. D.H.S.(1)	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glen Nevis ..	..	23 15 7	..	3 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kawabata ..	..	..	..	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangiawaea ..	..	..	..	..	32 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Awa	..	2 10 0	..	0 1 6	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not charged against particular schools											
Plans and inspection	..	..	..	152 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenses of sites ..	..	..	..	..	134 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	37435 6 8	1051 4 10	5009 15 8	2940 7 2	47 4 0				37,976 10 0	1,065

(1) Made a high school, 31st March.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Admiral Run	5	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Todd, Olive G.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Hinemoa	9	21 16 0	..	4 4 6	..	..	Shone, Maud	..	F	56 0 0	..
Lime Hills	3	..	..	..	..	..	Hastings, Gertrude	..	F	15 0 0	..
Mangaoronga	8	32 13 9	..	..	..	..	Ensor, May	..	F	40 0 0	..
Ngakonui	3	15 0 0	..	..	..	.	Macdonald, Margaret	..	F	15 0 0	..
Rangi Tamaiti	7	..	..	..	..	..	Stratford, Iris	..	F	35 0 0	..
Tikaramonga	4	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	Pawson, Clara	..	F	20 0 0	..
Toro	8	35 0 0	..	2 13 3	..	..	Morriss, Christina	..	F	35 0 0	..
Waiowaka	8	40 0 0	..	2 2 6	..	..	Eberhard, Hanseny	..	F	40 0 0	..
Whareama	10	36 10 0	..	19 0 0	..	..	Chapman, F. M.	..	F	60 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Akatarawa	14	76 0 0	..	9 7 3	17 2 0	15 6 0	Steedman, Maud	..	F	76 0 0	..
Bideford	24	88 3 0	..	9 2 9	..	..	Bennett, William D.	..	M	99 0 0	..
Coonoor	16	80 0 0	..	17 12 6	..	..	Welsby, Mabel E.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Dreyer's Rock	20	96 0 0	..	11 4 3	..	..	Turner, Alfred A.	D3	M	96 0 0	..
Horoeka	25	100 7 6	..	10 12 9	11 9 11	..	Barrett, Henry R.	E4	M	114 0 0	..
Horokiwi	14	60 0 0	..	8 6 9	..	..	Johnson, Edith M.	D4	F	72 0 0	..
Huia Road	8	56 0 0	..	8 6 9	..	..	Abbott, Richard	..	M	56 0 0	..
Kahautara	22	100 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	..	Fellingham, M. U.	E2	F	100 0 0	..
Kaitoke	14	72 0 0	..	8 9 9	..	..	Fuller, Atherton L.	E1	M	72 0 0	..
Kohinui	21	92 0 0	..	8 13 6	..	..	Tuely, Catherine B.	D3	F	92 0 0	..
Korokoro South	18	80 0 0	..	8 11 3	..	..	Gower, Nanette	..	F	80 0 0	..
Longbush	12	17 10 0	..	..	20 4 7	..	O'Sullivan, C. S. N.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Mangahao	18	96 0 0	..	8 14 3	..	..	Mackay, Kate M.	E3	F	96 0 0	..
Mangapakeha	13	72 0 0	..	16 5 10	..	..	Cowin, Annie	..	F	72 0 0	..
Mangatiti	22	90 0 0	..	13 6 6	..	..	Warwick, Robert S.	..	M	90 0 0	..
Marima	17	80 0 0	..	11 13 5	..	9 6 0	Dynan, Mary	E5	F	80 0 0	..
Matarawa	24	79 17 6	..	11 6 9	..	..	Thompson, Amelia	Lic.	F	103 10 0	..
Ngapopotu	10	68 0 0	..	8 9 0	..	..	Higgins, Florence J.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Pencarrow	6	53 4 0	..	8 6 9	..	..	Burgess, Christina	..	F	56 0 0	..
Pirinoa	21	76 14 0	..	8 9 9	..	..	Bradstock, L. L.	..	M	82 16 0	..
Plimmerton	16	57 12 3	..	8 9 0	..	5 8 4	Algie, Emily M.	E4	F	68 0 0	..
Ponatahi	13	65 7 6	..	8 10 6	..	..	Luxton, Eliz. M.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Pukehinau	11	16 0 0	..	23 14 4	..	..	Grant, William K.	..	M	64 0 0	..
Saunders Road	18	65 0 0	..	8 6 9	..	..	Beresford, Mabel	E3	F	80 0 0	..
Stokes Valley	22	86 0 0	..	8 10 6	..	..	Buechler, Arthur	C3	M	100 0 0	..
Takapau	13	60 0 0	..	8 7 6	..	15 6 0	McLaughlan, Jane	..	F	60 0 0	..
Tane	18	96 0 0		10 16 11	..	..	Halley, Isabella M.	E4	F	96 0 0	..
Tauherenikau	21	100 0 0	..	14 2 6	..	..	Ussher, Martha J.	E1	F	100 0 0	..
Tawa Flat	16	88 0 0	..	8 12 9	..	..	Coneys, Jessie T.	E2	F	88 0 0	..
Te Whiti	14	72 0 0	..	10 12 3	..	..	Manning, C. A.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Waingawa	9	60 0 0	..	8 7 6	..	..	Stanton, Alice J.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Wairere	9	64 0 0	..	8 8 3	..	..	Bray, Hinemoa F.	E4	F	64 0 0	..
Wangaehu	16	92 10 0	..	8 15 0	..	..	Banks, Adeline S.	..	F	90 0 0	..
Whakataki	18	88 0 0	..	22 9 2	..	..	Williams, M. A., Mrs.	E2	F	88 0 0	..
Wharau	21	84 0 0	..	10 19 8	..	..	Knutson, A. L., Mrs.	E3	F	100 0 0	..
Whiteman's Valley	15	86 8 0	..	8 14 3	..	..	Merlet, Isabella A.	..	F	86 8 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Alfredton	21	117 19 6	20 0 0	12 17 9	..	..	Higgins, Vivian	D2	M	121 0 0	20
Featherston South	26	114 0 0	20 0 0	10 8 0	..	..	Oswin, Mabel E.	B2	F	114 0 0	20
Ihuraua Valley	25	110 10 0	20 0 0	9 17 3	..	..	Graham, Margaret L.	D1	F	110 10 0	20
Judgeford	17	103 10 0	20 0 0	8 15 9	..	..	McGowan, Mary	E2	F	103 10 0	20
Kaituna	28	131 10 0	20 0 0	11 1 9	..	..	Kelleher, Caroline H.	D2	F	131 10 0	20
Kakariki	31	128 0 0	20 0 0	14 12 6	..	..	Mason, Francis A.	D3	M	128 0 0	20
Maku	22	107 0 0	20 0 0	11 19 10	..	..	Murphy, Mary A.	E4	F	107 0 0	20
Mangamahoe	22	110 10 0	20 0 0	10 6 9	..	..	Campbell, Kathleen	D3	F	110 10 0	20
Mangamaire	27	124 10 0	20 0 0	11 0 3	..	..	Stanton, Cath. M.	D2	F	124 10 0	20
Mangaone	16	102 12 9	..	9 15 9	..	..	Prendeville, P. M.	E4	F	103 10 0	..
Mangarama	28	128 0 0	20 0 0	13 12 9	290 0 0	10 4 0	Hopwood, Mary E.	E2	F	128 0 0	20
Matahiwi	20	122 8 6	20 0 0	26 0 6	..	..	Mousley, Annie E.	E3	F	124 10 0	20
Mikimiki	24	124 10 0	20 0 0	10 0 3	..	..	Kean, Annie W.	D1	F	124 10 0	20
Mungaroa	27	124 10 0	..	21 10 5	..	..	Evans, Eliza H., Mrs.	E1	F	124 10 0	..
Muritai	45	163 12 6	20 0 0	50 12 9	..	..	Sanson, Herbert	D1	HM	156 0 0	20
							Feist, Hannah E.	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Ngaturi	24	117 10 0	20 0 0	11 18 9	..	..	Wilson, Mary H.	D1	F	117 10 0	20
Nikau	25	105 15 5	20 0 0	11 6 6	..	..	Baker-Gabb, Mary	C1	F	107 0 0	20
Pahautanui	19	110 10 0	..	9 11 5	..	..	Feist, Lois M.	E1	F	110 10 0	..
Rakaunui	25	121 0 0	20 0 0	9 19 6	..	..	Murray, William T.	D2	M	121 0 0	20
Reikiorangi	27	120 2 6	20 0 0	10 7 3	..	..	Banks, Annie L.	D2	F	124 10 0	20
Rongokokako	26	124 10 0	20 0 0	48 10 8	..	..	Oxley, Jessie	E1	F	124 10 0	20
Taratahi West	20	103 10 0	20 0 0	8 15 9	..	..	Mulville, Mary J.	D3	F	103 10 0	20
Wallaceville	23	117 10 0	..	14 8 9	..	..	Aldrich, Bertha C.	D2	F	117 10 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 3.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Cross's Creek ..	28	139 0 0	..	12 6 6	..	..	Kirby, James H. ..	E1	M	139 0 0	..
Dreyerton	39	149 0 0	..	16 15 3	..	..	Nightingale, H. J...	D1	M	149 0 0	..
Gladstone	40	138 0 0	..	15 14 9	..	..	Piggford, Mary H...	E1	F	138 0 0	..
Kaiparoro	35	149 0 0	20 0 0	20 12 0	61 7 8	..	Bringans, John ..	D3	M	149 0 0	20
Kaiwaiwai	39	143 0 0	..	13 5 0	..	..	Pope, Robert J. ..	D1	M	143 0 0	..
Korokoro	31	107 4 3	16 6 11	15 18 5	350 0 0	..	Johnston, Nita ..	D2	F	136 0 0	20
Makairo	33	126 0 0	20 0 0	11 14 7	..	20 4 0	Bland, Elizabeth ..	..	F	126 0 0	20
Makara	35	179 13 4	20 0 0	11 9 3	..	..	Bee, John G. ..	C2	M	153 0 0	20
Makuri	35	136 0 0	..	12 14 0	110 0 0	3 10 0	Marryatt, F. M. ..	D2	F	136 0 0	..
Mauriceville ..	38	151 0 0	20 0 0	14 4 6	..	..	Kay, John ..	D1	M	151 0 0	20
Ohariu	42	149 0 0	..	20 12 2	..	..	Turkington, Samuel	D2	M	149 0 0	..
Opaki	26	136 0 0	..	21 7 0	..	..	Evans, Fanny ..	D1	F	136 0 0	..
Paikakariki ..	33	139 0 0	..	11 4 0	..	..	Cooper, Henry T. ..	D2	M	139 0 0	..
Paraparaumu ..	29	143 0 0	..	11 5 6	..	..	Smith, John A. ..	D1	M	143 0 0	..
Rangitumau ..	33	139 0 0	..	13 13 6	..	..	Dallaston, C. W. ..	D3	M	139 0 0	..
Rongomai	37	140 0 0	20 0 0	13 5 9	..	..	McLauchlan, Mary	E1	F	140 0 0	20
Te Horo	39	173 0 0	20 0 0	12 9 3	..	..	Kirk, George W. ..	D2	M	153 0 0	20
Te Nui	35	139 0 0	..	50 1 1	..	..	Sutton, Henry ..	D3	M	139 0 0	..
Waihakeke ..	29	141 6 8	..	11 5 6	..	..	Wedde, Albert A. ..	D3	M	143 0 0	..
Wainuiomata ..	33	136 0 0	..	11 3 3	..	..	Letham, Sara ..	E1	F	136 0 0	..
Waione	43	147 0 0	..	23 5 0	..	..	Duncan, Stuart ..	D3	M	147 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Belvedere	47	243 0 0	..	15 2 2	..	..	McFarlane, Henry	E1	HM	163 0 0	..
							Stormont, F. M. ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kaitara	47	229 0 0	..	15 10 6	..	..	Dowdeswell, A. A. ..	D1	HF	149 0 0	..
							Williams, Enid ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kaitawa	42	238 0 0	..	14 5 6	..	..	Jones, George A. ..	D2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Armit, Katherine N.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kereru	46	237 0 0	..	94 14 6	..	..	Clark, William H. ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Honour, Lizzie E. ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Makomako	49	242 0 0	20 0 0	15 5 3	..	..	Philip, William H.	D2	HM	162 0 0	20
							Paul, Ellen ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mauriceville West ..	41	238 0 0	..	12 12 3	..	..	Davies, William C.	D1	HM	158 0 0	..
							Gray, Catherine ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Nireaha	56	229 0 0	20 0 0	26 15 0	..	17 15 0	Hutchens, E. E. R.	E1	HF	149 0 0	20
							Smith, Margaret ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pongaroa	53	242 0 0	20 0 0	14 16 5	..	..	Gould, William H.	D1	HM	162 0 0	20
							Oliver, Emily ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Taueru	46	241 0 0	..	31 16 1	..	..	Mason, Francis ..	C1	HM	161 0 0	..
							Scott, Margaret C.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Fernridge	81	271 13 4	..	19 11 0	..	..	Gover, Frederick ..	E1	HM	187 10 0	..
							Robinson, Lillie I. F.	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Hamua	60	258 9 7	30 0 0	16 5 0	..	..	Bedingfield, D. S. ..	D1	HM	177 10 0	30
							Nixon, Violet M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hastwell	56	238 0 0	30 0 0	18 14 0	..	..	McKenzie, Christina	D1	HF	153 0 0	30
							Jacob, Margaret H.	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Hukanui	62	263 12 10	30 0 0	56 2 0	..	..	Anderson, Wigo ..	E2	HM	178 15 0	30
							Zohrab, Clara M. H.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Manakau	55	253 15 0	..	38 7 4	..	..	McBain, Alexander	D1	HM	168 15 0	..
							Fellingham, Rebecca	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Newman	49	251 5 0	30 0 0	15 11 11	..	..	Anderson, Andrew..	D2	HM	166 5 0	30
							Avison, Lizzie ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Parkvale	52	253 15 0	..	15 1 0	..	..	Davidson, James ..	D1	HM	168 15 0	..
							Watson, Florence ..	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Porirua	64	271 5 0	..	18 10 3	..	..	Pilkington, John J.	C1	HM	186 5 0	..
							Whitcombe, M. A.	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Taita	41	234 3 4	30 0 0	23 5 0	..	5 0 0	Plunkett-Cole, W...	D1	HM	167 10 0	30
							Harton, Violet T. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Tokomaru	59	251 5 0	30 0 0	17 6 3	164 13 2	..	Gregory, F. W. ..	D2	HM	166 5 0	30
							McKeown, E. M. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waikanae	51	251 5 0	30 0 0	20 6 11	..	10 0 0	Foss, Reginald J. ..	D2	HM	166 5 0	30
							Shine, Annie ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Worser Bay ..	74	262 10 0	30 0 0	25 5 6	..	..	Rountree, W. W. ..	D1	HM	177 10 0	30
							Poynter, Zoe E. ..	C4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Ballance	83	290 0 0	30 0 0	22 15 6	..	..	Williamson, John ..	C1	HM	195 0 0	30
							Cran, Elizabeth B.	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Clareville	102	306 17 1	..	23 9 6	..	..	Drummond, Robert	D1	HM	207 10 0	..
							Moncrieff, Janet ..	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
							White, Minnie J. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Dalefield	67	286 5 0	..	19 17 6	..	..	Beechey, James M.	D1	HM	191 5 0	..
							Braithwaite, L. B.	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 6—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Eketahuna	80	298 0 0	..	22 3 0	..	..	Dempsey, Walter N.	D1	HM	212 10 0	..
							Toohill, Maria H. ..	..	Mis.	85 10 0	..
Epuni	101	316 5 0	30 0 0	77 4 0	..	..	Williamson, A. W.	B1	HM	213 15 0	30
							Meager, Ellen A. ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
							Martelli, Irene ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Island Bay	95	295 0 0	30 0 0	37 13 6	..	..	Stuckey, F. G. A. ..	B1	HM	200 0 0	30
							Williams, Ethel ..	B3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Khandallah ..	66	287 10 0	30 0 0	22 13 2	..	..	Jenkins, David H.	D2	HM	192 10 0	30
							Mackay, Elspeth M.	E4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Konini	60	287 10 0	30 0 0	34 18 1	..	..	Britland, Walter ..	D1	HM	192 10 0	30
							Warren, M. F. I. ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Ohau	87	288 15 0	30 0 0	42 9 11	..	..	Feist, Adolph M. ..	D1	HM	193 15 0	30
							Newton, Emma A.	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Scarborough ..	87	301 5 0	30 0 0	23 2 3	..	..	Malcolm, John H.	D1	HM	206 5 0	30
							Cooper, Ethel R. ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Te Ore Ore	60	291 5 0	30 0 0	16 16 3	..	..	Guest, Joseph J. ..	D2	HM	196 5 0	30
							Campbell, Kate L.	E4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Featherston ..	113	384 2 0	..	34 11 6	..	..	Everton, F. C. ..	C1	HM	221 12 0	..
							Cederholm, Daisy O.	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Armstrong, Mary C.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Kaiwarra and side school	96	396 16 0	30 0 0	35 19 5	..	32 0 0	Johnston, Robert ..	C1	HM	216 16 0	30
							Roberts, Florence G.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Toohill, G. M. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
Martinborough ..	92	355 6 0	..	34 6 3	..	1 0 0	Lee, Clement W. ..	E1	HM	215 6 0	..
							Atkinson, Esther ..	D4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Freeman, Jessie A.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Shannon	116	359 10 0	..	43 9 3	..	32 16 6	Voysey, William ..	D1	HM	219 10 0	..
							Birnie, Helen ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Hurley, Margaret M.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Wadestown ..	96	358 6 0	30 0 0	26 16 9	..	..	Joplin, Charles R...	D1	HM	218 6 0	30
							Firth, Clara A. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Greenwood, Ethel ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Mangatainoka ..	161	486 10 0	..	33 8 9	..	..	Chatwin, George W.	C1	HM	231 10 0	..
							Sicely, Mabel H. ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Carter, Ethel K. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							McBeth, Margaret ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Cade, Katherine ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Mitchelltown ..	141	423 7 4	30 0 0	33 0 9	..	..	Foster, William H. L.	C1	HM	226 14 0	30
							Ballingall, Mary ..	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Hitchcock, Margaret	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Clark, Rose ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Otaki	152	423 11 0	..	44 19 10	..	..	Smith, William B.	D1	HM	227 6 0	..
							Bannister, M. E. ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Jacobsen, Alice G.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Campbell, Egbert Y.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Roseneath	148	412 6 0	30 0 0	39 4 3	..	10 0 0	Bary, Charles ..	D1	HM	227 6 0	30
							Davidson, Jessie L.	D3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Bird, Florence R. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
Upper Hutt ..	125	410 4 0	..	56 0 6	..	..	Connell, F. W. ..	D1	HM	225 4 0	..
							Cook, Amelia A. ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							James, Louisa L. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Greytown	200	522 8 11	..	41 7 3	..	..	Parkinson, Henry A.	B1	HM	241 2 0	..
							Gallagher, Annie ..	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							McFarlane, Olive V.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Macey, Nellie ..	E3	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Clarke, Mary ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Johnsonville ..	163	515 15 2	35 0 0	35 19 0	..	..	Bethune, Finlay ..	D1	HM	237 16 0	35
							Evans, Ada H. ..	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Willis, Alice M. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Murray, Clarice A. F.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Blake, Bertie N. T.	E5	MP1	30 0 0	..
Kilbirnie	193	508 2 0	..	43 11 3	..	..	Worboys, Joseph H.	D1	HM	238 2 0	..
							Boulcott, Henrietta	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	.
							Proctor, Francis J.	E4	AM	80 0 0	..
							Mallabar, Sophia ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Haggett, Gladys E.E.	D4	FP4	50 0 0	..
Karori and side school	188	564 8 0	..	71 1 0	..	..	Bennett, Francis ..	D1	HM	244 8 0	..
							Holm, Annie A. ..	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Scott, William W...	E2	AM	80 0 0	..
							Stevens, Winifred L.	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Edwards, Dorothy L.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 10.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Hutt	262	701 2 0	..	305 2 1	..	..	Yeates, Duncan M.	D1	HM	256 2 0	..
							Stuart-Forbes, E. L.	E1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Ballachey, Ernest H.	B2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Meager, Clara ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Burnley, Alice M. ..	..	FP5	55 0 0	..
							Gamble, Frank W.	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 11.											
Carterton	254	758 6 0	..	48 8 3	..	..	McDermid, G. S. M.	C1	HM	263 6 0	..
							Broadbent, Mary A.	E1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Haslam, Charles N.	D2	AM	170 0 0	..
							Dorset, Olive M. ..	E4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Butler, Phœbe ..	D4	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Roydhouse, Arthur	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Oliver, Selina R. ..	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
Levin	269	747 7 4	..	148 4 0	85 0 0	..	McIntyre, James ..	D1	HM	265 14 0	..
							Scott, Elizabeth A.	E1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Burns, John C. ..	C2	AM	170 0 0	..
							Sage, Agnes ..	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Silvester, Eveline ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Finlayson, John ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Stuckey, Dorothy E.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Pahiatua D.H.S. ..	317	817 5 11	..	74 18 2	..	..	Thomas, Joseph ..	C1	HM	267 4 0	..
							Petrie, Flora ..	D1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Webb, James S. ..	D1	AM	170 0 0	..
							Wedde, Elizabeth F.	B4	Sec.	..	..
							McCaul, Enid I. ..	E4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Jennings, Edward I.	E2	AM	80 0 0	..
							Brown, Winifred E.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Dougherty, Alice ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Burge, Agnes Hilda	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 12.											
Brooklyn	317	888 7 3	40 0 0	82 11 3	..	..	Hopkirk, John B. ..	D1	HM	275 0 0	40
							Fitchett, Jessie H.	D2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Look, Edward J. ..	D1	AM	185 0 0	..
							Thompson, Annie L.	D3	AF	100 0 0	..
							Holm, Eva M. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Carter, Pearl ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Olson, Walter ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Marten, Margaret L.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
GRADE 13.											
Mount Cook Infants'	392	822 18 4	40 0 0	87 11 7	..	..	Francis, Catherine A.	E1	HF	180 0 0	40
							Watson, Phœbe ..	E1	AF	140 0 0	..
							Wallace, Ellen ..	D1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Rothenberg, Annie ..	E1	AF	95 0 0	..
							Glasgow, Jane T. ..	D3	AF	85 0 0	..
							Woodward, E. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Turkington, L. L. M.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Coad, Nellie E. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Lambert, Alice G. A.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
GRADE 14.											
Mount Cook Girls' ..	373	931 6 4	40 0 0	149 5 4	..	..	Lorimer, Margaret	A1	HF	210 18 0	40
							Helyer, Elizabeth ..	D1	AF	160 0 0	..
							Hall, Alice L. ..	D1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Lawson, Mary K. ..	D1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Evans, Edith M. ..	C2	AF	90 0 0	..
							Mills, Hilda ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Chapman, Celia G.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Strong, Florence M.	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Kilmartin, Mary K.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Aitken, Grace E. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
GRADE 15.											
Mount Cook Boys' ..	428	1,258 14 4	50 0 0	310 0 1	..	..	Hardy, Charles J. ..	B1	HM	305 16 0	50
							Blake, Alexander C.	C1	AM	215 0 0	..
							Hempleman, F. A.	D2	AM	160 0 0	..
							Robinson, Elizabeth	E1	AF	130 0 0	..
							Cook, Eleanor N. ..	E2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Vaughan, F. T. ..	D4	AM	85 0 0	..
							Arcus, Laurence H.	D4*	AM	80 0 0	..
							Coulter, Margaret ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Westrup, Agnes C. I.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Skelley, Mary E. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Ziman, Rae L. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 15 *continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Terrace	486	1,252 2 8	50 0 0	87 3 9	..	..	MacMorran, George	D1	HM	303 16 0	50
							Fraser, Sara	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Erskine, Albert	C1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Price, Herbert E.	D3	AM	120 0 0	..
							Williams, Mary	E1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Howden, Jessie E	D3	AF	100 0 0	..
							Van Staveren, Lena	C3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Gibson, Fanny	D5	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Miller, Gertrude	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Hitchcock, Mary L.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Baskiville, W. C. L.	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
Thorndon	446	1,194 0 8	50 0 0	118 13 4	..	5 0 0	Webb, James C.	B1	HM	306 4 0	50
							Page, Margaret	D1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Polson, Donald	D1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Thompson, F. G.	D3	AM	120 0 0	..
							Davies, Annie	..	AF	94 10 0	..
							Myers, Phœbe	B2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Benzoni, F. E. S.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Osborne-Gibbes, H.	E4	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Colson, Emily	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Battersby, M. N.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Vosper, Grace	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 17.											
South Wellington	555	1,394 5 0	50 0 0	111 3 0	..	135 0 0	Flux, George	D1	HM	328 0 0	50
							Craig, Margaret H.	D1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							McKenzie, Alexander	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Feltham, Edgar C.	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Collins, Florence B.	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Baird, Laura E.	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Banks, Ada F.	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Hitchcock, Maria	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bird, Myra	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Iorns, Ivy	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Thompson, Winifred	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Kean, Euphemia R.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Ashley, Lilian	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 19.											
Clyde Quay	639	1,603 2 2	50 0 0	228 15 7	..	100 0 0	Grundy, William T.	D1	HM	343 0 0	50
							McGowan, Elizabeth	E1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Cowles, Jabez A.	B2	AM	235 0 0	..
							Fanning, James F.	D4	AM	130 0 0	..
							Benbow, Elizabeth L.	D2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Dempsey, Sidney W.	D3	AM	115 0 0	..
							Robinson, Alice	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Hutton, James	D4*	AM	85 0 0	..
							Howden, Ada L.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McLean, Janet	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Goldsmith, K. M.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Taylor, Clara M.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Webb, Hilda M.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Thornton, Marion	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Atkin, Ernest	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
Masterton D.H.S. and side school	655	1,679 6 8	50 0 0	352 17 3	..	..	Jackson, William H.	D1	HM	341 0 0	50
							Wolff, Rosabell	E1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Burns, Andrew N.	B1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Charters, A. B.	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Wilson, Marion K.	A3	Sec.	..	..
							Thwaites, John E.	C2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Bunting, Nelson D.	D2	AM	120 0 0	..
							Munro, Isabella	E1	AF	110 0 0	..
							McGregor, Lois	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							York, Mary	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bunting, Elizabeth	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hogg, Ellen C.	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Chamberlain, M.M.S.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Larsen, Richard C.	..	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Smith, Louise	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Iorns, Olive E.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							McGregor, Katherine	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Murray, Irene	..	FP2	30 0 0	..

TABLE NO. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

1 Name of School.	2 Average for the Year 1904.	Expenditure for the Year. 3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers. 8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year. 11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 20.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Newtown	726	1,783 3 3	50 0 0	154 16 7	..	..	Gill, Thomas H. ..	B1	HM	349 12 0	50
							Jordan, M. E., Mrs.	E1	Mis.	175 0 0	..
							Wilson, Francis P.	B1	AM	240 0 0	..
							McKinnon, Charles J.	D3	AM	145 0 0	..
							Ryder, Maud H. ..	D1	AF	130 0 0	..
							King, Herbert W. ..	D3	AM	120 0 0	..
							Hutchen, Jessie K.	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Hayes, Lucy ..	D3	AF	85 0 0	..
							Dempsey, Kate ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Young, Mabel F. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Gaudin, Emma C. ..	D4	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Walton, Mariebal ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Compton, Kate H. ..	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Tavendale, Lilian J.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Dale, Margaret F. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Blomquist, Henrietta	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Tait, Margaret ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
GRADE 21.											
Petone	745	1,828 11 0	50 0 0	139 9 9	..	..	Horne, James ..	D1	HM	352 6 0	50
							Slater, Jemima ..	D1	Mis.	185 0 0	..
							Pringle, Graham S.	D1	AM	240 0 0	..
							Lynskey, James H.	C2	AM	190 0 0	..
							Kean, Balfour ..	D2	AM	140 0 0	..
							Stanton, Elizabeth A.	D2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Carter, Elsie ..	D2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Combs, Frank L. ..	D4	AM	95 0 0	..
							Caverhill, Thirza M.	D4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Flux, Gladys M. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Horne, Jessie M. ..	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Griffiths, John H. ..	D4*	MP5	50 0 0	..
							Thomson, Isabel ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Webster, Agnes ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Isherwood, Vera ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Campion, Marion ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Te Aro and side school	696	1,949 1 4	50 0 0	346 3 0	2500 0 0	176 14 8	Watson, Clement ..	B1	HM	352 8 0	50
							Chatwin, Georgina E.	D1	Mis.	185 0 0	..
							Darroch, Robert ..	D1	AM	240 0 0	..
							Henderson, G. M. ..	D4	AM	155 0 0	..
							Bright, Alice M. ..	D1	AF	140 0 0	..
							Ranwell, Annie P. ..	D2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Leighton, Lucy J. ..	D1	AF	115 0 0	..
							Mitchell, Janet ..	E2	AF	90 0 0	..
							Riddick, Bessie ..	D2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Cook, Ada M. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Callum, Mabel ..	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Martin, Edith ..	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Bairstow, Jane ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Hyams, Isabel ..	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Clemance, W. M. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Sutton, Howard H.	..	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Brockett, F. C. ..	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Cooper, Bertha ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—											
The Summit ..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaituna Road ..	..	..	..	..	4 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Momona	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ngatahuna ..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		42,882 12 9	1781 6 11	5,307 14 2	3613 19 4	604 10 6				43,389 7 0	1,785

HAWKE'S BAY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Braemar	2	8 6 8	..	1 2 6	..	..	Morrison, Janet A.	..	F	10 0 0	..
Mangatuna ..	7	15 16 2	..	70 13 0	..	..	McAdam, Charles C.	..	M	35 0 0	..
Pakarae	4	25 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	..	Fox, M. E. ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Patoka	11	46 0 0	..	5 5 0	..	..	Dugleby, Olive ..	..	F	64 0 0	..
Rissington	8	36 13 4	..	12 8 6	..	..	Bradley, Emma ..	..	F	40 0 0	..
Waihora	7	29 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	Keys, Myra ..	..	F	40 0 0	..
Waimata Valley ..	9	18 0 11	..	5 18 10	..	..	Witton, Olive M. ..	..	F	56 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

HAWKE'S BAY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
GRADE 1.											
Elsthorpe	26	98 15 0	..	16 10 4	..	..	Cartwright, James	E3	M	114 0 0	..
Makaretu South	10	72 0 0	..	9 12 6	..	..	Chadwick, Eleanor	..	F	72 0 0	..
Mangatoro	12	60 12 0	..	7 0 6	..	..	Tuohy, Margaret J.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Morere	16	92 0 0	..	7 17 6	..	8 0 0	Mayo, Ernest	E3	M	92 0 0	..
Motu	11	49 13 4	..	22 5 3	..	..	Dines, William	..	M	60 0 0	..
Patangata	9	72 0 0	..	5 8 0	..	..	Bedingfield, M. E. A.	Lic.	F	72 0 0	..
Pohui	11	64 0 0	..	24 10 0	..	..	Ingleton, Winifred J.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Port Awanui	17	84 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Neal, Alice E. A.	D3	F	84 0 0	..
Portland Island	4	60 0 0	..	3 5 0	..	..	Dow, Agnes	..	F	60 0 0	..
Puketitiri	17	96 0 0	..	11 5 0	..	..	Cowles, Sarah A.	D2	F	96 0 0	..
Rakauroa	12	88 0 0	..	18 10 0	..	..	Shaw, Norman H.	E2	M	88 0 0	..
Tamumu	10	60 0 0	..	6 15 0	..	8 0 0	Huggins, Rosina M.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Tiniroto	9	60 0 0	..	4 5 0	..	..	Murray, Ruby H.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Ti-tree	12	68 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	..	Morrison, Annie B. S.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Tokomaru	20	82 16 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Burness, Minnie	..	F	82 16 0	..
Waipatiki	21	84 10 2	..	25 2 6	281 4 6	..	Brown, Jonathan	D4	M	88 0 0	..
Wakarara	18	80 0 0	..	9 0 0	..	..	Ingpen, Ernest H.	..	M	80 0 0	..
Wallingford	15	80 0 0	..	42 10 0	..	..	Glass, Catherine, Mrs.	E2	F	80 0 0	..
Wanstead	14	76 0 0	..	6 12 6	..	6 0 0	Russell, Lily	..	F	76 0 0	..
Whakarau	10	20 8 10	..	3 5 0	..	..	Jobson, Edith	..	F	40 0 0	..
Whatatutu	22	58 3 8	..	27 15 6	..	..	Baker, Harriet E.	D4	F	96 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Ashley-Clinton	23	110 10 0	..	31 2 6	..	..	Parkinson, Minnie M.	D3	F	110 10 0	..
Blackburn	22	103 10 0	..	20 5 0	..	..	McLellan, Grace Y.	E4	F	103 10 0	..
Hatuma	33	111 7 8	..	34 2 6	..	..	Cole, Lilian S.	E2	F	135 0 0	..
Heretaunga	24	128 0 0	..	20 7 6	..	..	McClure, Jane E.	E5	F	128 0 0	..
Kaitaratahi	23	9 4 2	1 13 4	..	..	..	Bolton, Edwin C.	E2	M	110 10 0	..
Maharahara West	26	131 10 0	..	12 7 6	..	..	Smith, Isabel	E2	F	131 10 0	..
Makaretu	29	131 10 0	..	19 2 6	..	..	Andersen, Ellen A.	D3	F	131 10 0	..
Ngapaeruru	18	107 0 0	20 0 0	15 5 6	..	..	Field, Charles W.	B3	M	107 0 0	20
Wainui	24	117 10 0	..	..	..	..	King, Edmund A.	E3	M	117 10 0	..
Wimbledon	27	124 10 0	..	23 17 8	..	..	Davidson, William	D4	M	124 10 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Maraekakaho	36	140 0 0	..	18 10 0	..	..	Cumming, Annie S.	D4	F	140 0 0	..
Mohaka	33	144 16 5	20 0 0	39 12 3	278 7 1	12 0 0	Webb, Edith E.	..	F	126 18 0	20
Omahu	36	142 0 0	20 0 0	19 17 6	..	..	Dugleby, Ethel G.	E2	F	142 0 0	20
Pukahu	39	141 0 0	..	18 12 6	..	..	McCutcheon, E. A.	D3	M	141 0 0	..
Waipiro Bay	44	153 0 0	20 0 0	60 19 4	98 12 0	13 0 0	Wilson, Henry L.	D3	M	153 0 0	20
GRADE 4.											
Kiritaki	53	244 0 0	..	351 9 2	..	..	McClure, William D.	D1	HM	164 0 0	..
							Whibley, Agnes	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mangateretere	45	226 12 4	20 0 0	52 8 5	..	..	Balfour, Margaret A.	D2	HF	146 10 0	20
							Christy, Agnes C. M.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Maraetaha	48	243 0 0	..	36 12 3	..	..	Faram, Frederick T.	E2	HM	163 0 0	..
							Heighway, Emma J.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Papakura	40	226 0 0	20 0 0	25 15 9	..	..	Moore, Elizabeth	D2	HF	146 0 0	20
							Soundy, Carrie A.	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Puketapu	43	226 10 0	..	36 6 3	..	..	Andrews, Helen B.	D2	HF	146 10 0	..
							Rudman, C. E. B.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Weber	42	232 5 10	..	34 0 8	..	..	Quigley, S. H. M.	E4	HM	160 0 0	..
							Robinson, Louisa G.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Whetukura	40	240 0 0	..	22 19 10	..	..	King, Walter J.	D1	HM	160 0 0	..
							Joll, Beatrice M.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Woodlands	52	125 2 6	13 6 8	32 16 0	..	..	Olsen, Hilda A.	E3	HF	149 10 0	20
							Harper, Amy R.	4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Frasertown	60	252 10 0	30 0 0	34 9 4	..	..	Kain, John	D3	HM	167 10 0	30
							Gosnell, Louisa, Mrs.	E1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Hampden	70	271 5 0	..	34 19 10	..	..	Faram, Frank C.	D2	HM	186 5 0	..
							McIntosh, Annie	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Mahora	67	266 5 0	30 0 0	57 6 5	..	..	Chaplin, Wilfred T.	D2	HM	181 5 0	30
							Gray, Maggie I.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Mangaatua	59	253 15 0	..	37 19 2	..	..	Roulston, James D.	D4	HM	168 15 0	..
							Gregory, Mary	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Matamau	71	260 0 0	..	30 10 0	..	..	Neill, Robert	D2	HM	175 0 0	..
							Brabazon, Mary	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Meanee	57	260 0 0	..	32 14 0	..	..	Bissell, Edward, Jnr.	E3	HM	177 10 0	..
							Macdonald, Kate	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Jones, William H.	..	MP4	55 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

HAWKE'S BAY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 5—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Petane	49	255 0 0	15 0 0	324 6 1	..	..	Speight, Hubert ..	D2	HM	170 0 0	..
							Siddells, Amy I. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Porangahau ..	48	252 18 4	..	23 13 1	..	..	Benson, Herbert N.	D4*	HM	168 15 0	..
							Cross, Alice M. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Te Aute	57	254 1 8	..	26 18 8	..	..	Caughley, C. J. ..	E2	HF	154 10 0	..
							Cooper, Rose C. ..	D5	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Te Karaka	75	267 18 4	..	83 16 10	296 6 0	..	Sefton, Percy J. ..	D3	HM	190 0 0	..
							Colebrook, Effie, Mrs.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Umutaoroa.. ..	58	260 0 0	..	28 9 5	..	..	Ferguson, R. H., Jnr.	D3	HM	175 0 0	..
							Hannay, I. M. W. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waerenga-a-hika ..	76	251 5 0	17 10 0	391 10 8	..	4 0 0	Ellis, Harold L. ..	D1	HM	166 5 0	..
							Black, Grace ..	D5	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Kumeroa	85	307 10 0	..	71 4 2	..	..	Trimmer, John H. ..	E2	HM	212 10 0	..
							Gray, Georgina ..	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Ongaonga	75	286 5 0	..	40 12 6	..	..	Gloy, John F. ..	D1	HM	191 5 0	..
							Barrie, Ethel M. ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Ormond	87	295 0 0	..	52 0 7	..	..	McLeod, John ..	D2	HM	200 0 0	..
							Brown, Jane L. H.	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Takapau	75	276 5 0	..	45 7 6	..	..	Caughley, James ..	D2	HM	191 5 0	..
							Ellingham, Ida ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Martin, Frederick W.	E5*	MP4	55 0 0	..
Te Arai	82	297 10 0	..	35 2 5	..	..	Webber, Abel ..	D1	HM	202 10 0	..
							Greene, Frances B.	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Tolaga Bay.. ..	74	286 5 0	..	34 3 8	..	..	Nelson, John M. ..	E2	HM	191 5 0	..
							Pickering, Esther E.	E4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Clive	92	357 1 4	..	73 0 8	..	..	Bissell, Edward ..	E1	HM	220 8 0	..
							McVay, Ella M. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Burns, Hilda E. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Havelock North ..	121	367 8 8	28 6 8	45 12 6	..	..	Holmes, Robert Boyd	D1	HM	221 12 0	..
							Sargisson, E. L. ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Davis, Beatrice M.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Kaikora North ..	84	333 17 4	..	69 5 0	..	..	Caughley, John ..	B1	HM	215 6 0	..
							Ingleton, Phœbe ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							McRae, Rebecca ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Makauri	98	350 13 4	17 10 0	403 1 0	..	..	Cole, Robert ..	D2	HM	215 12 0	..
							Fawbert, Emma L.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Reay, Margaret L. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Makotuku	98	377 5 6	..	92 6 5	..	..	Johnston, W. H. ..	B1	HM	220 8 0	..
							Marsh, Louise M. ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Grant, Annie L. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Mangapapa ..	111	350 11 4	30 0 0	52 11 3	..	..	Hunter, William J.	D3	HM	218 18 0	30
							Morgan, Louisa ..	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Siddells, Ethel M. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Matawhero ..	95	343 14 0	..	55 3 0	..	..	Marshall, John ..	D1	HM	216 4 0	..
							Stephenson, Louisa J.	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Lange, Olive ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Ormondville ..	96	365 12 0	..	75 3 7	..	..	Curd, Frank B. ..	D1	HM	215 12 0	..
							Grant, Annie L. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Cooke, Alice B. ..	D5*	FP4	55 0 0	..
Patutahi	108	353 18 0	..	61 16 0	..	..	Woodward, John C.	E1	HM	220 8 0	..
							Cantle, Kathleen ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Black, Adelaide ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Taradale	141	428 5 4	..	110 14 8	..	..	Goulding, Richard	D1	HM	232 2 0	..
							Anderson, Helen M.	..	Mis.	94 10 0	..
							Ranzi, Alice C. F. ..	..	FP5	55 0 0	..
							Davis, Lucy ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Wairoa	137	401 14 4	..	54 10 3	..	..	Bowie, John ..	B2	HM	228 16 0	..
							Samson, Hetty M. ..	E3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Shaw, Ada P. M. ..	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Torr, Grace ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Waipukurau ..	153	472 17 8	4 7 6	279 10 6	..	..	Cooke, Charles J. ..	B1	HM	233 6 0	..
							Murray, Elizabeth H.	E3	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Plank, Louis John	E4	AM	80 0 0	..
							Court, Lily ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							McRae, James ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

HAWKE'S BAY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 9—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Norsewood and Ngamoko	165	533 19 4	..	88 19 0	..	..	Watson, John D. ..	B1	HM	234 16 0	..
							Martin, Ethel E. ..	D3	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Gray, James H. ..	D4	AM	80 0 0	..
							Olsen, Othenius R.	D5	MP5	50 0 0	..
							Shugar, Matilda ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Kemp, Stanley ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Waipawa	155	498 14 4	..	80 0 0	..	..	Bull, John Henry ..	D1	HM	233 6 0	..
							McLandress, Isabella	B2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Dugleby, Enid A.	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bradbury, Annie E.	E4	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Baker, Frances ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Napier South ..	238	684 18 0	35 0 0	103 4 0	..	..	Dodds, James Noble	B1	HM	254 18 0	35
							Riley, Emma Jane	D1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Driller, William J.	D4	AM	155 0 0	..
							Mitchell, Georgina M.	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Jones, Annie H. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
GRADE 11.											
Port Ahuriri and Western Spit	252	777 1 0	..	171 15 7	..	10 0 0	Martin, William G.	D1	HM	263 6 0	..
							Anderson, H., Mrs.	E1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Garry, Francis A. ..	D3	AM	170 0 0	..
							Magill, Annie ..	D2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Trevelyan, Edith ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Humphreys, Florence	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Puflett, Annie ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
GRADE 12.											
Dannevirke South ..	368	912 5 8	40 0 0	209 12 11	..	..	Harvey, George ..	D2	HM	275 4 0	40
							Lindsay, Elizabeth E.	E2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Brown, James F. ..	D2	AM	185 0 0	..
							Spence, Mary W. ..	C4	AF	100 0 0	..
							Caughley, Rachael	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Black, Alice R. ..	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McClure, Cecil B. T.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Brewer, Ella M. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Eagar, Edward F. ..	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Simmers, James M.	A2	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 13.											
Dannevirke North ..	352	967 9 0	..	173 12 2	..	..	Soundy, Richard P.	E1	HM	282 4 0	..
							Moore, Marion ..	D2	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							McLennan, Duncan	D2	AM	195 0 0	..
							McCarthy, Ellen ..	D3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Best, Thornton R. ..	..	AM	90 0 0	..
							Hagenson, Matilda	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bramald, M. W. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Spackman, M. D. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Davis, Kathleen E.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Woodville	312	983 9 4	26 13 4	102 18 0	..	..	Stevenson, Andrew	D1	HM	284 16 0	..
							Reid, Elisabeth ..	E2	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Bagley, Benjamin ..	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							Nicoll, Thomas A. ..	D4	AM	105 0 0	..
							Driscoll, Ada E. ..	E4	AF	100 0 0	..
							McIntosh, Janet M.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Nielson, Albert ..	..	MP5	40 0 0	..
							Murphy, Elizabeth	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Franklin, Clara ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Robson, Henry ..	C3	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 17.											
Hastings	540	1,452 6 6	..	293 15 9	..	..	Smith, John A. ..	B1	HM	326 8 0	..
							Rosie, Wilhelmina J.	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Hudson, Edward V.	D2	AM	235 0 0	..
							Cullen, Arthur R. ..	E4	AM	130 0 0	..
							Tucker, Edith C. M.	..	AF	99 0 0	..
							Baker, Mary E. ..	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Robertson, Isabella M.	E3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Hayes, Frances A. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ross, Margaret E. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Joll, Ethel S. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							McNaughton, Daisy	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Wellwood, Susan K.	E5	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Cook, Jessie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Pegler, Francis ..	C1	Sec.	..	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

HAWKE'S BAY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 20.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Gisborne	707	1,717 11 6	50 0 0	253 6 11	..	38 0 0	Rowley, John Francis	B1	HM	349 14 0	50
							Matheson, F. C. R.	E1	Mis.	175 0 0	..
							Leslie, David E. ..	D1	AM	240 0 0	..
							Wauchop, John S.	D3	AM	145 0 0	..
							Cowan, David ..	E4	AM	130 0 0	..
							Cumming, Margaret	D2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Faram, Edith H. ..	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Adams, Florence K.	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Evans, Grace M. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							King, Katie ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Morice, George W.	D5	AM	80 0 0	..
							Cussen, Kathleen ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Cussen, Mary Estelle	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Brown, Jessie S. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							East, Alfred F. D. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Mann, Edward H. ..	B1	Sec.	..	..
							Kinder, John ..	B3	Sec.	..	..
Napier	615	1,676 3 10	50 0 0	286 18 9	..	..	Hislop, James ..	C1	HM	348 6 0	50
							Brown, Jessie C. ..	D1	Mis.	175 0 0	..
							Grant, Milton R. ..	D2	AM	240 0 0	..
							Soundy, Arthur W.	E3	AM	145 0 0	..
							Wilson, Frank A. ..	D4	AM	130 0 0	..
							Palmer, Mary ..	E1	AF	115 0 0	..
							Pratt, Agness ..	D3	AF	110 0 0	..
							Magill, Mary ..	D2	AF	85 0 0	..
							McVay, Nellie D. ..	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							King, Thyra M. ..	D4*	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Magill, Elizabeth ..	D5*	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Paterson, Daisy E.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—							Hannay, Amelia M.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Argyle	..	..	..	4 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waerenga-o-kuri ..	..	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	24,807 15 8	509 7 6	5,841 1 0	960 4 7	99 0 0	..	..	..	25175 4 0	405

MARLBOROUGH.

Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	Teachers' Salaries	Teachers' House Allowances	Other Ordinary Expenditure	Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus	Rent of School Buildings	Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year	Classification	Position in the School	For Salary	For Teachers' House Allowances
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Aotea	6	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	Smith, P. O'Hara ..	..	F	30 0 0	..
Black Rock Bay ..	3	8 15 0	..	..	..	..	Horgan, Nora C. ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Clova Bay	2	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	Black, Jane ..	..	F	10 0 0	..
Crail Bay	4	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	Pullman, Helen ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Ferndale	6	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	Murphy, Amy ..	..	F	40 0 0	..
Head	4	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Player, M. C. ..	..	F	30 0 0	..
Hopewell	4	12 10 0	..	..	..	..	McKelvey, L. M. ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Kakapou Bay ..	6	40 0 0	..	1 2 6	..	..	Paul, Rachel ..	..	F	40 0 0	..
Laverique Bay ..	5	22 18 4	..	..	..	..	Webb, Daisy ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Manaroa	4	35 0 0	..	9 17 3	..	..	Palmer, Ella ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Maori Bay	1	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	Williams, Daisy ..	..	F	20 0 0	..
Nydia Bay	4	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	Newmann, Alice ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Onahau Bay ..	2	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	King, Mary ..	..	F	10 0 0	..
Peach Bay	6	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Young, M. ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Portage	5	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	Murphy, Agnes ..	..	F	30 0 0	..
Port Underwood ..	3	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	Flood, Lilian ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Ram's Head ..	5	6 5 0	..	..	..	..	Harvey, Aline ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Resolution Bay ..	3	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	Williams, Beatrice	..	F	15 0 0	..
Saratoga Bay ..	4	14 8 11	..	..	..	..	Turner, H. ..	..	F	20 0 0	..
Scarboro' Run ..	5	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	O'Sullivan, F. T. ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Sea View	6	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	Stratford, Laura G.	..	F	30 0 0	..
Stephen Island ..	7	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	Robinson, Alice H.	..	F	35 0 0	..
Te Puru	4	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	Harvey, Lily ..	..	F	20 0 0	..
Tira Ora	4	20 0 0	..	4 3 0	..	..	Black, Margaret ..	..	F	20 0 0	..
Waikawa Bay ..	6	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Atkinson, Mary E.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Waitata Bay ..	6	30 10 0	..	..	..	..	Hutchinson, Hilda	..	F	35 0 0	..
Wakaretu Bay ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Hutchinson, Sarah	..	F	15 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Fabian's Valley ..	9	60 0 0	..	5 7 6	.	..	Wadsworth, Bertha	..	F	60 0 0	..
Grove	10	67 4 0	..	12 9 3	..	..	Williams, Agnes M. T.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Kaituna	14	68 0 0	..	7 17 6	..	..	Jeffries, Alice ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Kekerangu	10	56 0 0	..	6 10 11	..	..	Nielsen, Emma M. K.	..	F	56 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

MARLBOROUGH—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 1—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Mahau Sound	8	60 0 0	..	5 7 6	..	..	Stratford, Frederic C.	..	M	60 0 0	..
Omaka	11	76 0 0	..	7 10 6	..	..	Ward, Joseph	..	M	76 0 0	..
Rai Valley	16	81 5 0	..	8 12 0	..	..	Healy, Agnes	..	F	80 0 0	..
Richmond Brook	16	72 0 0	..	16 19 9	..	..	O'Brian, Agnes C.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Robin Hood Bay	14	72 0 0	..	3 12 0	..	..	Haughey, James	D1	M	72 0 0	..
Te Awaiti	14	72 0 0	..	6 3 6	..	..	Twisleton, Henry L.	D2	M	72 0 0	..
Ugbrooke	6	56 0 0	..	..	..	..	Jeffries, Emily V.	..	F	56 0 0	..
Waikakaho	7	56 0 0	..	..	..	..	Brydon, Edith	..	F	56 0 0	..
Wairau Valley	18	82 16 0	..	14 11 6	..	..	Slattery, Margaret	..	F	82 16 0	..
Waitaria Bay	19	80 0 0	..	9 16 0	..	..	Simpson, Lily	..	F	80 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Blind River	12	107 9 5	..	22 18 6	..	..	Barak, Mary C., Mrs.	E2	F	121 0 0	..
Cullensville	24	124 10 0	..	17 3 3	..	..	Everiss, George	C1	M	124 10 0	..
Fairhall	26	111 12 6	22 14 5	49 7 3	240 0 0	..	Tosswill, E. M., Mrs.	E2	F	117 10 0	..
Havelock Suburban	29	124 10 0	..	24 3 3	..	..	Matthews, Laura	D1	F	124 10 0	..
Onamalutu	30	106 13 4	..	19 2 6	..	..	Charles, Elizabeth	E4	F	128 0 0	..
Seddon	25	110 10 0	..	11 14 3	..	..	Humphreys, J. W.	E2	M	110 10 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Marlborough Town	34	137 0 0	..	19 1 0	..	..	Nicoll, Mabel G.	E2	F	137 0 0	..
Marshlands	31	136 0 0	20 0 0	14 17 2	..	..	Williams, Mary C.	D1	F	136 0 0	20
Spring Creek	35	140 0 0	..	18 13 11	..	..	Pritchard, Florence	D1	F	140 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Okaramio	43	232 15 11	..	24 18 4	..	..	Huddleston, H. B.	E2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Thorpe, C. E.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Tuamarina	51	243 0 0	..	25 5 0	..	..	Robinson, Herbert J.	D1	HM	163 0 0	..
							Peake, S. N.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waitohi	47	239 0 0	..	20 16 9	..	..	Robertson, David	D1	HM	159 0 0	..
							McMahon, Ethel C.	E2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Canvastown	60	255 0 0	..	28 5 0	..	..	Hill, Hollis J.	D3	HM	175 0 0	..
							Hill, Ethel I.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Havelock	61	258 15 0	..	45 6 0	..	..	Ward, William	C1	HM	175 0 0	..
							Farmar, Mary	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Grovetown	95	346 10 0	..	278 0 7	..	..	Ladley, Harry	D1	HM	216 10 0	..
							Ladley, Ada B. E.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Payne, Alice	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Renwick	109	355 6 8	..	43 11 6	..	..	Stratford, Herbert A.	D1	HM	221 0 0	..
							Brownlee, Tanzie H.	D4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Brydon, Minnie	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Picton	133	414 2 0	..	71 5 2	..	..	Howard, Charles C.	C1	HM	229 2 0	..
							Macalister, May	D3	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Fuller, Violet E.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
Springlands	133	392 12 0	..	61 5 6	..	..	Howard, Harry J.	D1	HM	227 12 0	..
							Millington, Emily H.	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Tindill, Bertha M.	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Tapp, Daisy	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 13.											
Blenheim (combined)	367	1,063 15 2	..	262 5 0	323 16 3	26 0 0	Sturrock, David A.	D1	HM	(1)293 4 0	..
							Brewer, Lottie M.	D1	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Wilmot, David H.	D2	AM	195 0 0	..
							Brown, Mary M.	D1	AF	105 0 0	..
							Wanden, E. W.	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Harris, Annie M.	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Macey, Winifred M.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Crombie, Agnes M.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							O'Brian, Maude	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—							Morcom, Annie	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Garnham, Grace	..	FP1	..	..
Four-fathom Bay	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Weka	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterfalls	..	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson's Bay	..	9 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not classified—											
Furniture	..	..	..	..	21 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	6,481 13 5	42 14 5	1,178 0 7	544 16 9	26 0 0	..	..	..	6,547 4 0	20

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(1) The salaries at this school are those provided by the Department for a combined school, not those actually paid by the Board.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NELSON.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Hillden	7	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Haines, Ina	..	F	25 0 0	..
Hope Valley	6	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Horrack, Jane	..	F	25 0 0	..
Lester's	7	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	Gibbs, Frances J.	..	F	35 0 0	..
McWha's	3	25 16 8	..	..	..	..	Lash, Viola M.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Maitai	3	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	Lewis, Phyllis	..	F	15 0 0	..
Matakitaki	13	64 0 0	..	2 18 2	..	..	O'Rourke, Cynthia	..	F	72 0 0	..
Moutere Bluffs	3	16 4 8	..	..	..	..	Seymour, Muriel	..	F	20 0 0	..
Pakawau	7	33 6 8	..	2 0 0	..	..	Sadd, Leila E.	..	F	40 0 0	..
Parapara	3	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	Scadden, M., Mrs.	..	F	15 0 0	..
Sherry	9	35 0 0	..	2 5 3	..	..	Phillips, A.R.E., Mrs.	D3	F	35 0 0	..
Stanley Brook, Upper	11	51 10 0	..	2 4 6	..	..	Hanron, Alice	..	F	60 0 0	..
Tophouse	3	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	Banks, Annie E.	..	F	20 0 0	..
Totaranui	3	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	Pratt, Mabel	..	F	20 0 0	..
Doctor's Creek	3	13 15 0	..	..	..	..	Greig, Arthur R.	..	M	15 0 0	..
Golden Downs	4	15 18 0	..	..	..	..	Goodwin, Daisy	..	F	20 0 0	..
Buller Ferry	5	14 11 8	..	..	..	..	Milligan, C. E.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Newton Flat	10	28 13 4	..	..	..	..	Taylor, Blanche I.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Baton	9	17 10 9	..	..	..	..	Smith, Nannie O'H.	..	F	56 0 0	..
Wairoa Gorge	10	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	Lewis, Dorothy	..	F	60 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Anatoki	12	64 0 0	..	4 2 7	..	..	Mackay, Bessie	..	F	64 0 0	..
Aniseed Valley	10	68 0 0	..	2 9 0	..	..	Lammas, Isobel	..	F	68 0 0	..
Blackwater, Upper	11	62 1 6	..	1 6 1	..	..	Hurren, Mary P.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Brighton	11	76 0 0	..	5 11 0	..	..	McCarthy, Annie	..	F	76 0 0	..
Church Hill	17	100 0 0	..	24 7 0	..	..	Sparrow, Agatha	E4	F	100 0 0	..
Cronadun	9	64 0 0	..	2 8 3	..	..	Gannon, Julia Agnes	..	F	64 0 0	..
Eighty-eight Valley	10	60 0 0	..	11 13 0	..	..	Martin, Cora	..	F	60 0 0	..
Fairdown	17	88 0 0	..	10 0 3	..	..	Horner, Francesca M.	D4	F	88 0 0	..
Fern Flat	15	84 0 0	..	13 13 2	..	..	Gayne, Violet E.	D3	F	84 0 0	..
Gibbstown	16	92 0 0	..	5 0 2	..	..	Kenyon, Isabella	E3	F	92 0 0	..
Glenroy	19	60 0 0	..	4 19 1	..	..	O'Shea, Jeremiah	E3	M	84 0 0	..
Gordon	15	72 0 0	..	4 13 9	..	..	Gilbert, Eleanor I.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Hill Side	15	80 0 0	..	4 6 11	..	..	Bradley, Ada P.	D3	F	80 0 0	..
Inangahua Junction	19	88 0 0	..	10 14 11	..	..	Nalder, Rose Mary	E4	F	88 0 0	..
Kaituna	14	76 0 0	..	17 14 6	..	..	McCarthy, Madge	..	F	76 0 0	..
Karamea	8	58 15 0	..	2 7 6	..	..	Satchell, Alberta	..	F	60 0 0	..
Kongahu	11	66 5 0	..	2 7 6	..	..	Jones, Constance E.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Land of Promise	16	80 2 7	..	4 18 9	..	..	Snook, Ada J.	E4	F	92 0 0	..
Little Wanganui	10	51 6 8	..	2 6 9	..	..	McNarn, Jessie	..	F	56 0 0	..
Merrijigs	5	68 0 0	..	2 9 0	..	..	Gibbie, Ethel M.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Motueka Valley	18	80 0 0	..	10 2 1	..	..	Gilmor, Edward J.	D4	M	80 0 0	..
Motupiko, Upper	12	68 0 0	..	4 3 4	..	..	McBride, Annie M.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Ngatimoti	18	100 0 0	..	5 18 1	..	..	Fair, George O.	D3	M	100 0 0	..
Oparara	14	60 6 8	..	3 18 11	..	5 0 0	Heywood, Emily E.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Orinoco	14	100 0 0	..	4 7 0	..	..	Brereton, Matilda	D3	F	100 0 0	..
Pariwhakaho	14	80 0 0	..	4 10 3	..	..	Hodgkinson, J. L.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Pigeon Valley	16	76 0 0	..	9 11 5	..	..	Hanron, Clara	D4	F	76 0 0	..
Pokororo	10	81 11 1	..	3 7 9	..	..	Demment, Minnie C.	B5	F	80 0 0	..
Promised Land	22	100 0 0	..	17 15 3	..	..	Pettit, B. M., Mrs.	E2	F	100 0 0	..
Ranzau	25	108 6 8	..	272 5 3	..	..	Gilbert, Esther E.	D3	F	110 0 0	..
Redwood's Valley	10	60 0 0	..	5 7 6	..	..	McPadden, Winifred	..	F	60 0 0	..
Sandy Bay	9	49 15 7	..	2 6 9	..	..	Horn, Ethel	..	F	56 0 0	..
Sergeant's Hill	18	76 0 0	..	5 5 4	..	..	Slowey, Teresa M. P.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Tadmor, Upper	13	68 0 0	..	5 10 8	..	..	Turner, Frances M.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Takaka, Upper	19	80 0 0	..	5 11 6	..	..	Bryan, Edith E.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Three-channel Flat	12	80 0 0	..	3 0 9	..	..	Ullmer, Frederica	E4	F	80 0 0	..
Waitahu	13	72 0 0	..	4 2 6	..	..	Walshe, Eliz. M. G.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Waingaro	10	72 0 0	..	4 9 9	..	..	Cowles, Mildred Jane	..	F	72 0 0	..
Wills's Road	21	85 8 0	..	5 16 7	..	..	Holdaway, Helen F.	E4*	F	96 0 0	..
Win's Valley	9	64 0 0	..	2 8 3	..	..	Baird, Jannet E.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Woodstock	13	68 0 0	..	4 0 6	..	..	Horner, Hugh Henry	..	M	68 0 0	..
Wratten's	11	62 5 7	..	..	..	..	Symes, Adelaide L.	..	F	64 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Addison's Flat	19	128 0 0	..	24 14 0	..	..	Webb, F. E., Mrs.	E2	F	128 0 0	..
Birchfield	29	117 10 0	20 0 0	19 3 6	..	..	Scott, Thomas C. C.	D3	M	117 10 0	20
Brightwater	23	141 8 10	..	12 7 8	..	..	Bryant, William H.	C1	M	131 10 0	..
Brooklyn	31	140 15 6	20 0 0	8 14 6	..	..	Black, Hilda	..	F	122 8 0	20
Clifton Terrace	19	114 0 0	..	6 3 11	..	..	Bolton, Pamela E.	E2	F	114 0 0	..
Fern Town	16	114 0 0	20 0 0	5 15 8	..	..	McGavin, E. A.	D2	F	114 0 0	20
Happy Valley	23	110 10 0	..	22 7 9	..	..	Rogers, Marmaduke	D4	M	110 10 0	..
Long Plain	22	114 0 0	..	30 17 2	..	..	Molloy, Jane Ann	E3	F	114 0 0	..
Pangatotara	24	103 10 0	20 0 0	21 6 4	..	..	Cooper, Emily M.	D2	F	103 10 0	20

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NELSON—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Progress	24	158 0 0	..	11 19 10	..	..	Colthart, Margaret L.	E3	HF	128 0 0	..
							Phelan, Catherine..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Rockville	26	113 2 6	..	9 13 2	..	..	Manson, Janette C.	D1	F	121 0 0	..
Sarau	37	136 5 0	..	17 5 0	..	..	Boyce, Charles G. M.	D3	M	143 0 0	..
Stanley Brook ..	23	107 0 0	..	7 4 6	..	..	Forsyth, Donald E.	D3	M	107 0 0	..
Tadmor	21	110 10 0	..	16 12 9	..	..	Quinton, Ellen H.	E2	F	110 10 0	..
Takaka, Central ..	27	131 10 0	..	19 4 5	..	..	Page, May ..	E2	F	131 10 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Appleby	35	147 0 0	..	14 1 6	..	..	Robbie, George A...	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Bainham	33	137 0 0	20 0 0	10 3 9	..	..	Worley, Francis ..	E4	M	137 0 0	20
Cape Foulwind ..	34	136 0 0	..	25 13 9	..	..	Mackay, Jean L. ..	E2	F	136 0 0	..
Capleston	27	147 3 10	..	15 18 1	..	..	Avery, Rose E. ..	B4	F	144 0 0	..
Collingwood ..	41	155 0 0	..	11 3 0	..	..	Sanders, Herbert B.S.	E4	M	155 0 0	..
Hope	35	143 0 0	20 0 0	26 9 8	..	..	Hall, William A. ..	D3	M	143 0 0	20
Lyell	44	153 0 0	..	48 7 7	..	..	Irwin, Robert ..	D3	M	153 0 0	..
Murchison	41	200 5 0	..	20 5 1	..	..	Lawn, George ..	D4	HM	143 0 0	..
							Ogg, Annie ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Neudorf	35	140 0 0	..	18 0 10	..	..	Johnson, Bessie F.	D3	F	140 0 0	..
River Terrace ..	30	143 0 0	..	12 7 6	..	..	Hill, Annie ..	D2	F	143 0 0	..
Spring Grove ..	36	191 1 5	..	11 9 3	..	..	White, Alfred T. ..	D3	M	149 0 0	..
Summerlea ..	29	136 0 0	..	52 5 0	..	..	Street, Emily ..	D2	F	136 0 0	..
Takaka, East ..	30	137 0 0	..	18 14 0	..	..	Packard, F. M. B...	E2	F	137 0 0	..
Waimea West ..	37	171 13 4	..	21 16 2	..	..	Coleman, B. F. P...	D3	M	145 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Charleston	42	243 0 0	..	22 19 11	..	..	Maloney, John W...	D1	HM	163 0 0	..
							Thompson, M. M. E.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Dovedale	43	236 17 10	..	16 7 6	..	..	Douglas, Arthur ..	D1	HM	158 0 0	..
							Lammas, Louisa ..	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Little Grey.. ..	38	236 0 0	..	17 4 9	..	..	Wylde, Robert Evan	D2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Molloy, Ellen C. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Motupiko	44	240 0 0	..	13 15 2	276 3 6	..	Mayo, Egbert John	E2	HM	160 0 0	..
							Morrison, C. A. ..	E2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Motupipi	48	228 0 0	..	19 7 7	..	..	Bradley, Lydia M...	E1	HF	148 0 0	..
							Cobb, Harriet J. ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Moutere, Lower ..	44	237 0 0	..	33 1 6	..	1 0 0	Easton, Lockhart D.	C1	HM	157 0 0	..
							Gilbert, Mabel C. ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Stoke	49	275 4 8	..	15 6 4	..	..	Naylor, John ..	D1	HM	160 0 0	..
							Wilkes, Minnie L...	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Black's Point ..	65	275 0 0	30 0 0	45 16 4	..	..	Green, Richard E...	E1	HM	190 0 0	30
							Moore, Euphemia J.	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Burnett's Face ..	66	265 0 0	..	197 2 5	..	10 0 6	Trevella, Arthur ..	D1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Arnold, Cecilia May	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Maloney, Grace G...	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Coal Creek	67	254 5 3	..	16 4 9	40 19 6	6 8 6	Street, Samuel W...	D2	HM	171 5 0	..
							Hallagan, Alice M.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Fox Hill	57	268 15 0	..	29 8 10	..	..	Veysey, John T. ..	E1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Tarrant, Elizabeth C.	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Riwaka	71	263 15 0	..	80 9 3	..	..	Andrews, Ernest H.	D1	HM	178 15 0	..
							Salmond, Jessie ..	E1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Wai-iti	61	281 15 3	..	20 7 9	..	..	Edridge, Edward ..	E1	HM	180 0 0	..
							Gilbert, Martha J...	D2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Granity Creek ..	75	290 0 0	30 0 0	19 14 2	..	..	Satchell, Robert E.	Lic.	HM	195 0 0	30
							Wright, Isabel E. ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Millerton	79	290 3 5	..	24 10 4	29 15 9	..	Rumbold, William A.	D1	HM	201 5 0	..
							Kelpe, Caroline ..	E4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Takaka Lower ..	82	301 5 0	..	29 14 5	..	..	Boyes, William H.	D1	HM	206 5 0	..
							Jordan, Fanny Sarah	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Waimangaroa ..	79	306 1 8	..	30 15 4	..	..	McDonald, W. G. ..	D2	HM	197 10 0	..
							Marris, Amelia ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Wakefield Lower ..	87	297 10 0	..	25 11 7	..	..	Peart, Frederick B.	E1	HM	202 10 0	..
							Bird, Kate B. ..	C2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Richmond	106	359 13 8	..	40 8 7	1 12 3	..	Cowles, Edward ..	D1	HM	221 0 0	..
							Thompson, Katie E.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Whelan, Letitia V.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Motueka D.H.S. ..	134	421 14 4	..	71 0 6	..	..	Harris, Thomas A...	A2	HM	228 16 0	..
							Hughes, Frances ..	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Davies, Constance E.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Leighton, Hannah M.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Wilkes, Frederick J.	B4	Sec.	..	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NELSON—*continued.*

1 Name of School.	2 Average for the Year 1904.	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
		3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
GRADE 9.											
Denniston ..	162	497 1 5	..	75 10 9	..	..	Griffin, Thomas J.	D1	HM	238 8 0	..
							Josephson, Bertha M.	..	Mis.	99 0 0	..
							Stanton, Harold E.	..	AM	80 0 0	..
							Bettjimann, Ada J.	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Jessop, Annie	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Boys' Central ..	247	786 4 0	35 0 0	73 18 6	..	15 0 0	Gibbs, Frederick G.	A1	HM	261 4 0	35
							Worley, William F.	D1	AM	185 0 0	..
							Hughes, Margaret	D1	AF	145 0 0	..
							Poole, William Elgar	D2	AM	115 0 0	..
							Seldon, Edith Jessie	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
Eastern District Infants'	231	561 3 10	35 0 0	715 14 1	..	..	Leach, Elizabeth	E1	HF	160 0 0	35
							Kitching, Lucy H.	C1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Hood, Marion C.	E1	AF	85 0 0	..
							Wright, Julia C.	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Dement, Ethel Maud	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Easdale, M. J. N.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Shirtliff, Kate V.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Toi Toi Valley ..	224	691 4 1	35 0 0	69 4 9	..	..	Knapp, Frederick V.	C1	HM	249 4 0	35
							Bond, Jane A.	D2	AF	135 0 0	..
							Johnson, Amy F.	C2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Kitching, Mary E.	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Shone, Eva E.	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Pettit, Jessie	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Reefton D.H.S. ..	255	705 19 7	..	237 7 4	..	..	Harkness, James H.	B1	HM	260 12 0	..
							Wilson, James F.	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Galloway, Helen	E2*	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Möller, Louisa A.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Garth, Isabella O.	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ainsworth, Emma E.	B2	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 11.											
Western District Infants'	268	582 6 8	40 0 0	88 15 9	..	..	Scott, Rosa C., Mrs.	E1	HF	170 0 0	40
							Sunley, Georgiana F.	E1	AF	125 0 0	..
							Dement, Mary Anne	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Wright, G. F.	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Kidson, George R.	..	MP5	50 0 0	..
							Downe, Mary W.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Johnstone, Janet	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Phillips, Ethel M.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 16.											
Westport D.H.S. ..	470	1,348 2 8	..	181 14 3	..	..	Neve, Frederick	B1	HM	317 8 0	..
							Boswell, Edward B.B.	D2	AM	235 0 0	..
							Gapper, Bernard R.	E3	AM	125 0 0	..
							Virtue, Mary E.	E2	Mis.	145 0 0	..
							Martin, Annie	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Black, Bertha	B3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Josephson, G. E.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Barton, Emma F.	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Falla, Ethel M. E.	..	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Taylor, Rose A.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Hill, Jessie A.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Gallagher, Ethel M.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Gifford, Arthur J.	A2	Sec.	..	..
							McElwee, Marion E.	..	Sec	..	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—											
Inangahua Landing	..	25 16 8	..	2 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maruia Station ..	..	1 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Owen Junction ..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wangapeka ..	..	15 0 0	..	2 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rocky River ..	..	26 13 4	..	2 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not classified—											
Exchange ..	..	..	..	2 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trustees Suter Art Gallery	..	..	..	..	..	12 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance of Workmen	..	..	..	7 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maps	..	..	..	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	18,431 3 2	325 0 0	3,304 9 3	348 11 0	49 19 0	..	..	..	18,331 0 0	325

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

GREY.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Marsden	12	60 15 0	..	14 19 7	..	..	McMillan, C. A. ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Moonlight	6	30 0 0	..	5 2 0	..	..	Turner, Dorothy ..	..	F	30 0 0	..
Noble's	6	40 0 0	..	5 7 5	..	..	Moriarty, Minnie F.	..	F	40 0 0	..
No Town	5	25 0 0	..	12 2 11	..	..	Malone, Theresa ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Red Jack's	4	19 3 4	..	6 3 0	..	..	Campbell, Elizabeth	..	F	20 0 0	..
Twelve-mile ..	8	35 0 0	..	12 17 3	..	..	Mullins, Margaret ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Upper Moonlight ..	3	15 0 0	..	3 2 3	..	..	Anderson, Mary ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Inchbonnie	8	11 13 4	..	7 6 0	..	..	Kelly, Alice ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Barrytown	10	60 0 0	..	8 7 6	..	..	Ryall, Jane ..	..	F	60 0 0	..
Duncan's	26	83 10 0	..	6 2 3	..	..	Manners, Marie L. ..	..	F	93 3 0	..
Dunganville ..	12	68 0 0	..	3 11 9	..	..	Downing, Mary I. C.	..	F	68 0 0	..
Granville	13	86 8 0	..	12 4 3	..	..	Wilson, Maud E. ..	..	F	86 8 0	..
Greenstone	15	82 16 0	..	4 16 0	..	..	Dowling, Johanna M.	..	F	82 16 0	..
Kotuku	16	80 0 0	..	45 10 7	..	..	Barnett, Isabella ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Moana	30	113 1 6	..	9 10 3	134 8 6	8 10 0	Abram, A. E., Mrs.	E3	F	128 0 0	..
Poerua	6	56 0 0	..	6 7 11	..	..	Larkin, Catherine ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
Poerua Estate ..	10	60 0 0	..	4 14 2	..	..	Garland, Rachel M.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Swede's Mill ..	15	82 16 0	..	11 18 6	..	..	Tansey, Theresa ..	..	F	82 16 0	..
Te Kinga	10	75 0 0	..	6 9 7	..	..	Moriarty, Mary ..	..	F	72 0 0	..
Teremakau	8	56 0 0	..	3 8 3	..	..	Corbett, Margaret ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
Totara Flat ..	26	94 8 0	..	13 17 9	..	..	Crowley, Johanna ..	D4	F	107 0 0	..
Westbrook	10	76 13 4	..	19 1 9	..	..	Kelly, Catherine ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Ngahere	25	117 10 0	20 0 0	6 1 6	..	..	Owens, Edith ..	E1	F	117 10 0	20
GRADE 3.											
Paroa	28	170 13 4	..	66 6 4	..	..	Kemple, Frances M.	E1	F	144 0 0	..
Stillwater	36	171 13 4	20 0 0	26 3 10	..	..	Crowley, A. M. J. ..	D1	F	145 0 0	20
GRADE 4.											
Hatter's	51	243 0 0	20 0 0	80 4 8	..	..	Malone, Michael ..	E2	HM	163 0 0	20
							Barnhill, Margaret L.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Ahaura	52	253 12 4	..	17 12 7	..	..	Evison, John C. M.	D1	HM	171 5 0	..
							Turnbull, Elizabeth	E1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Dobson	59	262 10 0	30 0 0	52 13 5	..	..	O'Flynn, Francis E.	D1	HM	177 10 0	30
							Griffiths, Elizabeth	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kokiri	54	253 15 0	30 0 0	22 10 1	..	..	Seebeck, Albert H. ..	D2	HM	168 15 0	30
							Hargreaves, Alice M.	Lic.	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Blackball	101	301 18 2	30 0 0	75 9 0	..	4 10 0	Wickes, Arthur John	D2	HM	206 5 0	30
							Crowley, Elizabeth L.	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
							Rogers, Rosanna ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Cobden	136	365 5 4	30 0 0	70 11 11	..	..	de Berry, Leonard F.	C2	HM	221 0 0	30
							Sotheran, Jane ..	E1	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Moore, Isabella ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Taylorville	155	476 9 4	35 0 0	135 10 5	..	..	Scott, Edward A. ..	D1	HM	234 16 0	35
							Sweetman, Eliza J.	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Noble, John ..	E4*	AM	80 0 0	..
							Dixon, Dorothy ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Noble, Thomas ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 15.											
Greymouth D.H.S. ..	428	1,215 15 4	..	317 4 2	..	16 13 6	Adams, Allan A. ..	D1	HM	306 12 0	..
							Austin, William S.	D1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Batchelor, Bessie ..	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Blair, Christina ..	D1	AF	110 0 0	..
							Skoglund, W. C. ..	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Easson, Edith A. ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Dixon, Grace ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Barnett, John ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Scott, Madge ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Sheard, John ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Hargreaves, Hilda E.	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Cromie, George ..	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Lewis, Annie M. L.	D4	Sec.	..	..
Totals ..	..	5,143 6 8	215 0 0	1,093 8 10	134 8 6	29 13 6	..	..	..	5,225 16 0	215

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*
WESTLAND.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Awatuna	6	25 0 0	..	2 3 9	..	..	Turner, Georgina M.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Donoghue's ..	7	35 6 0	..	2 10 0	..	..	Smith, Daisy A. ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Gillespie's	6	35 0 0	..	0 5 3	..	..	Walsh, Mary ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Haast	3	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	Harris, Mary L. ..	..	F	20 0 0	..
Inter-Wanganui ..	6	36 13 4	..	1 16 0	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..
Karangarua ..	5	25 0 0	..	0 3 9	..	..	McIntosh, Catherine	..	F	25 0 0	..
Kawhaka	6	33 6 8	..	0 6 0	..	..	Reedy, Matilda L...	..	F	40 0 0	..
Mahitahi	6	35 0 0	..	0 5 3	..	..	Mulveny, Mary E...	..	F	35 0 0	..
Okarito	10	40 0 0	..	5 16 0	..	..	Patrick, Anna ..	..	F	40 0 0	..
Otira, Lower ..	4	40 0 0	..	2 19 0	..	..	Aicken, Isabella J...	..	F	40 0 0	..
Waikukupa ..	3	20 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	Gibb, Henrietta C.	..	F	20 0 0	..
Wataroa	3	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	McNicol, Margaret	..	F	15 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Blue Spur	12	64 0 0	..	4 18 3	..	..	Simpson, Eleanor A.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Bruce Bay	10	61 10 4	..	3 19 6	..	..	Walsh, Margaret ..	..	F	64 0 0	..
Callaghan's ..	12	70 10 0	..	8 9 3	..	..	Wallace, Eliz. M. ..	..	F	72 0 0	..
Humphrey's ..	19	96 0 0	..	4 9 3	..	..	Potts, Wilhelmina S.	D4	F	96 0 0	..
Jackson	16	96 0 0	..	6 16 3	..	..	Dwyer, Ada Josepha	D3	F	96 0 0	..
Koiterangi	17	80 0 0	..	11 14 7	..	..	Johnstone, Agnes S.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Kokatahi, Lower ..	15	84 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	MacKinnon, Maud	E3	F	84 0 0	..
Kumara Junction ..	16	68 6 6	..	8 8 0	7 5 0	..	Harrison, Robert ..	E4*	M	76 0 0	..
Okuru	15	84 0 1	..	12 10 10	21 19 4	..	Savill, Arthur J. ..	..	M	80 0 0	..
Rangiriri	13	56 0 0	..	10 11 9	..	..	Willetts, Mary M. ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
South Beach ..	15	64 0 0	..	26 9 0	..	..	Gray, Isabella ..	..	F	64 0 0	..
Waitangi	18	55 4 5	..	9 12 9	..	..	Condon, Ellen ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Kanieri	32	131 10 0	..	16 2 9	..	..	Potts, Mary Jardine	D1	F	131 10 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Goldsborough ..	30	139 0 0	..	11 5 6	..	..	Wilson, Margaret A.	D2	F	139 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Arahura Road ..	49	239 0 0	..	37 6 0	..	..	Henderson, John J.	D1	AM	159 0 0	..
							Henderson, Margaret	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Stafford	37	236 0 0	..	32 16 3	..	..	Ryde, Henry J. ..	D2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Gardiner, Amanda	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Ross	63	269 7 0	..	52 13 0	..	..	Winchester, William	C1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Osmers, M. E., Mrs.	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Woodstock	65	268 15 0	..	42 19 6	15 0 0	..	Mackay, William D.	D1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Mackay, Ida O., Mrs.	E1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Kumara and Dillman's	185	701 10 7	..	106 8 6	..	..	Sinclair, George K.	D1	HM	250 14 0	..
							Talbot, Arthur E. ..	D3	AM	155 0 0	..
							Jamieson, Amy F...	D3	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Stark, Elizabeth M.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Seebeck, Metta ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bell, Daisy ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Hokitika D.H.S. ..	231	689 0 0	..	229 15 10	..	..	Wake, Hugh G. ..	B1	HM	254 0 0	..
							Williams, Henry ..	D1	AM	155 0 0	..
							Ward, Esther ..	D1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Moore, Marguerite D.	E3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Martyn, Laura ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Goudie, Eliz. Mary	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Brown, Jane R. ..	..	Sec.	..	..
							Low, Benjamin H.	B1	Sec.	..	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—											
Kanieri Forks ..	..	29 11 8	..	4 16 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kokatahi, Upper ..	..	16 13 4	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not classified—											
School requisites ..	..	..	..	18 15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	39 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervision, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	13 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board's office ..	..	..	..	49 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	3,960 4 11	..	738 19 0	97 2 1	..	..	..	..	3,900 14 0	..

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(1) Vacant.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY.

1 Name of School.	2 Average for the Year 1904.	Expenditure for the Year. 3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers. 8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year. 11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Flea Bay	8	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	White, Kate R. ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Island Bay	6	34 1 11	..	..	..	..	Dalby, Mary C. ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Long Bay	6	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Venning, Marian A.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Robinson's Bay ..	8	40 0 0	..	10 5 1	..	..	Taylor, William N.	D3	M	40 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Anama	11	80 0 0	..	13 18 3	..	..	Latter, Joan ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Ashburton Forks ..	11	76 0 0	5 0 0	10 15 6	..	..	Doherty, Kate ..	E3	F	76 0 0	..
Awaroa	16	88 0 0	..	8 17 9	..	..	Rankin, Elizabeth E.	D4	F	88 0 0	..
Belfast (side) ..	16	84 0 0	..	13 1 6	..	..	Pole, Richard P. ..	E2	M	84 0 0	..
Big Bay	15	64 0 0	..	68 2 0	268 3 8	19 10 0	Scholes, Abraham ..	..	M	64 0 0	..
Broomfield	18	92 0 0	..	15 4 4	..	..	Townsend, Ethel M.	E2	F	92 0 0	..
Burnham	14	68 8 2	..	11 10 9	..	..	Hempleman, Dora C.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Carew	11	..	..	66 2 8	..	..	Cossgrove, Elfrida F.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Charing Cross ..	15	92 0 0	..	13 3 6	..	..	Morland, Martha J.	D4	F	92 0 0	..
Clarence Bridge ..	10	60 0 0	..	4 16 1	..	..	McFarlane, Peter ..	..	M	60 0 0	..
Courtenay	22	100 0 0	..	15 16 1	..	..	Campbell, Janet ..	E1	F	100 0 0	..
Culverden	17	96 0 0	..	9 4 3	..	..	Chapman, Lucy ..	D2	F	96 0 0	..
Dorie	15	80 0 0	..	12 3 9	..	..	Patrick, H. M. M...	E2	F	80 0 0	..
Duvauchelle's Bay ..	27	97 15 0	..	20 4 5	..	..	Smith, Ellen ..	E3	F	117 10 0	..
Ealing	13	80 0 0	..	11 18 9	..	..	McKeage, M. M. H.	D4	F	80 0 0	..
Elgin	21	96 0 0	..	15 13 7	..	..	Leversedge, Edith M.	D3	F	96 0 0	..
Eskvale	10	51 14 11	..	6 12 6	..	..	Dalziel, Catherine A.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Glenroy	18	95 8 10	..	12 18 6	..	..	Webb, Fanny A. ..	D3	F	96 0 0	..
Greenstreet ..	14	68 0 0	..	11 14 0	..	..	Hill, Charlotte J. ..	D3	F	68 0 0	..
Greta Valley ..	18	97 12 2	..	15 0 0	..	..	Wills, Mary ..	..	F	90 0 0	..
Homebush	11	76 0 0	..	11 7 6	..	..	McKinnon, Jessie H.	D4	F	76 0 0	..
Horsley Downs ..	19	69 11 6	..	10 3 5	..	..	Cossgrove, C. E. ..	..	F	82 16 0	..
Hundalee	17	84 0 0	..	8 19 6	..	..	Sloan, Caroline ..	E4	F	84 0 0	..
Huntingdon ..	14	96 0 0	5 0 0	28 14 10	..	..	Bell, Edith A. ..	D4	F	96 0 0	..
Hurunui	13	74 5 0	..	12 8 9	..	..	Mowat, Martha C. ..	..	F	76 0 0	..
Kaituna	9	63 11 9	..	172 3 9	..	..	Wright, Emily H. A.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Kyle	12	71 8 0	..	11 12 9	..	..	White, Alice E. ..	..	F	72 0 0	..
Leamington ..	15	63 16 0	..	7 19 0	..	..	Hodgson, Mabel E.	D5	F	68 0 0	..
Little Akaloa (main)	18	76 5 2	..	17 19 1	..	..	Hately, Sarah L. ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Lyndhurst	18	84 0 0	5 0 0	14 12 10	..	..	Hoggins, Mary F. ..	D5	F	84 0 0	..
Mandeville Plains ..	26	95 10 3	..	20 4 9	..	..	Bussell, Lilian E. ..	..	F	105 15 0	..
Marawiti	17	64 0 0	..	5 12 9	..	..	Parkin, Alice M. ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Mount Grey Downs ..	21	100 0 0	..	16 2 7	..	..	Armstrong, C. M. ..	E3	F	100 0 0	..
Newland	12	72 0 0	..	22 8 6	..	..	Lawrence, Edith M.	D4	F	72 0 0	..
Okuti Valley ..	10	66 0 0	..	5 12 6	..	..	Hayes, Helena J. ..	..	F	60 0 0	..
Pigeon Bay (main) ..	17	96 0 0	..	14 3 0	..	..	Thomas, Ethel B. ..	D5	F	96 0 0	..
Port Hills	15	72 0 0	..	4 14 9	6 5 0	..	Steeds, Elizabeth B.	..	F	72 0 0	..
Port Levy	12	57 11 0	..	33 15 6	..	..	Lake, Emily M. ..	D5	F	60 0 0	..
Rakaia, Little ..	16	84 0 0	..	13 2 9	..	..	Sloan, Emily ..	E3	F	84 0 0	..
Rokeby	13	76 0 0	..	11 10 6	..	..	Napper, Madeline ..	..	F	76 0 0	..
Russell's Flat ..	13	76 8 5	..	11 10 6	..	..	Turnbull, Mary A...	D4	F	76 0 0	..
Scargill	12	89 0 0	..	20 9 10	..	..	Maddison, John ..	E2	M	88 0 0	..
Seafield	13	68 0 0	..	16 16 6	..	..	Mulligan, Thomas ..	E1	M	68 0 0	..
Selwyn	19	88 0 0	..	14 5 3	..	..	Christian, Amy J. ..	D3	F	88 0 0	..
Stoke	16	83 9 5	..	13 17 7	..	..	Hawkes, Emma ..	D2	F	84 0 0	..
Summerhill ..	17	67 0 0	..	46 10 7	..	..	Mackay, Annie E. ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Teddington ..	12	68 5 0	..	11 17 4	..	..	Calvert, Lily ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Waiau Ferry ..	11	60 0 0	..	4 8 3	..	..	Barlow, Janet B. ..	..	F	60 0 0	..
Wakanui (side) ..	9	64 0 0	..	9 5 9	..	..	Clothier, Ada M. ..	..	F	64 0 0	..
Woodstock	16	77 4 7	..	13 7 8	..	..	Murphy, Ivy A. ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Ashley Gorge ..	21	93 13 4	..	88 0 0	..	..	Wright, Alice ..	E5	F	100 0 0	20
Ashton	26	128 0 0	..	17 8 5	..	..	Mitchell, Thomas S.	E2	M	128 0 0	..
Aylesbury	28	119 5 0	..	18 11 8	..	..	Thompson, Emma E.	E4	F	131 10 0	..
Balcairn	28	114 0 0	..	34 2 9	..	..	Berry, William ..	D2	M	124 10 0	..
Barrhill	32	131 10 0	..	19 17 10	..	..	Sayers, May ..	D3	F	131 10 0	..
Barry's Bay ..	18	104 4 9	..	15 2 3	..	..	Montgomery, K. M.	E3	F	107 0 0	..
Broadfield	21	99 11 9	..	16 3 7	..	..	Egan, Victoria H. W.	D3	F	103 10 0	..
Bushside	28	135 0 0	..	28 7 4	..	..	Moses, William H...	D2	M	135 0 0	..
Domett	28	124 10 0	..	19 3 1	..	..	Brown, John B. ..	D4	M	124 10 0	..
Eiffelton	22	107 0 0	..	63 7 9	..	..	Mayenberg, D. J. ..	E3	F	107 0 0	..
Fairton	32	139 7 6	20 0 0	23 1 1	..	..	Campbell, John ..	D4	M	135 0 0	20
Flemington ..	25	114 0 0	..	17 13 9	..	..	McLennan, H. T. W.	D5	M	114 0 0	..
French Farm ..	20	99 7 2	..	16 5 1	..	..	Stanley, Mary E. ..	..	F	99 9 0	..
German Bay ..	32	127 2 6	..	20 7 1	..	..	Anderson, C. V. ..	D3	F	136 0 0	..
Governor's Bay ..	30	128 0 0	..	83 16 9	..	..	Budd, George W. E.	E3	M	128 0 0	..
Greendale (side) ..	20	103 2 11	19 11 5	15 2 1	..	..	Gillespie, Hilda W.	D5	F	107 0 0	20

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Hanmer Plains ..	25	121 0 0	15 0 0	14 1 3	..	..	Hare, Irene M. ..	D3	F	117 10 0	20
Kaiapoi Island ..	16	103 10 0	..	13 17 7	..	..	McGillivray, John ..	D3	M	103 10 0	..
Kimberley	30	135 0 0	..	19 13 10	..	..	Stewart, James ..	E2	M	135 0 0	..
Kirikiri	24	114 0 0	20 0 0	16 19 10	..	..	Callaghan, M. M. ..	D3	F	114 0 0	20
Kowai Bush ..	26	121 0 0	..	19 4 11	..	..	Savill, Harriet, Mrs.	D1	F	121 0 0	..
Lauriston	21	110 10 0	..	15 11 7	..	..	Mounsey, Robert ..	D3	M	110 10 0	..
Lismore	23	109 15 6	..	18 15 10	..	..	Smith, Edward ..	E4	M	107 0 0	..
Little Akaloa (side) ..	28	114 0 0	20 0 0	17 10 5	..	15 0 0	Duncan, Agnes ..	D2	F	114 0 0	20
Little River (side) ..	25	110 10 0	20 0 0	16 7 2	..	..	Bell, Matilda ..	E2	F	110 10 0	20
Lowcliffe	24	103 10 0	..	16 11 11	..	..	Craig, Sarah M. ..	D2	F	103 10 0	..
Mason's Flat ..	25	117 10 0	..	17 4 4	..	..	Picken, James M. D.	D3	F	117 10 0	..
Medbury	23	119 6 9	..	20 16 9	..	..	Ladbrook, C. J. ..	D3	F	121 0 0	..
Midland Railway ..	23	117 10 0	20 0 0	12 6 6	..	..	Campbell, J. B. I. ..	D2	M	117 10 0	20
Omihi	24	107 0 0	20 0 0	12 1 6	..	..	Maxwell, Jane E. ..	E3	F	107 0 0	20
Overdale	27	109 12 6	..	21 6 5	..	..	McGill, Robina L. ..	D3	F	124 10 0	..
Pigeon Bay (side) ..	21	104 1 0	..	16 0 8	..	..	Parkin, Emily M. ..	D4	F	103 10 0	..
Port Robinson ..	22	104 4 4	..	16 5 11	..	..	Hodgson, Adèle ..	D3	F	103 10 0	..
Riverside	23	114 0 0	..	16 17 10	..	..	Peppler, Catherine, C.	D4	F	114 0 0	..
Rotherham	29	142 0 2	..	22 5 9	..	..	Dickie, William ..	D2	M	128 0 0	..
Ruapuna	28	96 6 0	..	20 12 8	..	..	McInman, Emily M.	..	F	105 15 0	..
Saltwater Creek ..	27	128 0 0	..	21 15 4	..	..	Wilkinson, M., Mrs.	E2	F	124 10 0	..
Sedgemere	23	99 9 0	..	16 4 1	..	..	Metherell, Rosa M.	..	F	99 9 0	..
South Malvern ..	34	111 7 6	..	33 19 4	..	..	Riordan, Annie W.	D3	F	136 0 0	..
The Peaks	21	109 8 3	21 13 4	22 14 3	..	..	Kealy, Catherine ..	..	F	102 12 0	20
View Hill	20	107 0 0	..	15 9 0	..	..	Harvey, Matilda E.	D3	F	107 0 0	..
Wainui	25	94 17 6	..	17 9 7	..	..	Sweet, Mildred T. ..	E3	F	103 10 0	..
Wakanui (main) ..	28	114 0 0	..	18 2 3	..	..	Rosewarne, Elizabeth	D2	F	124 10 0	..
Weedon's	23	114 0 0	..	16 19 5	..	..	Webster, Isabella ..	D2	F	114 0 0	..
Westerfield ..	18	103 10 0	..	14 11 5	..	..	Killner, Elizabeth D.	D3	F	103 10 0	..
Willowby	33	135 0 0	..	20 0 6	..	..	Watson, Joseph ..	E2	M	139 0 0	..
Winchmore ..	32	144 5 6	20 0 0	20 8 10	..	..	Forsyth, Alice J. ..	D2	F	135 0 0	20
GRADE 3.											
Alford Forest ..	33	139 0 0	..	38 8 9	..	..	Gillman, Alfred I. ..	E3	M	139 0 0	..
Carleton	30	148 13 4	..	19 19 2	..	..	Dick, Janet ..	E2	F	142 0 0	..
Chertsey	33	146 10 0	..	38 13 7	..	..	Chapman, Henry J.	D3	M	147 0 0	..
Ellesmere	34	149 12 6	20 0 0	21 6 1	..	..	Revell, Percy ..	D3	M	145 0 0	20
Greendale (main) ..	37	141 2 10	..	52 5 1	..	..	Morland, Charles J.	D3	M	141 0 0	..
Halkett	28	137 0 0	..	20 4 0	..	..	Maber, William G. ..	E2	M	137 0 0	..
Killinchy	31	138 0 0	..	20 1 5	..	..	Warnock, Selina M.	D2	F	138 0 0	..
Kirwee	27	137 6 6	..	18 17 4	..	..	Sloane, William J. ..	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Le Bon's Bay ..	34	145 0 0	..	24 5 4	..	..	Gillman, H. A. W. ..	D3	M	145 0 0	..
Leithfield	43	159 13 4	..	31 1 11	..	..	Anderson, George ..	D2	M	153 0 0	..
Loburn North ..	32	137 0 0	..	19 19 5	..	..	Dalby, John S. ..	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Mount Somers ..	32	148 0 0	..	29 16 1	..	..	Cook, John ..	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Rolleston	42	150 6 11	..	23 11 11	..	..	Pike, William H. ..	D3	M	149 0 0	..
Waikuku	38	153 0 0	..	27 2 11	..	..	Tomlinson, T. E. ..	C2	M	153 0 0	..
West Melton ..	36	157 13 4	..	24 3 9	..	..	Penlington, B. ..	D1	M	151 0 0	..
Winslow	38	145 0 0	..	58 19 11	..	..	Aldridge, George W.	D3	M	145 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Annat	47	262 0 0	..	37 18 5	..	..	Dawe, James ..	B1	HM	162 0 0	..
							Hewitt, Emma E. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Brookside	45	239 0 0	..	86 1 5	..	..	Douds, Thomas ..	D2	HM	159 0 0	..
							Prebble, Helen E. ..	D5	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Cooper's Creek(1) ..	50	236 15 7	..	46 6 6	..	..	Arnott, David ..	D3	HM	159 0 0	..
							Metherell, F. R. S.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Dromore	44	237 0 0	..	27 14 1	..	..	Maxwell, Alfred C. ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Breeze, Catherine J.	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Eyreton	42	237 0 0	..	50 6 9	..	..	Hunnibell, Arthur ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Pearson, Florence ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Eyreton West ..	47	244 0 0	..	47 0 7	..	..	Thompson, Robert J.	D4	HM	164 0 0	..
							Smith, Lilian ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Fernside	42	237 5 7	..	25 19 10	..	..	Pearson, Robert S.	D3	HM	157 0 0	..
							Lockwood, Mabel F.	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Greenpark	42	237 0 0	..	65 16 7	..	..	Whitelaw, George ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Manifold, Dorothy ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Highbank	49	245 8 6	..	27 4 7	..	..	Graham, C. H. E. ..	E2	HM	163 0 0	..
							Isherwood, Eleanor	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hinds	50	257 18 10	..	26 16 6	..	..	Sheldon, James C. ..	E2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Greer, Ellen ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hororata	43	255 17 8	..	51 19 5	..	..	Quartermain, George	D2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Harman, Lilian C.	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..

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(1) Formerly Woodside.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 4—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Irwell	43	244 9 6	..	27 7 5	..	..	Walker, Joseph W. A.	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Walker, Dora S., Mrs.	D2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Lakeside	52	251 6 7	..	30 10 11	..	..	Jackson, Joseph ..	D3	HM	163 0 0	..
							McIlraith, Alice E.	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Loburn	35	247 19 4	..	148 0 7	..	..	Allison, Herbert H.	D2	HM	156 0 0	..
							Manifold, Lucy ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mayfield	44	239 0 0	..	27 10 7	..	..	Cooper, Arthur ..	D2	HM	159 0 0	..
							Hight, Maud L. ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Motukarara ..	43	243 17 5	..	24 14 3	..	..	Cutler, Thomas E.	D3	HM	159 0 0	..
							Joll, Alice F. M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
O'Kain's Bay ..	48	235 6 8	..	42 9 2	..	..	Thomas, Walter ..	D3	HM	160 0 0	..
							Rigby, Francis C. J.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Spotswood	46	239 0 0	..	25 6 6	..	..	Polson, John G. ..	D2	HM	159 0 0	..
							Nicholls, Dora ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Springburn ..	38	231 0 8	..	51 9 3	..	..	Baird, Samuel ..	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Milne, Euphemia ..	D5	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Springston South ..	48	240 0 0	..	25 12 6	..	..	Allen, George F. ..	D3	HM	160 0 0	..
							Anderson, Rosaline	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waiau	61	242 0 0	..	33 13 0	..	..	Marr, Thomas M. ..	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Rogers, Edith F. H.	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Yaldhurst	44	248 4 7	..	40 8 11	..	..	Bowler, Frederick H.	D2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Butterick, F., Mrs.	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Ashley	48	251 11 8	..	26 9 6	..	..	Grant, Henry A. ..	D2	HM	166 5 0	..
							Withell, Alice M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Bromley	58	252 10 0	..	47 17 2	..	..	Williamson, H. R. ..	D3	HM	167 10 0	..
							Gilmour, Lily ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Clarkville	53	258 17 2	..	78 14 8	..	..	Watson, Lancelot ..	D2	HM	173 15 0	..
							Hiatt, Fanny C. ..	D2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Darfield D.H.S. ..	57	213 6 4	..	75 0 6	..	..	Withell, Charles W.	D2	HM	173 15 0	..
							Comer, Edith R. ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
							Prosser, Janet ..	..	Sec.	..	..
Doyleston	67	266 5 0	..	31 18 6	..	..	Burns, Trevethan ..	D1	HM	181 5 0	..
							Greenup, Jessie P...	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Dunsandel	80	273 15 0	..	34 3 0	..	..	Irvine, Thomas ..	D2	HM	188 15 0	..
							Simpson, M. E., Mrs.	E1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Glentunnel ..	72	272 10 0	..	34 7 7	..	..	Benjamin, Frank ..	D2	HM	187 10 0	..
							Stanley, Alice ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kaikoura Suburban ..	65	279 5 4	..	30 9 6	..	..	Bowbyes, Alfred C.	D2	HM	178 15 0	..
							Norris, Bertha D. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Ladbrooke's ..	67	270 0 0	..	38 6 8	..	..	Kippenberger, Karl	C2	HM	185 0 0	..
							Bowden, Bessie E. ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Lincoln D.H.S. ..	68	267 15 6	..	33 5 11	..	..	Cookson, Arthur ..	D1	HM	175 0 0	..
							Haughton, S. Mrs...	D1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
							Gibson, Gloriana F.	..	Sec.	..	..
Little River (main) ..	62	272 4 11	..	42 11 5	..	..	Gilling, George ..	D2	HM	186 5 0	..
							Webster, Eliz. N. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Longbeach ..	47	251 5 0	..	29 13 9	..	..	Watson, John ..	D2	HM	166 5 0	..
							Whitta, Jane ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Springston	62	268 15 0	..	35 8 8	..	..	McCullough, Samuel	D1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Kime, Henrietta ..	D2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waikari	59	262 10 0	..	33 16 0	..	..	Stout, Thomas ..	D1	HM	177 10 0	..
							McMeekan, C. E. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Burwood	74	319 18 7	..	61 1 11	..	..	Tipler, Walter ..	D2	HM	200 0 0	..
							Spence, Mary L. ..	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Malvern	88	326 5 0	..	105 9 7	..	..	Pole, Thomas L. P.	D2	HM	211 5 0	..
							Steele, Elizabeth ..	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Marshland	60	283 19 2	..	31 5 7	..	..	Malcolm, Andrew ..	E1	HM	191 5 0	..
							Noall, Alice G. ..	D5	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Oxford West ..	69	302 10 0	..	92 5 0	..	..	Harbidge, James ..	D2	HM	207 10 0	..
							Craighead, Helen ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Sefton	74	295 0 0	..	41 0 9	..	..	Thomson, Hugh F.	D2	HM	200 0 0	..
							Brown, Grace ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Sumner	80	286 5 0	..	73 1 2	..	..	Kerr, Matthew J. ..	D2	HM	191 5 0	..
							Budden, Amy H. ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Tai Tapu	71	295 5 0	..	35 15 9	..	..	Hall, Winter A. ..	D2	HM	200 0 0	..
							Wallace, Elizabeth A.	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Templeton	101	307 10 0	..	43 13 0	..	..	Sinclair, David ..	E2	HM	207 10 0	..
							Woodford, Kate S...	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
							Sinclair, Emilie I...	..	FP1	20 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 7.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Akaroa D.H.S. ..	111	374 19 3	..	49 16 7	..	..	Nicholls, Alfred ..	D1	HM	221 18 0	..
							Wallace, Emilie ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Bruce, Katherine ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Gray, Alexander ..	A2	Sec.	..	..
Amberley D.H.S. ..	110	344 13 4	..	127 2 8	..	..	Alley, Frederick J.	C1	HM	222 16 0	..
							Stanton, Edith E. F.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Turner, Bircham R.	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Peebles, Madeline G.	..	Sec.	..	..
Halswell	94	344 9 4	..	131 9 0	..	..	Guiney, Samuel P.	D2	HM	215 6 0	..
							Lezard, Ida ..	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Smith, Annie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Harewood Road ..	110	363 13 4	..	48 10 3	..	3 2 0	Twose, Richard J. ..	D1	HM	222 10 0	..
							Douds, Maria ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Wardle, Charlotte E.	D3	AF	(1)40 0 0	..
Heathcote Valley ..	97	380 12 4	..	95 11 2	..	..	Stout, William ..	D1	HM	217 14 0	..
							Gardner, Ida L. G.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Weir, Mary ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Hornby	124	354 4 6	..	47 10 0	..	..	Dunnett, Andrew ..	E1	HM	222 4 0	..
							Menzies, Kitty ..	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Lawry, Nora E. ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Leeston	93	361 16 0	..	39 12 6	..	..	Anderson, John ..	C1	HM	216 16 0	..
							Cook, Alice J. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Aitken, Allison L. ..	..	FP5	45 0 0	..
Mackenzie	92	316 16 0	..	38 15 3	..	..	Balch, William ..	C2	HM	216 16 0	..
							Chapman, Gertrude	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
Methven	95	337 18 10	..	41 16 0	..	..	Gillanders, James ..	D2	HM	217 14 0	..
							Willis, Eliza M. ..	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Wilson, David ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
Prebbleton	112	359 17 4	..	76 12 9	..	..	Bramley, Arthur ..	D2	HM	220 14 0	..
							Cradock, Mary A. ..	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Atkinson, Thomas ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Southbrook	136	376 13 4	..	105 2 7	..	..	Borthwick, James B.	D1	HM	222 10 0	..
							Hewinson, Emma W.	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Hight, Johanna L.	..	FP	(2)	..
Tinwald	95	345 13 4	..	52 11 0	..	..	Culverhouse, George	C1	HM	216 10 0	..
							Bonnington, R. ..	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Campbell, Mysie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Woodend	110	343 4 0	..	43 5 6	..	..	Sutherland, James	B1	HM	220 14 0	..
							Menzies, Jeannie B.	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Chambers, Edwin S.	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
Kaikoura Town ..	134	411 8 0	..	77 18 3	..	..	West, William M...	C2	HM	226 8 0	..
							McLauchlan, J. G.	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							McLauchlan, M. J. R.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Smith, William C. ..	C5	Sec.	..	..
Rakaia South ..	122	415 0 0	..	53 8 5	..	..	White, George H. ..	C1	HM	230 0 0	..
							Ansley, Annie ..	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Osborne, Fanny ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							McLean, Annie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Thwaites, Gertrude	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Riccarton	154	441 9 4	..	80 13 3	..	..	English, Henry ..	E1	HM	231 16 0	..
							Wilkinson, Kate, Mrs.	C2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Jones, Isabel F. ..	..	FP5	45 0 0	..
							O'Callaghan, S. R...	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Lyttelton West ..	170	501 5 4	37 0 10	60 4 6	..	..	Ryder, Robert B. ..	C1	HM	237 4 0	35
							Pilliet, Francesca A.	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Joyce, Blanche ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wilson, Ruth ..	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Cole, Natalie ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Oxford East D.H.S. ..	142	472 10 9	..	734 19 8	..	..	Bourke, Charles ..	C1	HM	234 16 0	..
							Buchanan, Margaret	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Meddins, Olive M...	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Dyson, Priscilla ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Martin, Barbara ..	..	Sec.	..	..
Papanui	207	495 3 4	..	77 18 8	..	..	Garrard, Charles W.	B1	HM	243 10 0	..
							Duncan, Mary ..	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Tayler, Mabel V. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Maindonald, H. L.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..

(1) Also receives £40 from the headmaster by special arrangement.

(2) Salary not provided by Department.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 9—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Southbridge D.H.S.	167	423 6 0	..	60 6 4	..	..	Gates, Thomas A. ..	D1	HM	233 6 0	..
							Taylor, Elizabeth ..	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Tulloch, Elizabeth	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Glanville, G. M. ..	C1	Sec.	..	..
Spreydon	167	474 19 6	..	326 15 7	..	..	Hunnibell, F. W. ..	D1	HM	233 12 0	..
							Stephens, Mary M.	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							McGorman, Sarah A.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Gates, Beatrice ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Wilkins, Cuthbert ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Belfast Main ..	235	669 5 11	..	98 13 0	..	..	Bean, William D. ..	C1	HM	261 10 0	..
							Ryan, Edith E. ..	E2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Smith, Rose M. ..	C2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Saunders, Ann ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Adamson, David ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Voss, Ruby ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Fendalton	216	645 6 8	..	70 6 1	..	..	Bullock, Samuel ..	D1	HM	249 10 0	..
							Tulley, Catherine M.	E2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Durose, Florence ..	D2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Menzies, William G.	D4	AM	80 0 0	..
							Thornton, Edith M.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Perham, Ruth E. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
New Brighton ..	232	658 10 0	..	75 15 8	..	..	Bishop, George W...	D2	HM	258 10 0	..
							Ormandy, Dora B...	E2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Brown, Edith M. ..	D3	AF	115 0 0	..
							North, Robert H. ..	..	AM	80 0 0	..
							Foster, Ivy A. ..	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							McKinney, Martha	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Down, Alice ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Phillipstown ..	245	497 10 0	35 0 0	126 0 2	..	..	Robinson, Sarah L.	D1	HF	160 0 0	35
							Glanville, Emily H.	D2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Gilling, Julia ..	E3	AF	85 0 0	..
							Kent, Florence E. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Gibbs, Nellie ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Malcolm, Ira ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Rogers, Emma ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 11.											
Hampstead ..	255	764 17 4	..	96 4 5	..	..	McLeod, John ..	C1	HM	265 14 0	..
							Fawcett, Lucy ..	D2	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Gates, Thomas A. ..	D3	AM	170 0 0	..
							Porter, Catherine ..	D3	AF	85 0 0	..
							Stephens, Thomas ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Morland, Mildred G.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Williams, Lily C. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Opawa	259	735 12 11	..	185 7 9	..	..	Petrie, George ..	C1	HM	267 4 0	..
							Banks, Charlotte M.	D2	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Shirlaw, David M...	B3	AM	170 0 0	..
							Pavitt, Clara I. ..	E4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Sherrard, William ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Gibson, Inez ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Bradhurst, C. S. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 12.											
Rangiora	331	889 17 1	..	103 12 2	..	..	Ambrose, Thomas W.	B2	HM	275 4 0	..
							Bayley, Kate E. ..	E2	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Colee, Walter C. ..	B3	AM	185 0 0	..
							Taylor, Mary ..	E1	AF	100 0 0	..
							Bisset, Elizabeth A.	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Rogers, Lily A. C. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Lace, Bessie ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Walker, Mary ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 14.											..
Ashburton	415	1,123 0 4	7 10 0	154 15 7	..	..	McGregor, John W.	C1	HM	296 4 0	..
							Willis, Effie, Mrs. ..	E1*	Mis.	135 0 0	..
							Purchase, John E.	D3	AM	205 0 0	..
							Burr, Susanna M. ..	D2	AF	140 0 0	..
							Curd, Hannah ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Lowe, Constance M.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Trezise, Mabel ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Sealey, May ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Revell, Harold F. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued*.

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued*.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 14—*continued*.		£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Kaiapoi D.H.S. ..	400	1,039 15 0	..	125 12 11	..	..	Alexander, Robert J.	D1	HM	296 12 0	..
							Menzies, Annie J. ..	D1	Mis.	135 0 0	..
							Lynskey, Michael ..	D1	AM	205 0 0	..
							Blackwell, C. E. ..	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Oram, Harry ..	D4	AM	100 0 0	..
							Ritchie, Annie M. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Arnott, May F. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Lynskey, Annie ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Moore, Frederick ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Iles, Harold ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Mayne, Arthur J. ..	B2	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 15.											
Addington	456	1,217 4 0	50 0 0	140 11 10	..	20 0 0	Seay, William N. ..	D1	HM	302 4 0	50
							Shirtcliffe, Mary S.	E2	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Kennedy, Hans ..	D2	AM	220 0 0	..
							Beck, Elizabeth ..	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Garton, Wilfred W.	D4	AM	105 0 0	..
							Dynes, Arabella ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Armstrong, Ella ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ormandy, Elsie M.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Luxton, Lucy B. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Horrell, Elsie M. ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Walker, Gladys I. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Lyttelton D.H.S. ..	455	1,199 2 7	..	142 18 4	..	..	Just, Emile U. ..	D1	HM	301 16 0	..
							Olliver, Mary E. ..	D2	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Voss, Johann ..	D1	AM	220 0 0	..
							Menzies, Jeannie ..	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Jack, David ..	B2	AM	105 0 0	..
							Rutledge, Mary W.	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Kent, Helen M. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wood, Elizabeth A.	D5	FP5	50 0 0	..
							Morgan, Alice F. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Wood, Lily M. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Dyer, Henrietta E.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Burley, William E.	B3	Sec.	..	..
Waltham	502	1,220 2 1	..	172 16 3	..	..	Hughes, Thomas ..	B1	HM	308 16 0	..
							King, Annie D. ..	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Adams, John J. ..	B2	AM	220 0 0	..
							Reese, Jeanie ..	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Pratt, Colonel F. ..	D4	AM	105 0 0	..
							Menzies, Agnes ..	C3	AF	100 0 0	..
							Wills, Mabel S. M. J.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Warner, F. S. H. ..	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Hewitt, Lily M. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Allen, Ada M. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Cornwell, Edith M.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Woolston	440	1,158 19 1	..	376 12 7	..	..	Binnie, Archibald ..	C1	HM	302 8 0	..
							Barker, Anne E. ..	E1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Kennedy, William A.	C2	AM	220 0 0	..
							Mills, Mahala C. ..	B2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Coates, Robert G. ..	D5	AM	105 0 0	..
							Ritchie, Eliza J. ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Wilkinson, Evelyn M.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Macfarlane, S. G. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Andrews, Cora ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Robertson, Hilda B.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Bradley, Ida ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 17.											
Richmond	551	1,429 2 4	..	283 12 3	..	..	Brock, William ..	C1	HM	321 4 0	..
							Spence, Annie W. ..	D1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Schneider, George ..	C1	AM	235 0 0	..
							McGregor, E. J. ..	E2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Watson, Harold C. N.	D4	AM	110 0 0	..
							Osborn, Alice E. ..	B3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Sörensen, Marian J.	D3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Newton, Kate E. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Cardwell, Jane ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Allard, Charles W. ..	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Isherwood, Grace I.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Firth, Clara J. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Vallance, Nellie M.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 17—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
St. Albans	546	1,480 9 6	7 10 0	226 4 8	..	..	Mayne, James B. ..	B1	HM	325 4 0	..
							Alley, Amy J. ..	E2	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Hall, Charles ..	C2	AM	235 0 0	..
							Smith, Sarah E. ..	E1	AF	150 0 0	..
							Lawrence, Grace ..	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Morland, Thomas A.	..	AM	94 10 0	..
							Newman, Mabel M.	D3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Morrow, Fannie E.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Partridge, Alice L...	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Florance, Robert H.	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Marshall, Gladys M.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Fletcher, Gertrude	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 21.											
Christchurch West D.H.S.	759	1,923 5 3	..	290 7 0	..	..	Hardie, Charles D.	B1	HM	354 0 0	..
							Grant, Mary A. ..	E1	Mis.	185 0 0	..
							Menzies, Peter ..	B1	AM	240 0 0	..
							Smith, James E. R.	C2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Menzies, Margaret	D1	AF	140 0 0	..
							Morrison, M. P. ..	D2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Irwin, James ..	D2	AM	120 0 0	..
							Edkins, Catherine G.	D2	AF	90 0 0	..
							Sheard, Fanny ..	E4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Pavitt, Marie A. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Thompson, Ethel ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Halliburton, M. P.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Lyons, Esther D. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Morrison, Isabella ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Wilkinson, Henry F.	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Patterson, Lily ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Williams, Verona B.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Foster, Sylvia M. ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Waller, Francis D.	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Chaplin, Emily A...	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Denham, Henry G.	B3	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 22.											
Normal	702	1,823 16 5	..	409 18 8	..	..	Aschman, C. T. ..	C1	HM	290 0 0	..
							Kitchingman, Eliza	C1	Mis.	195 0 0	..
							Shrimpton, A. W. ..	A2	AM	165 0 0	..
							Grand, Ellen ..	D2	AF	150 0 0	..
							Meadows, J. M. H.	D2	AF	125 0 0	..
							Taylor, Alfred S. ..	B2	AM	125 0 0	..
							Bruce, Robert ..	E2	AM	125 0 0	..
							Smith, Mabel ..	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Hodgson, Ruth J. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Pattrick, Cherrie L.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Grogan, Ellen S. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hunter, Margaret ..	D3	AF	95 0 0	..
Model School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sinclair, John R. ..	C1	M	200 0 0	..
GRADE 24.											
Sydenham	906	2,136 4 8	..	297 5 11	..	..	Baldwin, John ..	C1	HM	367 18 0	..
							Hall, Mary ..	E1	Mis.	205 0 0	..
							McGallan, T. G. ..	C1	AM	245 0 0	..
							Newton, Isaac E. ..	B3	AM	165 0 0	..
							Harrison, Nellie ..	D2	AF	155 0 0	..
							Baldwin, Ada ..	C2	AF	125 0 0	..
							Malcolm, Robert A.	D3	AM	125 0 0	..
							Duncan, Robina ..	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Cartwright, Maud J.	D2	AF	90 0 0	..
							Morrison, Mary J...	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Watson, Margaret R.	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Adams, Mary A. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McGregor, Mabel S.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Anthony, Harriet B.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							McKeown, B. A. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Early, Edith ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Warner, Helen A. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Miles, Iris ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Hilson, James S. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Hughey, Annie ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Webster, Janet ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
							Carter, Elsie ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..

Table No. 8.—List of the Public Schools, the Expenditure, Staff, &c.—*continued.*

NORTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Pa ment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House
GRADE 25.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Gloucester Street ..	998	2,387 19 8	50 0 0	403 13 10	..	..	Owen, Sidney C. ..	B1	HM	372 18 0	50
							Baldwin, Kate ..	D1	Mis.	205 0 0	..
							Evans, Francis T. ..	C1	AM	245 0 0	..
							Kennedy, John S. ..	D2	AM	165 0 0	..
							Starkiss, Harriet E.	D1	AF	155 0 0	..
							Wagstaff, J. W., Mrs.	D2	AF	130 0 0	..
							Cookson, Walter G.	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Gilmour, Ruth ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Ormandy, Guy N. ..	D3	AM	100 0 0	..
							Rundle, Frederick T.	E4	AM	85 0 0	..
							Rugstead, D. L. ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wauchop, E. L. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Offwood, Mabel E.	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Bunz, Ruby ..	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Foster, Margaret G.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Slocombe, Mary A.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Ormandy, F. E. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Osborn, Frank E. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Williamson, K. H. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Wills, Kathleen P.	E5*	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Reece, Marion ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Cullen, Gladys ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Marriott, Gladys ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Jameson, Doris ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Blank, Alfred R. ..	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—											
Charteris Bay ..	..	..	..	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Town Belt ..	..	..	..	25 19 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gebbie's Valley ..	..	..	..	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okuku	..	37 6 8	..	4 5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincaid Downs ..	..	..	..	12 9 4	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Rapaki (Native School)	..	..	..	(1)128 17 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not classified—											
Architect ..	..	..	..	..	525 9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auditing School Committee's accounts	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance against accident	..	..	..	6 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	55,140 6 10	418 5 7	10,978 0 7	792 6 6	63 17 0	..	..	..	55,050 1 0	410

(1) Spent on behalf of Department, and since refunded.

SOUTH CANTERBURY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Totara Valley ..	6	35 0 0	..	2 5 6	..	..	Balfour, Kate J. ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Cave	24	91 0 0	..	15 3 6	..	..	Jones, Amy E. ..	E3	F	100 0 0	..
Chamberlain ..	17	48 0 5	..	2 16 0	259 13 6	..	Stewart, Jeannie D.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Clandeboye ..	19	84 0 0	..	47 18 6	..	..	Taylor, Helena M.	D3	F	84 0 0	..
Gapes Valley ..	13	89 17 9	..	5 12 3	..	..	Newnham, E., Mrs.	D1	F	96 0 0	..
Kakahu Bush ..	14	76 0 0	..	34 2 6	..	..	Rice, Alice C. ..	..	F	76 0 0	..
Kapua	18	74 0 0	..	6 17 9	..	..	Anderson, M. ..	..	F	88 0 0	..
Opihi	22	96 0 0	..	46 2 0	..	..	McKenzie, Ida B. ..	D4	F	96 0 0	..
Orari Gorge ..	14	75 15 7	..	5 17 9	..	..	Barr, Beatrice H. ..	B4	F	88 0 0	..
Orton	13	72 0 0	..	5 2 6	..	..	Ritchie, Eliz. M. ..	..	F	72 0 0	..
Pleasant Valley ..	17	100 0 0	..	46 15 9	..	..	McIlroy, Annie L.	D2	F	100 0 0	..
Rangitata Island ..	11	64 0 0	..	4 7 0	..	..	Gough-Gubbins, M., Mrs.	..	F	64 0 0	..
Skipton	12	43 17 5	..	5 10 2	70 2 9	..	McKay, Agnes E. ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Te Moana	15	74 0 0	..	5 8 6	..	..	Palmer, Kate M. ..	D4	F	76 0 0	..
Waikakahi	19	88 16 0	..	36 7 0	..	..	Bannerman, Edward	Lic.	M	96 0 0	..
Waitohi Upper ..	10	68 0 0	..	20 10 9	..	..	Stevenson, Eliz. M.	E4	F	68 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTH CANTERBURY—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Adair	24	114 0 0	20 0 0	45 15 6	..	..	Roskruge, Charles G.	E2	M	114 0 0	20
Arundel	23	114 0 0	20 0 0	12 17 3	..	..	Sunaway, Edith H.	E3	F	114 0 0	20
Ashwick Flat ..	29	135 0 0	..	14 12 6	..	..	Morris, Gerald ..	D2	M	135 0 0	..
Burke's Pass ..	22	114 0 0	..	51 19 3	..	..	Hayman, Fred. J. ..	E3	M	114 0 0	..
Fairview	31	128 0 0	..	12 15 3	..	..	Ritchie, C., Mrs. ..	E1	F	135 0 0	..
Hakataramea ..	28	128 0 0	..	22 17 6	..	..	Renton, William ..	D2	M	128 0 0	..
Hakataramea Valley	21	107 0 0	20 0 0	8 5 3	..	..	Williamson, G. W.	D1	M	107 0 0	20
Hook	26	131 10 0	..	50 11 3	..	..	Jones, M. F., Mrs.	D3	F	131 10 0	..
Hunter's	38	131 5 0	..	13 5 3	..	..	McIntyre, Isabella	D2	F	140 0 0	..
Kohika	24	111 7 6	20 0 0	15 4 9	..	..	Yates, William M...	D2	M	110 10 0	20
Lyalldale	24	124 10 0	20 0 0	10 9 0	..	..	Oxby, Annie E. ..	D2	F	124 10 0	20
Orari Bridge ..	24	131 10 0	..	271 18 11	..	..	Ritchie, Thomas R.	D4	M	131 10 0	..
Otaio	24	117 10 0	..	14 13 3	..	..	Fyfe, Jessie ..	D2	F	117 10 0	..
Rangatira Valley ..	22	117 10 0	20 0 0	10 10 9	..	..	Baragwanath, John	D2	M	117 10 0	20
Salisbury	22	110 10 0	20 0 0	18 19 6	..	..	Campbell, Emma G.	D2	F	110 10 0	20
Scotsburn	18	109 17 8	..	32 16 2	..	..	Todd, David T. ..	D2	M	114 0 0	..
Southburn	25	103 10 0	20 0 0	15 17 9	..	..	Hutton, Janet C. ..	E4	F	103 10 0	20
Sutherland's ..	24	103 10 0	..	8 4 6	..	..	Ellis, Leonard R. ..	E4	M	103 10 0	..
Te Ngawai	26	124 10 0	..	14 0 10	..	..	Selby, Bertha G. ..	D4	F	124 10 0	..
Waihaorunga ..	17	110 8 0	..	12 18 6	..	..	Marriott, William G.	E4	M	103 10 0	..
Willowbridge ..	22	75 10 6	14 8 11	288 8 11	..	..	Kirkcaldy, Mary J.	D3	F	103 10 0	20
GRADE 3.											
Albury	41	139 0 0	..	19 7 1	..	..	Lindsay, Alexander	D1	M	139 0 0	..
Belfield	28	143 0 0	..	49 1 0	..	..	Sims, Arthur V. ..	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Claremont	43	156 0 0	..	24 2 6	..	..	Black, Flora L., Mrs.	D1	HF	136 0 0	..
							Carter, Lucy A. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Cricklewood ..	34	139 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 6	..	..	Williams, Eliza. J.	E3	F	139 0 0	20
Glenavy	41	153 0 0	..	24 13 5	..	..	Gilmour, William O.	Lic.	M	153 0 0	..
Kingsdown	31	151 13 4	..	13 19 9	..	..	Stewart, Robert ..	D2	M	145 0 0	..
Rangitata Station ..	24	152 0 6	..	11 6 0	..	..	Clark, Hugh ..	D3	M	151 0 0	..
Redcliff	27	137 0 0	..	27 9 3	..	..	Goodeve, Henry E.	C1	M	137 0 0	..
Silverstream ..	29	147 0 0	..	21 18 10	..	..	Pilkington, G. M. ..	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Springbrook ..	44	143 0 0	..	28 3 9	..	..	Browne, William ..	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Waihao Downs ..	35	141 13 4	20 0 0	16 12 5	..	..	McCarthy, M. A. R.	D2	F	139 0 0	20
Waitohi Flat ..	30	145 0 0	..	48 5 7	..	..	McIntyre, Hugh ..	D1	M	145 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Esk Valley ..	35	225 10 0	..	22 0 9	..	..	Bruce, Elizabeth ..	D1	HF	145 10 0	..
							Bates, Charlotte A.	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hazelburn	44	237 0 0	..	20 5 0	..	..	Smart, John T. ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Hope, Annie ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hilton	36	238 0 0	..	46 17 3	..	..	Davie, Peter C. ..	D4	HM	158 0 0	..
							Wharton, Mary ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Makikihi	41	238 0 0	..	25 7 3	..	..	Arnold, William H.	D1	HM	158 0 0	..
							Gorman, Annie ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pareora	47	243 0 0	..	22 14 6	..	..	Smith, Frederick ..	D2	HM	163 0 0	..
							Byers, Mary H. ..	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waitaki	48	243 0 0	20 0 0	26 4 6	..	..	Clark, Robert B. ..	D3	HM	163 0 0	20
							Smart, Alice R. ..	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waituna Creek ..	48	243 0 0	..	21 16 0	..	..	Menzies, John ..	E2	HM	163 0 0	..
							Crowley, Honora M.	D2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Washdyke	46	237 0 0	..	184 12 3	..	..	Cooke, Montague P.	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Riordan, Margaret A.	E3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Woodbury	46	238 0 0	..	18 9 9	..	..	Don, William G. ..	D1	HM	158 0 0	..
							Fifield, Amy E. ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Hannaton	49	257 10 0	..	56 4 6	..	..	Walsh, James ..	D1	HM	172 10 0	..
							Freeman, Martha F.	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Milford	57	255 0 0	..	46 15 6	..	..	Glanville, William J.	E2	HM	170 0 0	..
							Lawlor, Mary K. ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Morven	78	271 5 0	..	28 12 1	..	..	Thomas, William ..	C2	HM	186 5 0	..
							Goodall, Agnes S. ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
St. Andrew's ..	62	266 1 5	..	35 2 5	..	..	Hawkes, R. N. N. ..	D2	HM	177 10 0	..
							Campbell, Alice E.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Orari South ..	78	295 0 0	..	29 1 5	..	..	Corbet, William ..	D2	HM	200 0 0	..
							Higgins, Jessie ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Seadown	64	287 10 0	..	23 1 6	..	..	Schmedes, C. F. ..	D1	HM	192 10 0	..
							Oliver, Amy E. E...	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Wai-iti	77	295 0 0	..	27 6 6	..	..	Greaves, Joseph ..	D1	HM	200 0 0	..
							Stenhouse, Christina	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Winchester ..	79	293 15 0	..	28 4 0	..	..	Kalaugher, James P.	D1	HM	198 15 0	..
							Aimers, Amelia ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued*.

SOUTH CANTERBURY—*continued*.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
GRADE 7.											
Fairlie	99	341 0 0	..	74 19 0	..	..	Wallace, John R. ..	B2	HM	221 0 0	..
							Pilkington, Jane ..	D4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Caskey, Margaret ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Pleasant Point ..	140	451 1 4	..	72 13 9	..	..	Dalglish, Gilbert ..	B1	HM	229 8 0	..
							Haskell, Amy Emma	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Ray, Mabel A. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Maze, Eliza A. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 9.											
Timaru South ..	206	539 8 0	..	223 10 1	..	..	Valentine, James A.	B1	HM	244 8 0	..
							Rowley, Jane G. ..	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Alexander, G. M. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Henderson, Alex. ..	..	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Buchanan, Florence	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
Geraldine D.H.S. ..	176	501 9 4	..	85 8 9	..	..	Montgomery, John R.	B2	HM	*242 6 0	..
							Pearson, Mia Owen	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Clark, Sidney A. ..	D5	AM	*80 0 0	..
							Hughes, Alice Mary	C3	Sec.	..	..
							Parr, Cuthbert ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Farnie, Violet C. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 12.											
Waimataitai ..	320	894 8 0	..	121 16 10	..	..	Wood, John ..	D1	HM	274 8 0	..
							Werry, Alfred E. ..	D2	AM	185 0 0	..
							Rowley, Elizabeth M.	E1	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Fyfe, Evelyn ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Pearson, Agnes A. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ziesler, Freja ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Hunt, Margaret L.	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Cross, Alexander J.	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
Temuka D.H.S. ..	338	984 0 0	..	184 7 3	..	..	McLeod, Murdoch ..	B1	HM	*279 0 0	..
							McCaskill, Donald ..	B2	AM	*185 0 0	..
							Phillips, Leonora M.	E1	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Hintz, Alfred A. S.	D3	Sec.	..	..
							McCaskill, Marion ..	C3	AF	100 0 0	..
							Cooper, Emma ..	C3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Scott, Annie ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							O'Connor, Maurice J.	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Baillie, Grace ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Leary, Bridget ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
GRADE 15.											
Waimate D.H.S. ..	441	1,236 16 8	..	163 16 7	..	..	Pitcaithly, George ..	B1	HM	*301 0 0	..
							Laing, Thomas M. M.	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Goldstone, Charles J.	C2	AM	220 0 0	..
							Crawford, Mary H.	D1	Mis.	140 0 0	..
							Silcock, Frederick A.	D4	AM	120 0 0	..
							Smart, M. A. L. ..	D3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Bruce, Sarah C. ..	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Bruce, Anne ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Turner, Grace ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Simmons, Ethel J. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							McKenzie, George S.	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Taylor, Robert M. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
GRADE 19.											
Timaru (main) ..	649	1,582 16 4	..	205 16 3	..	..	Johnson, John A. ..	B1	HM	337 8 0	..
							Collins, Charles F. ..	D2	AM	235 0 0	..
							Avison, Martha ..	E1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Fleming, James J. W.	D2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Shirtcliffe, Clara I.	E2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Morgan, Richard W.	D4	AM	115 0 0	..
							Sibly, Clara A. C. ..	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Smith, Ellen C. ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hall-Jones, Harriet	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Goldsman, George J.	D5	MP4	50 0 0	..
							McPherson, Jane ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Tait, Allan ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Baird, May ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Stevenson, Jeanie ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Saxon, Rieta ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Expenditure unclassified—											
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	37 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plans, supervision, &c.	..	..	..	..	191 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	16,265 4 1	234 8 11	3,380 5 8	521 2 6	..	..	..	..	16,445 18 0	240

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued*.

OTAGO.

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Beaumont Station ..	3	16 13 4	..	..	..	..	Cameron, Mary H.	..	F	20 0 0	..
Bendigo ..	5	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	Waddell, Joseph A.	..	M	40 0 0	..
Lee Stream ..	5	35 0 0	..	2 19 6	..	..	White, Janet Milne	..	F	35 0 0	..
Maungawera ..	7	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	Rankine, Thomas ..	..	M	35 0 0	..
Moutere ..	7	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	Hetherington, Sarah	..	F	40 0 0	..
Pomahaka Downs ..	5	51 6 8	..	..	..	..	McDougall, Isabel..	..	F	(1)15 0 0	..
Tapui ..	5	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	Williams, Maud M.	..	F	30 0 0	..
Waihemo ..	9	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	Tod, Winifred Jane	..	F	40 0 0	..
Mount Stoker ..	4	10 12 2	..	..	..	..	Aitken, Margaret ..	..	F	20 0 0	..
Allendale ..	5	6 5 0	..	..	..	..	Reid, Euphemia E.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Wanaka Road ..	9	24 7 9	..	2 10 0	..	..	Partridge, Annie ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Ahuriri Flat ..	10	60 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	McKenzie, George..	..	M	60 0 0	..
Akatore ..	18	80 10 0	..	35 10 11	..	..	White, Fanny ..	D5	F	80 0 0	..
Akatore Coast ..	10	56 0 0	..	9 10 6	..	..	Monfries, Abigail ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
Ardgowan ..	23	101 10 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	Maule, A. B. C., Mrs.	E3	F	110 10 0	..
Arthurton ..	13	96 0 0	..	10 10 0	..	..	McNeill, Eliz. L. ..	..	F	96 0 0	..
Blackstone ..	20	92 0 0	..	12 6 3	..	..	Mitchell, W. M. ..	D4	F	92 0 0	..
Broad Bay ..	22	92 17 3	..	37 6 11	..	..	Kemshed, S. A., Mrs.	E2	F	92 0 0	..
Circle Hill ..	9	68 0 0	..	20 14 9	..	..	Bonin, John L. ..	E2	M	68 0 0	..
Clark's Flat ..	21	77 16 0	..	10 15 0	..	..	Trainor, Mary ..	D3	F	100 0 0	..
Clydevale ..	14	69 8 0	..	13 8 0	..	..	Fraser, Marian ..	..	F	72 0 0	..
Deep Stream ..	9	56 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Sutherland, M. A...	..	F	56 0 0	..
Glenore ..	15	84 0 0	..	18 15 9	..	..	McLeod, Isabella ..	D2	F	84 0 0	..
Goodwood ..	21	91 0 0	..	12 5 0	..	..	Steel, Marion Dent	B1	F	100 0 0	..
Hamilton ..	22	92 0 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	Symes, G. M., Mrs.	E3	F	92 0 0	..
Hillend ..	13	68 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Johnstone, C. S. ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Houipapa ..	20	81 12 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Nesbit, James W. ..	..	M	86 8 0	..
Hukinga ..	9	68 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Macdonald, John ..	..	M	68 0 0	..
Kaihiku ..	19	80 0 0	..	34 16 6	..	..	Grigor, Janet Panton	C3	F	80 0 0	..
Kakapuaka.. ..	11	84 0 0	..	8 10 0	..	..	Greig, Ivy Constance	D4	F	84 0 0	..
Kartigi ..	24	95 15 0	..	14 5 4	..	..	Dippie, Margaret ..	E1	F	107 0 0	..
Kokonga ..	17	96 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Young, Margaret C.	E4	F	96 0 0	..
Kuri Bush ..	19	100 0 0	..	19 0 6	..	..	Anderson, Agnes ..	D4	F	100 0 0	..
Kyeburn Diggings ..	18	88 0 0	..	27 4 5	..	..	Dillon, F. L., Mrs.	E3	F	88 0 0	..
Lauder ..	19	86 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Dare, Olive Janet M.	C4	F	92 0 0	..
Luggate ..	10	76 0 0	..	24 18 9	..	..	Primate, Mary E. ..	..	F	76 0 0	..
Macrae's ..	17	88 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Chalmers, Ellen J.	D3	F	88 0 0	..
Makarora ..	13	72 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	McArthur, Neil ..	..	M	72 0 0	..
Manuka Creek ..	15	92 0 0	..	16 6 3	..	..	Fegans, F. M. S. ..	D3	F	92 0 0	..
Moa Flat ..	20	79 0 0	..	10 5 0	..	..	Isles, Louisa ..	E4	F	88 0 0	..
Mount Cargill ..	17	84 0 0	..	39 16 6	..	..	Landreth, Eliz., Mrs.	D3	F	84 0 0	..
Mount Stuart ..	11	77 6 8	..	13 16 4	..	..	Beattie, Nellie M. ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Nevis ..	14	72 0 0	..	16 5 7	..	..	Thomas, Annie, Mrs.	D2	F	72 0 0	..
Saddle Hill ..	15	84 0 0	..	14 18 0	..	..	McIvor, Georgina ..	D5	F	84 0 0	..
Springvale ..	10	79 6 8	..	8 10 0	..	..	Spence, Elizabeth P.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Stoneburn ..	13	68 0 0	..	9 16 0	..	..	Cameron, J. F. L...	..	F	68 0 0	..
Stony Creek ..	19	100 0 0	..	10 15 0	..	..	Bowie, Jane Milne	D3	F	100 0 0	..
Table Hill ..	9	60 0 0	..	39 12 7	..	..	Main, Agnes ..	..	F	60 0 0	..
Tahatika ..	20	90 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Cowie, Elizabeth C.	..	F	90 0 0	..
Tahora ..	11	64 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Harrison, Thomas..	..	M	64 0 0	..
Taieri Ferry ..	18	80 0 0	..	24 19 8	..	..	Reid, Wilhelmina R.	D3	F	80 0 0	..
Tarara ..	23	100 0 0	..	12 5 0	..	..	Scott, Jane Clark ..	D3	F	100 0 0	..
Tarras ..	10	68 0 0	..	9 13 9	..	..	Rooney, C., Mrs. ..	E2	F	68 0 0	..
Taumata ..	17	92 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	Pretsch, Annie M.	D4	F	92 0 0	..
Te Houka ..	16	76 0 0	..	29 17 3	..	..	Walker, Clarice A. R.	D5	F	76 0 0	..
Tuapeka Flat ..	12	60 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	French, Henrietta A.	..	F	60 0 0	..
Waitahuna West ..	11	96 0 0	..	8 10 0	..	..	McKenzie, Georgina	..	F	96 0 0	..
Wangaloa ..	8	56 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Mitchell, Janet ..	..	F	56 0 0	..
Wharekuri ..	11	84 6 8	..	24 1 6	..	..	Oliver, Janet S. ..	E4	F	92 0 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Beaumont ..	29	128 0 0	..	13 12 0	..	..	Masters, Jemima E.	D2	F	128 0 0	..
Brighton ..	33	136 10 0	..	16 17 9	..	..	Hogg, Sarah Jane ..	D3	F	138 0 0	..
Coal Creek ..	25	124 10 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	Mitchell, Clarissa M.	D3	F	124 10 0	..
Dunrobin ..	25	110 10 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	Farquharson, J. H.	D3	F	110 10 0	..
Earnscleugh ..	36	125 19 0	..	15 5 0	..	..	Hoggans, Alexander	D4	M	143 0 0	..
Gimmerburn ..	24	131 10 0	..	22 4 8	..	..	Service, William A.	D4	M	131 10 0	..
Glenkenich ..	22	110 10 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	White, Eliza ..	D2	F	110 10 0	..
Glenomaru ..	24	114 0 0	..	51 7 9	..	..	Carrick, Marie, Mrs.	E2	F	114 0 0	..
Hooper's Inlet ..	29	131 10 0	..	33 12 0	..	..	Thomson, Magnus..	D2	M	131 10 0	..
Incholme ..	30	128 0 0	..	14 10 0	..	..	Broome, Annabella	E1	F	128 0 0	..

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(1) £40 additional provided out of other grants.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 2—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Island Cliff.. ..	21	114 0 0	..	17 15 0	..	..	Burnside, Mary A.	D3	F	114 0 0	..
Katea	21	96 6 0	..	76 15 5	..	..	Hansard, George A.	..	M	96 6 0	..
Kokoamo	18	99 12 0	..	10 15 0	..	..	Church, Emma K.	..	F	96 6 0	..
Kyeburn	24	114 0 0	..	13 6 6	..	..	O'Connell, C. T. ..	D3	F	114 0 0	..
Maruimato	24	128 17 3	..	17 6 10	..	..	Pretsch, Maria S. ..	D2	F	131 10 0	..
Matau	26	115 6 10	..	13 0 0	..	..	McDonald, E. J. M.	..	F	108 18 0	..
Merino Downs ..	21	114 0 0	..	12 5 0	..	..	Hopcraft, Flora L.	D4	F	114 0 0	..
Merton	19	107 0 0	..	16 15 0	..	..	Anderson, Ann C. ..	D4	F	107 0 0	..
Moa Creek	24	91 15 0	20 0 0	12 5 0	18 8 10	..	Mackellar, Jean L.	..	F	93 3 0	20
Otakaia	21	104 10 0	..	12 5 0	..	..	MacLeod, Margaret	D3	F	114 0 0	..
Otiake	27	117 10 0	..	41 10 1	..	..	Wilson, Dinah ..	D3	F	117 10 0	..
Owaka Valley ..	23	103 10 0	..	12 5 0	..	..	Wilson, M. R., Mrs.	E2	F	103 10 0	..
Patearoa	31	130 17 6	..	85 10 10	..	..	Annett, Alice ..	E2	F	136 0 0	..
Pine Hill	35	137 0 0	..	33 7 0	..	..	Carrington, G. W. ..	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Poolburn	26	110 10 0	..	62 1 9	..	..	Collis, Mabel ..	D4	F	110 10 0	..
Pukepito	23	103 10 0	..	25 17 6	..	..	Simpson, Mary ..	D3	F	103 10 0	..
Purekireki	22	103 7 3	..	13 0 0	..	..	Dugdale, Matilda C.	D5*	F	107 0 0	..
Rae's Junction ..	28	121 0 0	..	64 15 5	..	..	Firth, Elizabeth H.	D3	F	121 0 0	..
Reomoana	26	109 13 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	Kinder, Jessie ..	D4	F	121 0 0	..
Rongahere	23	105 15 4	..	13 0 0	..	..	Woodhouse, M. A...	..	F	99 9 0	..
Southbridge ..	30	128 0 0	..	21 4 1	..	..	Paterson, Janet ..	B2	F	128 0 0	..
Sutton	28	128 0 0	..	36 12 0	..	..	White, Katharine ..	D3	F	128 0 0	..
Taiaroa Head .	23	106 2 2	..	20 12 3	..	..	Simpson, H. G. E.	..	M	96 6 0	..
Tokarahi	30	120 16 9	..	13 15 0	..	..	Jones, Constance E.	D2	F	131 10 0	..
Tuapeka West ..	23	117 10 0	..	13 0 0	..	..	Knight, Mary, Mrs.	D4	F	117 10 0	..
Waianakarua ..	15	103 10 0	..	9 0 0	..	..	Spraggon, Lilian E.	D4	F	103 10 0	..
Waihola	32	128 0 0	..	15 5 0	..	..	Paterson, William A.	D2	M	128 0 0	..
Waipahi	28	131 10 0	..	13 15 0	..	..	Huie, Robert ..	D1	M	131 10 0	..
Waipiata	24	124 10 0	..	60 5 8	..	..	Smith, Lucy E. D.	D4	F	124 10 0	..
Wairuna	24	121 0 0	..	139 0 11	..	..	Gray, John Anderson	E2	M	121 0 0	..
Wetherstones ..	22	128 0 0	..	26 13 6	..	..	Pope, Josephine M. J.	E4	F	128 0 0	..
Wylie's Crossing ..	25	124 10 0	..	38 15 6	..	..	Blair, Robert ..	E2	M	124 10 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Awamoko	39	163 9 10	..	29 18 6	..	..	Burnard, John Dufty	D2	M	149 0 0	..
Bald Hill	16	158 18 4	..	15 19 6	..	..	Burns, William G.	D5	M	153 0 0	..
Cambrian's.. ..	30	147 0 0	..	20 19 0	..	..	Allan, John Morrison	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Chatto Creek ..	31	62 8 9	..	24 2 11	..	..	Noone, Isabella ..	..	F	105 15 0	..
Crookston	33	136 0 0	..	16 0 0	..	..	Fraser, Johanna ..	E2	F	136 0 0	..
Evansdale	36	141 0 0	..	26 6 2	..	..	Percy, David ..	D2	M	141 0 0	..
Evans Flat	24	137 0 0	..	90 14 10	..	..	Williams, Susan J. H.	E2	F	137 0 0	..
Eweburn	30	139 0 0	..	14 10 0	..	..	Drummey, Agnes J.	D3	F	139 0 0	..
Hyde	37	145 0 0	..	18 6 6	..	..	Bremner, Philip ..	D2	M	145 0 0	..
Kahuika and Tahakopa	30	169 4 0	..	19 10 0	..	..	Williamson, John ..	D2	M	169 4 0	..
Lower Harbour ..	44	147 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	Davidson, Andrew ..	D2	M	147 0 0	..
Maerewhenua ..	27	137 0 0	..	223 18 6	..	..	Jack, James A. ..	C2	M	137 0 0	..
Moonlight	30	133 7 4	..	31 6 4	..	..	Reilly, Louis G. ..	..	M	122 8 0	..
North Taieri ..	33	147 0 0	..	16 0 0	..	..	Anderson, George B.	C1	M	147 0 0	.
Otakou	32	116 5 5	..	16 0 0	..	..	Kennedy, A. S. ..	D4	M	139 0 0	..
Ratanui	39	143 0 0	..	16 0 0	..	..	Bannerman, William	D3	M	143 0 0	..
Sandymount ..	31	139 0 0	..	30 7 7	..	..	Rogers, Walter John	D1	M	139 0 0	..
Taieri Beach ..	21	139 0 0	..	13 16 0	..	..	Heatley, Frederic J.	A2	M	139 0 0	..
Tuapeka Mouth ..	41	137 0 0	..	18 6 3	..	..	Moore, John A. ..	E3	M	137 0 0	..
Waikoikoi	30	137 0 0	..	13 15 0	..	..	Beattie, John ..	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Waipori Lake ..	33	181 13 4	..	39 13 11	..	..	Ferguson, William	E2	M	155 0 0	..
Waitahuna Gully ..	31	136 0 0	..	35 6 6	..	..	Blair, Robert Louis	E5	M	145 0 0	..
Waitapeka	36	143 0 0	..	24 18 0	..	..	Bringans, Robert ..	D4	M	143 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Dunback	54	243 0 0	..	31 0 0	..	..	Mills, John ..	E2	HM	163 0 0	..
							Barclay, Helen T.	Lic.	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Flag Swamp ..	45	240 0 0	..	61 13 9	..	..	Nelson, James ..	D2	HM	160 0 0	..
							Macdonald, I. M. ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Hawea	48	240 0 0	..	24 10 0	189 0 6	..	Ferguson, Albert J.	B3	HM	160 0 0	..
							Brown, Catherine C.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Henley	34	237 0 0	..	51 11 4	..	..	Fergus, Robert ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Fergus, Alice ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Livingstone ..	48	219 15 6	..	57 11 10	..	..	McLay, James ..	C3	HM	159 0 0	..
							Garrey, Margaret ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Lovell's Flat ..	42	241 0 0	..	43 5 10	..	..	Urquhart, Henry R.	C3	HM	161 0 0	..
							Dunlop, Margaret ..	D2	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Lowburn	50	245 0 0	..	38 2 8	..	..	Abel, William F. ..	D2	HM	165 0 0	..
							Alexander, Marion	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 3—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Maungatua	41	239 0 0	..	57 13 3	..	..	Clark, George B. ..	E1	HM	159 0 0	..
							Peattie, Helen M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Momona	45	217 1 11	..	55 0 0	311 16 6	..	Chesney, Andrew ..	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Campbell, Jessie ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Papakaio	49	243 1 2	..	22 10 0	..	..	Rennie, William H.	D1	HM	162 0 0	..
							Dunlop, Isabella ..	D3	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Romahapa	43	220 17 5	..	267 17 7	..	..	Harrison, Samuel J.	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Gawn, Elizabeth C.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
St. Bathan's ..	45	235 6 8	..	24 10 6	..	..	Cowan, Robert ..	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Woodhill, Ellen ..	E5	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waipori	47	235 6 8	..	72 17 2	..	..	Kerr, Charles K. ..	D2	HM	162 0 0	..
							Cotton, Amy M. ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waiwera	42	241 4 2	..	19 0 0	..	..	Robertson, A. G. ..	D1	HM	159 0 0	..
							Lothian, Jeanie M.	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Walton	59	238 6 8	..	35 9 0	..	..	Ellisson, Lionel E.	D1	HM	164 0 0	..
							Mills, Jessie Gibson	E1	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Windsor	53	221 16 8	..	221 0 0	379 15 5	..	Duggan, Patrick J.	D2	HM	157 0 0	..
							Shearer, Florence ..	D4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Allanton	49	255 0 0	..	20 5 0	..	..	Aldred, Frederick S.	D1	HM	170 0 0	..
							McKay, Elizabeth ..	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Bannockburn ..	61	260 0 0	..	33 7 2	..	..	Barrowclough, A. E.	A3	HM	176 5 0	..
							Keys, Agnes Millar	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Black's	55	247 10 0	..	35 5 1	..	..	Menzies, George ..	D2	HM	167 10 0	..
							O'Shea, Alice M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Bluespur	57	257 10 0	..	38 6 0	..	..	Tindall, Arthur W.	C1	HM	172 10 0	..
							Paterson, Jessie ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Chasland's	32	215 16 8	..	61 13 2	..	..	Appleby, William B.	D2	M	166 5 0	..
Duntroon	71	267 10 0	..	46 19 3	..	..	Stewart, David ..	D1	HM	182 10 0	..
							Newlands, M. S. S.	B3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Heriot	56	253 1 4	..	46 8 0	..	..	Williamson, A. H. ..	D2	HM	175 0 0	..
							Bonnin, Fannie ..	Lic.	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Highcliff	53	253 15 0	..	22 0 0	..	..	Whyte, John ..	D2	HM	168 15 0	..
							Hodges, Bithia L. C.	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kakanui	54	252 10 0	..	41 16 7	..	..	Grant, John B. ..	D2	HM	167 10 0	..
							Paul, Eliza F. M. H.	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Kelso	48	256 5 0	..	29 10 0	..	..	Malcolm, A. S. ..	C1	HM	171 5 0	..
							O'Shea, Eliza Agnes	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Leith Valley ..	43	251 5 0	..	58 1 8	..	..	Botting, John F. ..	D2	HM	166 5 0	..
							Henderson, Jessie ..	D2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Matakanui	63	268 8 2	..	49 12 6	..	..	Murphy, Frank G.	D3	HM	182 10 0	..
							Hancock, Annie D.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Milburn	58	258 15 0	..	23 0 0	..	..	Smith, James ..	D2	HM	173 15 0	..
							Budd, Elizabeth ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Moeraki	47	253 15 0	..	24 11 8	..	..	Bell, Cecil F. J. ..	D1	HM	168 15 0	..
							Andrew, Kate ..	D1	Mis.	85 0 0	..
North-east Harbour ..	59	266 5 0	..	70 3 2	..	..	McClelland, William	D2	HM	181 5 0	..
							Gray, Mary ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Portobello	55	255 0 0	..	22 11 6	..	..	Barton, James ..	E1	HM	170 0 0	..
							Crawley, Janet Lucy	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Pukeuri	59	263 15 0	..	34 13 2	..	..	Moir, James ..	D1	HM	178 15 0	..
							Walton, M. A. S. ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Purakanui	53	257 10 0	..	36 17 4	..	..	Rawlinson, C. C. ..	D2	HM	172 10 0	..
							Jordan, Ethel A. P.	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Rough Ridge ..	45	251 5 0	..	81 12 11	..	..	Moodie, John ..	D3	HM	166 5 0	..
							Nichol, Mary M. ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Seacliff	68	263 15 0	..	31 18 6	..	..	Marshall, Hugh ..	D2	HM	178 15 0	.
							Dale, Sarah ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
St. Leonard's ..	58	263 15 0	..	27 0 9	..	..	Phillipps, William ..	C2	HM	178 15 0	..
							McCulloch, Chistina	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Teaneraki	68	266 3 8	..	60 18 4	..	..	Golding, Francis ..	D2	HM	183 15 0	..
							Guffie, Selina ..	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Totara	67	268 15 0	..	33 2 6	..	..	Reid, John ..	C1	HM	183 15 0	..
							Steel, Robina E. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Upper Junction ..	45	252 10 0	..	50 8 0	..	..	Barnett, Abraham M.	D2	HM	167 10 0	..
							Gunn, Elizabeth J.	D2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waitati	51	266 5 0	..	72 7 1	..	..	Hilgendorf, Francis	C2	HM	181 5 0	..
							Farquharson, E. ..	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Warepa	61	262 10 0	..	26 2 6	..	..	Wilson, John ..	D1	HM	177 10 0	..
							Paterson, Jessie R. A.	Lic.	Mis.	85 0 0	..
West Taieri ..	55	251 5 0	..	52 2 10	..	..	Finlay, Thomas A.	D2	HM	166 5 0	..
							Dickie, Margaret D.	D2	Mis.	85 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 6.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Clinton	93	307 10 0	..	68 3 1	..	..	Mackie, William W.	D2	HM	212 10 0	..
							King, Rosetta R. ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Clyde	73	301 5 0	..	137 16 7	..	..	Stevens, Joseph E.	D1	HM	206 5 0	..
							Stevens, D. S., Mrs.	E2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Cromwell	80	294 10 0	..	182 1 4	..	..	Warburton, Abel ..	D2	HM	198 15 0	..
							Bowling, Alice G. ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Fairfax	87	307 10 0	..	44 3 4	..	..	Mahoney, Cornelius	D1	HM	212 10 0	..
							Murray, Ethel May	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Kurow	77	296 5 0	..	35 6 3	..	..	Kelly, John ..	D1	HM	201 5 0	..
							Ford, Margaret ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Miller's Flat ..	79	305 0 0	..	73 5 0	..	..	Pilling, Ewen ..	E1	HM	210 0 0	..
							Lyders, Caren Louise	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Ngapara	87	300 0 0	..	102 6 9	..	..	Robertson, John ..	B2	HM	205 0 0	..
							Kay, Margaret ..	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Otepopo	73	286 5 0	..	38 15 0	..	..	Fleming, James J. W.	D2	HM	191 5 0	..
							Campbell, Jane ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Pukeiwitahi ..	76	298 15 0	..	33 5 6	..	..	Mathews, Alfred ..	D1	HM	203 15 0	..
							Fleming, Janet ..	E1	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Sawyer's Bay ..	92	288 15 0	..	35 0 7	..	8 6 0	Flamank, Oscar D.	D1	HM	193 15 0	..
							Johnstone, Cecilia..	E1	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Strath Taieri ..	82	311 13 4	..	27 15 0	..	..	Matheson, John ..	D2	HM	210 0 0	..
							Cameron, Louisa F.	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Waitahuna.. ..	79	290 0 0	..	65 17 0	..	..	Patrick, John H. ..	E2	HM	195 0 0	..
							Wall, Mary A. J. ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Wakari	84	288 15 0	..	63 10 1	..	..	Harrison, Thomas C.	E1	HM	193 15 0	..
							Christie, Jessie C. ..	D2	Mis.	95 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Anderson's Bay ..	114	364 16 0	..	54 2 11	..	..	Jeffery, James ..	D1	HM	219 16 0	..
							Mackenzie, Margaret	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Roseveare, Ethel A.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Maheno .. .	108	364 8 8	..	29 15 0	..	..	Grant, John Black	D1	HM	218 12 0	..
							Christie, Elizabeth G.	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Beckingsale, Ada L.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Outram	112	352 4 0	..	35 17 6	..	..	White, John ..	D1	HM	222 4 0	..
							Little, Donella, Mrs.	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Mackellar, Ethel E.	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Owaka	99	356 10 0	..	63 4 5	..	..	Bryant, James T. ..	E2	HM	216 10 0	..
							Croft, Ivy Muriel ..	D4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Bradfield, Rosetta A.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Weston	84	355 6 0	..	72 12 7	..	..	Bastings, William E.	D2	HM	215 6 0	..
							Andrew, Fanny L. ..	D1	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Hayes, Mahala Lily	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
East Taieri.. ..	130	409 12 0	..	40 0 0	..	..	Waddell, James N.	B2	HM	224 12 0	..
							Maxwell, Jessie ..	D1	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							McKenzie, I. M. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Crombie, Jeannie M.	..	FP2	40 0 0	.
Roxburgh	129	444 13 4	..	40 10 0	..	..	Reilly, William A. ..	B1	HM	233 0 0	..
							Tempero, Emma C.	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Waddell, B. C. N. ..	D5	AF	80 0 0	..
Stirling	125	409 18 0	..	40 0 0	..	..	Jones, Herbert, C...	C1	HM	224 18 0	..
							Tregonning, Mary..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Hopcraft, Victoria K.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
St. Clair	127	412 3 6	..	40 0 0	..	..	Pope, Langley ..	C1	HM	226 8 0	..
							Marchbanks, D. V.	D1	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Saunders, Eliz. W.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
Waikouaiti ..	138	412 6 0	..	97 6 2	..	..	Stewart, John Neil	C1	HM	227 6 0	..
							Kirby, Christiana E.	D2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Stratton, Florence G.	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
Hampden D.H.S. ..	123	415 6 0	..	47 2 0	..	..	Patterson, Thomas A.	B1	HM	230 6 0	..
							Watt, Margaret, Mrs.	E1	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Mechaelis, W. R. ..	D3	AM	*80 0 0	..
							Chalmer, Clara E...	D2	Sec.	..	..
GRADE 9.											
Alexandra	159	496 18 0	..	73 16 1	..	..	Closs, James G. ..	D1	HM	236 18 0	..
							Paul, Susan ..	E2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Townshend, Edith M.	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Closs, William O. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Colquhoun, Mary H.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Ravensbourne ..	180	553 15 4	35 0 0	97 2 4	.	.	Macdonald, G. W. C.	C1	HM	247 2 0	35
							Little, Caroline E.	D1	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Blackie, Walter G.	D4	AM	80 0 0	..
							Cray, Agnes E. D. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Neale, Clara ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
GRADE 9—*continued.*											
Naseby D.H.S. ..	155	494 6 0	..	68 8 9	..	..	Malcolm, James P. F.	D1	HM	239 6 0	..
							Heckler, Louisa A.	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Will, Louisa Melville	B3	AF	*115 0 0	..
							Brown, Isabel E. ..	D4	Sec.	..	..
							Scully, Rachel B. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Tapanui D.H.S. ..	172	486 16 4	..	62 13 2	111 8 8	..	Eudey, Walter ..	C1	HM	*241 8 0	..
							Main, Catherine P.	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Healey, Ernest J. ..	..	AM	115 0 0	..
							Howat, Helen C. ..	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Dale, Mary ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
GRADE 10.											
Palmerston D.H.S. ..	206	681 8 2	..	223 5 2	..	..	Ferguson, Daniel ..	B1	HM	*250 2 0	..
							Sinclair, Mary Anne	B1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Grant, James ..	B1	AM	*155 0 0	..
							Cumming, Eliza ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							McGregor, Isabella	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Elder, Violet ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Brown, Mary ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Tokomairiro D.H.S. ..	222	682 6 8	..	96 19 9	..	..	Reid, James ..	C1	HM	*254 0 0	..
							McLaren, Mary ..	E1	Mis.	*115 0 0	..
							Coutts, T. R. W. ..	B1	AM	*155 0 0	..
							Keys, May ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Taylor, Lillias O. ..	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Rush, Agnes ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							McMurtrie, A. F. ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
GRADE 11.											
Kensington ..	258	731 9 4	40 0 0	56 15 0	..	4 0 0	Moore, William John	D1	HM	264 16 0	40
							Hooper, Jane D. ..	D1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Rutherford, John R.	A1	AM	170 0 0	..
							Aitchison, Louisa M.	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Johnson, H. C. W.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Kenyon, Helen McG.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Oamaru Middle ..	269	741 13 9	..	70 19 8	..	..	Earl, Edwin Thomas	B1	HM	263 6 0	..
							King, Mary ..	D1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Fisher, Horace R. ..	D2	AM	170 0 0	..
							Wilding, Mary Jane	E2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Geddes, Emilie S. ..	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Davis, Thomas B. ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
Oamaru North ..	269	777 18 5	..	60 15 0	..	..	Lindsay, James ..	D1	HM	266 6 0	..
							Thompson, Alicia M.	D1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Begg, Thomas ..	D3	AM	170 0 0	..
							Bevin, Elizabeth E.	D2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Allan, Isabella C. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Lindsay, Catherine	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Balclutha D.H.S. ..	269	763 3 4	..	284 2 6	..	..	McElrea, William ..	B1	HM	*265 14 0	..
							Allan, Mary Kinloch	E1	Mis.	*120 0 0	..
							Turner, William W.	C1	AM	*170 0 0	..
							Galloway, Agnes J.	D4	AF	85 0 0	..
							Murray, Florence ..	D4	Sec.	..	..
							Blackie, Helen W. ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Robertson, H. M. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Algie, Colvin S. ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
Lawrence D.H.S. ..	276	779 8 0	..	139 9 4	..	..	Stenhouse, John ..	C1	HM	*266 18 0	..
							Fowler, Jane B. ..	E1	Mis.	*120 0 0	..
							Darton, Henry L. ..	D1	AM	*170 0 0	..
							White, Janet Anne	D2	AF	85 0 0	..
							Hay, Isabella Currie	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Cormack, Isabella ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Craik, Mabel R. K.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							McIntosh, M. E. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Mosgiel D.H.S. ..	256	768 1 4	..	99 9 8	..	..	Pinder, Edward ..	A1	HM	*263 18 0	..
							Scott, Mary ..	D1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Graham, George P.	C1	AM	170 0 0	..
							Ross, Annie Murray	D1	AF	85 0 0	..
							McArthur, Grace C.	C1	Sec.	..	..
							Todd, Beatrice ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Miller, Jessie Ross ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Newlands, Margaret	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
GRADE 12.											
Green Island ..	286	882 16 0	..	162 12 9	..	..	McDonald, William	D1	HM	272 16 0	..
							Horne, Ellen Jane	D1	Mis.	125 0 0	..
							Wilson, Robert ..	D1	AM	185 0 0	..
							Mills, Mary Wilson	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Jones, Lilian Frances	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Cuttle, Ivy ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Martin, William ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							McNeill, Mary ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House
GRADE 13.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Kaitangata.. ..	334	1,008 14 6	..	82 14 5	..	..	Moir, John Harper	B1	HM	284 12 0	..
							Paterson, Jane ..	E2	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Smith, Charles R...	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							Lockart, John W...	E4	AM	105 0 0	..
							Livingston, C. ..	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Robertson, Jane ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McLean, Islay ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Frazer, Helen F. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Arnold, Margaret P.	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Macandrew Road ..	402	1,024 1 4	..	123 9 3	..	..	Bennett, William ..	D1	HM	292 8 0	..
							Forsyth, Agnes ..	E1	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Smeaton, Charles G.	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							Faulks, Flora ..	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Miller, Armstrong R.	Lic.	AM	100 0 0	..
							Walker, Mary Maria	E2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Don, Helen ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Mackisack, E. W...	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
Oamaru South ..	332	987 1 8	..	105 6 2	..	..	Rice, John H. ..	C1	HM	284 8 0	..
							Cooke, Jean Laird..	D1	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Cron, William ..	C2	AM	195 0 0	..
							McNaught, G. C. S.	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Gunn, Elizabeth M.	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Faulks, Kate ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Jackson, Mary Joan	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Standring, Victor ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Copland, Catherine	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 14.											
Mornington ..	421	1,094 16 0	..	191 1 0	..	..	Davidson, William	D1	HM	294 16 0	..
							McIntosh, Janet ..	E1	Mis.	135 0 0	..
							Watters, William F.	B1	AM	205 0 0	..
							Turner, George A...	D3	AM	110 0 0	..
							Whinam, Lois A. P.	D2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Loan, Marion S. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Calder, Elizabeth M.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Morris, Thirza Sarah	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Thomas, Minnie A.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
North-east Valley ..	451	1,105 5 8	..	187 1 3	..	..	Murray, David ..	D1	HM	297 4 0	..
							Yorston, Caroline S.	D1	Mis.	135 0 0	..
							Booth, George F. ..	C1	AM	205 0 0	..
							Johnston, William H.	B3	AM	110 0 0	..
							Palmer, Ellen H. ..	D1	AF	100 0 0	..
							Paterson, Eliz. S...	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Waugh, M. A. P. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Jones, Florence Alice	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Clothier, Helen C...	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Livingstone, F. R.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
GRADE 15.											
Port Chalmers D.H.S.	409	1,258 10 0	..	199 13 10	..	..	Rennie, James ..	B1	HM	*301 0 0	..
							Orkney, Eva Marion	C2	Mis.	*140 0 0	..
							Gray, James Henry	B1	AM	*220 0 0	..
							Paterson, Thomas ..	D4	AM	120 0 0	..
							Murray, Hannah B.	E2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Bott, Amelia ..	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							McCallum, Maria M.	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Graham, Amy S. F. L.	D3	Sec.	..	..
							Campbell, Christina	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Kaye, William T. O.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Williams, Ethel D.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Wright, Mary S. B.	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
GRADE 16.											
Caversham	518	1,324 5 4	..	114 8 2	..	..	Milne, William ..	B1	HM	312 12 0	..
							Donald, Elizabeth L.	E1	Mis.	145 0 0	..
							Young, Charles ..	C1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Melville, John ..	D2	AM	125 0 0	..
							Barnett, Annie H...	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Harrison, W. L. ..	A4	AM	105 0 0	..
							McPherson, G. C. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ash, Eva Mary ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Meston, Jane M. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Lawless, Cyril N. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Lear, Constance M.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 16—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Arthur Street ..	518	1,381 10 10	..	182 5 4	..	..	Chapman, John H.	D1	HM	316 0 0	..
							Sheriff, Eliza Grant	D1	Mis.	145 0 0	..
							Barrett, Richard J.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Hunter, Joseph ..	C3	AM	160 0 0	..
							Thomson, M. H. ..	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Bannerman, H. D.	D4	AM	105 0 0	..
							Scott, Marjory T. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Orkney, Daisy M. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McLellan, Ellen ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
							Borrie, John Arthur	..	MP4	55 0 0	..
							Wilson, Janet C. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Farquharson, M. G.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Union Street ..	504	1,334 12 8	..	145 10 3	..	0 2 6	Stewart, Alexander	C1	HM	313 16 0	..
							McMillan, Mary S.	E1	Mis.	145 0 0	..
							Stewart, Peter G. ..	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Davis, Edward ..	D2	AM	125 0 0	..
							Rodger, Agnes W. ..	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							McLean, Alexander	C3	AM	105 0 0	..
							Cameron, Sarah ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Weir, Christina ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Tucker, Dorothy C.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Kyle, Eleanor ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Burnside, Margaret	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							McKenzie, Robert ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
GRADE 17.											
Albany Street ..	607	1,523 0 11	50 0 0	148 5 0	..	..	Hodge, Owen James	C1	HM	322 8 0	50
							Haig, Catherine ..	D1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							McLaren, William	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Nicolson, John McN.	D1	AM	165 0 0	..
							Fowler, Lillias A. ..	E2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Rodger, William ..	C3	AM	110 0 0	..
							Given, Jessie Isabel	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Evans, Lily ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Alexander, Janetta C.	D3	AF	(1)	..
							Robertson, Daisy R.	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Sinclair, Violet B. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Gillies, Amelia F. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Ure, Rose ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Bagley, Leith V. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
High Street ..	545	1,442 15 6	..	506 14 2	..	..	Smith, James W. ..	C1	HM	320 4 0	..
							Anderson, Annie C.	E1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Robertson, John A.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Strong, William J.	D2	AM	165 0 0	..
							Andrew, Alice Mary	D2	AF	110 0 0	..
							Munro, William F. J.	C4	AM	110 0 0	..
							Tayler, Mabel A. ..	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Farnie, Grace M. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Brown, Jane K. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Wilson, Jessie Banks	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Barnett, James ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Normal	388	1,363 10 4	50 0 0	179 11 7	..	..	White, David R. ..	A1	HM	294 0 0	40
							Stevens, Emma ..	D1	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							McMillan, Hugh ..	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							Hardy, James W. ..	D2	AM	*105 0 0	..
							Ironside, John ..	D2	AM	..	..
							Renton, William ..	D4	AM	..	..
							Huie, Marjory S. ..	D1	AF	100 0 0	..
							Strachan, Mary A. ..	D1	AF	80 0 0	..
							Graham, Jane S. B.	D4	AF	..	..
							Alexander, Ann C. ..	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Nichol, Vera ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Tomlinson, H. B. ..	..	MP2	..	..
Model	34	..	..	..	..	..	Marshall, Angus ..	B1	M	143 0 0	20
GRADE 18.											
Forbury	574	1,465 6 2	..	308 10 7	..	..	Whetter, Richard G.	B1	HM	331 12 0	..
							Gordon, Rebecca ..	D1	Mis.	155 0 0	..
							Graham, Walter B.	C1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Borthwick, James ..	E2	AM	130 0 0	..
							Lawrence, Dora S.	E2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Sherriff, Margaret R.	D2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Cooper, Isabella Orr	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Ralston, Mary ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hartstonge, Annie F.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Anderson, Peter J. ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Woodhouse, H. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Thomson, Archibald	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Farrant, Mary M. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Graham, K. A. C. G.	..	FP2	30 0 0	..

(1) Excess teacher, not paid out of funds provided by Department for salaries.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

OTAGO—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 18—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
George Street ..	578	1,491 4 0	50 0 0	148 17 11	..	..	McNicoll, David A.	D1	HM	331 4 0	50
							Turnbull, Isabella ..	D1	Mis.	155 0 0	..
							McLean, Alexander	C1	AM	235 0 0	..
							McPhee, John H. A.	B2	AM	165 0 0	..
							Campbell, V. H. D.	E2	AF	115 0 0	..
							Cook, William R. ..	D3	AM	110 0 0	..
							Harlow, Wilhelmina	D2	AF	95 0 0	..
							Luscombe, Blanche	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Ford, Margaret ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Hastings, M. E. ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Hunter, Robert R.	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
							Allan, Flora M. ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
							Overton, George E.	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 19.											
Kaikorai	662	1,640 8 0	..	589 15 0	..	..	Allnutt, William C.	D1	HM	340 8 0	..
							McEwan, Mary ..	E1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Fitzgerald, John A.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Kelk, Henry P. ..	D1	AM	165 0 0	..
							Wilson, Jane ..	E2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Stables, Robert H.	D3	AM	115 0 0	..
							Callender, Mary ..	E2	AF	100 0 0	..
							Macgregor, Grace E.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Dow, Annie Cecilia	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							Fraser, Catherine J.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							Paterson, John G...	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
							Darling, Rose ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Smith, Janet McG.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Schools not open in December, 1904—											
Horse Flat ..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glenledi	..	42 0 0	..	16 12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuriwao	..	48 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure not classified—											
Architect ..	..	..	..	278 16 4	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
School appliances..	..	..	..	171 0 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	288 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchase of school sites	..	..	..	..	720 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	59,993 11 11	245 0 0	11,866 15 6	1810 9 11	12 8 6	..	..	..	59,531 8 0	255

SOUTHLAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GRADE 0.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Beaumont	2	7 10 0	..	..	..	..	Duncan, William ..	C1	M	10 0 0	..
Benmore	8	40 2 9	..	3 17 6	..	..	Biggar, Margaret H.	..	F	40 0 0	..
Burwood	2	31 13 4	..	..	..	..	Bundle, Mamie ..	..	F	10 0 0	..
Centre Island ..	3	22 10 0	..	..	..	..	Golden, Agnes ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Dog Island	3	33 17 4	..	..	..	..	Daplyn, Clarissa ..	..	F	25 0 0	..
Glencairn	3	10 1 8	..	..	..	..	McLeod, Catherine	..	F	15 0 0	..
Glenham II. ..	3	13 15 10	..	..	..	..	Wraytt, Alice ..	..	F	15 0 0	..
Manapouri	5	28 10 2	..	..	..	..	Boyd, Flora ..	..	F	35 0 0	..
Montevue	5	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	Wild, Elizabeth M.	..	F	25 0 0	..
Shotover, Upper ..	9	30 0 0	..	3 2 6	..	..	Barnett, J. C., Mrs.	E3	F	30 0 0	..
GRADE 1.											
Cardrona	17	91 4 0	..	8 17 6	..	..	Orr, Charlotte E. ..	E5	F	96 0 0	..
Caroline	19	83 10 5	..	71 15 0	..	..	Ward, Agnes, Mrs.	..	F	86 8 0	..
Chatton	11	65 5 1	..	5 7 6	..	..	Brown, Isabella ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Crown Terrace ..	17	82 16 0	..	10 12 6	..	..	Wild, Cyril T. ..	..	M	82 16 0	..
Dacre	13	72 16 8	..	6 12 6	..	..	Prichard, Emily M.	..	F	76 0 0	..
Eastern Bush ..	17	82 16 0	..	8 15 0	..	..	Fahey, Helena R...	..	F	82 16 0	..
Feldwick	13	60 2 7	..	13 17 6	..	..	Fahey, Nora ..	..	F	60 0 0	..
Ferndale	16	76 17 9	..	8 0 0	..	..	Shand, Florence ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Flint's Bush ..	20	80 0 0	..	8 12 6	..	..	Ball, Alice A. ..	..	F	86 8 0	..
Forest Hill South ..	13	68 0 0	..	7 2 6	..	..	Irwin, Margaret ..	..	F	68 0 0	..
Gibbston	18	85 0 0	..	57 7 6	..	..	Stevens, Mary E. ..	..	F	90 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 1—*continued.*		£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Gladfield	19	82 4 2	..	6 3 4	149 0 6	..	Murphy, Katherine	..	F	86 8 0	..
Greenvale	16	70 15 6	..	242 5 0	..	..	Egan, Thomas ..	..	M	76 0 0	..
Grove Bush ..	13	60 0 0	..	9 7 3	..	..	Eggelton, Frank J.	..	M	60 0 0	..
Hamilton Bush ..	15	80 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..	Chewings, Lois A...	..	F	80 0 0	..
Holmsdale	13	68 16 0	..	115 10 6	..	..	Vallance, Ruth ..	..	F	72 0 0	..
Miller's Flat ..	8	77 16 11	..	17 17 6	..	..	Smith, Frances ..	..	F	80 0 0	..
Morton Mains ..	17	86 6 8	..	18 0 0	..	..	Hanning, Elizabeth	..	F	80 0 0	..
Papatotara ..	19	96 6 10	..	9 17 6	..	..	Hamilton, Hilda ..	..	F	90 0 0	..
Pine Bush	14	63 1 7	..	5 15 0	..	..	Boyce, May ..	..	F	64 0 0	..
Redan Valley ..	10	80 0 0	..	4 12 6	..	..	Orr, Margaret F. M.	..	F	80 0 0	..
Roslyn Bush ..	15	92 0 0	..	7 17 6	..	..	Dewar, Janet ..	D1	F	92 0 0	..
Slopedown	19	92 0 0	..	8 17 6	..	..	Simmonds, S.E., Mrs.	E2	F	92 0 0	..
Springhills	12	60 0 0	..	5 7 6	..	..	Perkins, Gertrude ..	..	F	60 0 0	..
Waicola	15	76 0 0	..	6 17 6	..	..	Miller, Jane ..	..	F	76 0 0	..
Waikawa	9	75 6 2	..	4 17 6	..	3 5 0	Lynn, Ruth ..	..	F	64 0 0	..
Waimumu	20	94 0 0	..	9 15 0	..	..	Gavey, Francis ..	E5	M	100 0 0	..
Waituna	10	77 18 1	..	7 0 0	..	..	Nicoll, Jessie J. ..	..	F	82 16 0	..
Wild Bush	22	89 5 3	..	22 12 6	..	..	Fairbairn, Minnie..	..	F	86 8 0	..
GRADE 2.											
Aparima	30	124 10 0	..	13 11 4	..	..	McDonald, Kenneth	E2	M	124 10 0	..
Arthur's Point ..	18	92 12 7	..	18 2 6	..	..	Mackay, Gordon ..	..	M	93 3 0	..
Athol	21	117 9 11	..	17 12 6	..	..	Gilfedder, Thomas J.	D4	M	117 10 0	..
Benio	24	121 0 0	20 0 0	10 1 8	..	..	Harvey, James ..	E3	M	121 0 0	20
Charlton	30	131 16 2	..	10 13 1	..	..	McAllister, Agnes G.	D3	F	131 10 0	..
Clifden	23	121 0 0	..	10 0 10	..	..	Southberg, Eleanor	E3	F	121 0 0	..
Croydon	28	105 14 7	..	10 0 0	..	..	Biggar, Mary M. ..	D4	F	117 10 0	..
Croydon Siding ..	21	102 8 9	17 12 8	10 0 0	..	..	Sutherland, Jane ..	E1	F	117 10 0	20
Fairfax	18	97 16 2	..	9 12 6	..	..	Cameron, Jessie ..	D4	F	103 10 0	..
Forest Hill North ..	26	110 12 11	..	11 16 9	..	..	Campbell, Mary A. E.	E2	F	117 10 0	..
Glenorchy	21	93 7 1	19 7 10	10 0 0	..	..	Evison, Charlotte ..	..	F	96 6 0	20
Haldane	25	117 10 0	..	22 5 10	..	..	Cusack, James ..	E2	M	117 10 0	..
Hokonui	25	113 19 9	..	12 13 5	..	..	Webber, Jane ..	D4	F	117 10 0	..
Koromiko	27	116 4 10	..	20 3 1	..	..	Cochran, I. C. J. K.	B4	F	117 10 0	..
Longridge	27	98 8 2	..	16 12 6	..	..	Mitchell, R. C. F...	D4	F	110 10 0	..
Macetown	25	128 0 0	..	10 7 0	..	..	Sangster, M. M. ..	D1	F	128 0 0	..
Merrivale	30	123 12 6	..	12 12 11	..	..	Boyd, Annie S. ..	E4	F	131 10 0	..
Mimihau	26	107 0 0	..	28 9 6	..	..	Healey, Florence E.	E2	F	107 0 0	..
Mokoreta	23	102 13 8	..	10 0 0	..	..	Linn, Mary I., Mrs.	E5	F	107 0 0	..
Mossburn	26	135 0 0	..	10 8 8	..	..	Wraytt, Chris., Mrs.	E3	F	135 0 0	..
Moturimu	30	104 13 9	10 0 0	6 19 9	173 10 6	..	Donnelly, Peter C.	..	M	118 7 0	20
Opio	23	98 1 8	..	10 0 0	..	..	McDonnell, Lena J.	..	F	96 6 0	..
Oraki	24	114 0 0	20 0 0	16 5 4	..	..	Hardie, George ..	D1	M	114 0 0	20
Otakau	35	136 5 0	..	22 10 4	..	..	Hewlett, Henry C.	D3	M	143 0 0	..
Otara	18	107 0 0	..	9 17 6	..	..	Purvis, Patience I.	E4	F	107 0 0	..
Pyramid Siding ..	18	104 5 3	..	12 3 9	..	..	Millar, William ..	E2*	M	96 6 0	..
Quarry Hills and Waikawa Valley	19	124 6 7	20 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	Powis, Mary ..	E3	F	128 8 0	20
Riverside	23	84 13 9	..	10 0 0	..	..	McAllister, C. S. ..	..	F	93 3 0	..
Ryal Bush	30	128 0 0	..	21 5 10	..	..	Officer, John ..	E1	M	128 0 0	..
Scott's Gap ..	17	99 6 7	..	9 5 0	..	..	McArthur, Grace ..	..	F	96 6 0	..
Seaward Downs ..	24	114 0 0	. ..	43 18 3	..	..	Enright, Mary A. ..	D3	F	114 0 0	..
Seaward Moss ..	28	121 0 0	..	10 8 8	..	..	Brownlie, Robert ..	C3	M	121 0 0	..
Springbank.. ..	22	108 11 8	..	13 0 0	..	..	McCallum, Mary ..	D2	F	114 0 0	..
Tokonui	31	133 8 11	19 19 11	13 18 1	..	..	Browne, Robert A. S.	D3	M	135 0 0	20
Waimahaka ..	25	128 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 10	..	..	Wilson, Jessie ..	E2	F	128 0 0	20
Wairekiki & Waikana	23	145 4 0	..	10 0 0	..	.	Kelly, Thomas ..	E2	M	145 4 0	..
Waipounamu ..	26	121 0 0	..	28 7 7	..	..	Haydon, Kate F. ..	D3	F	121 0 0	..
Wendon Valley ..	23	104 15 10	..	10 3 5	..	..	Grant, David ..	D2	M	121 0 0	..
Wendonside ..	29	135 0 0	..	10 19 2	..	..	Shepard, Henry ..	E2	M	135 0 0	..
GRADE 3.											
Ardlussa	32	151 18 6	..	11 7 10	..	..	Field, John L. ..	C1	M	153 0 0	..
Elderslie	28	143 0 0	..	10 18 3	..	..	Clark, Alexander ..	D2	M	143 0 0	..
Fernhills	32	145 19 9	..	60 16 11	..	..	Kilburn, Joseph ..	E2	M	145 0 0	..
Garston	39	153 0 0	..	30 18 1	..	..	Lea, William S. ..	E2	M	153 0 0	..
Glenham	35	143 0 0	..	11 13 2	..	..	Eggelton, William C.	Lic	M	143 0 0	..
Greenhills	36	131 19 7	..	15 7 1	..	..	McKenzie, John A.	D3	M	137 0 0	..
Gummie's Bush ..	39	138 0 0	..	11 19 4	..	..	Carnahan, Jessie M.	E2	F	138 0 0	..
Half-moon Bay ..	30	145 0 0	20 0 0	14 3 10	..	..	Peterson, William..	E2	M	145 0 0	20
Hedgehope Upper and Hedgehope Lower	44	165 12 0	..	19 16 4	..	..	Lind, Janet ..	D3	F	165 12 0	..
Hillend South ..	36	155 0 0	..	27 5 11	..	..	Milne, James ..	E1	M	155 0 0	..
Limestone Plains ..	33	143 0 0	..	14 3 2	..	..	McKinnon, Charles	E2	M	143 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Longridge Village ..	28	141 0 0	..	10 17 5	..	..	Lyttle, John ..	E2	M	141 0 0	..
Longbush ..	28	139 0 0	..	11 10 2	..	..	Stott, Alexander ..	C2	M	139 0 0	..
Mabel ..	29	137 0 0	.	53 7 9	..	..	Murray, Henry E...	D2	M	137 0 0	..
Maitland Village ..	25	135 7 2	.	13 4 9	..	..	White, Mary E. ..	D2	F	136 0 0	..
Mandeville ..	28	137 0 0	..	15 18 1	..	..	Overton, William R.	E2	M	137 0 0	..
Myross Bush ..	28	136 0 0	..	26 1 9	..	..	McLean, Elizabeth	D2	F	136 0 0	..
Niagara ..	35	145 0 0	..	35 9 3	..	..	Wild, Herbert A. ..	D2	M	145 0 0	..
Otama ..	45	149 0 0	..	14 5 11	..	..	Fraser, Robert ..	D2	M	149 0 0	..
Otapiri ..	33	142 0 0	..	19 14 0	..	..	Gray, Agnes ..	E2	F	142 0 0	..
Oteramika ..	27	145 0 0	..	11 0 11	..	..	Diack, William A...	D3	M	145 0 0	..
Oteramika Gorge ..	35	137 0 0	..	11 7 11	..	..	Monteath, Thomas	E1	M	137 0 0	..
Pahia ..	46	205 2 1	..	91 18 2	..	..	Lea, Albert G. ..	E2	HM	155 0 0	..
							Brungot, M. J. L. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pembroke ..	38	143 0 0	..	16 5 11	..	..	Thomson, Alex. G.	E1	M	143 0 0	..
Round Hill ..	42	164 6 8	20 0 0	41 2 5	..	..	McLauchlan, Joseph	C2	M	151 0 0	20
Shotover, Lower ..	34	151 3 5	..	11 16 9	..	..	Fisher, Esau ..	E2	M	151 0 0	..
Spar Bush ..	33	143 0 0	..	11 7 10	..	..	Park, William F. ..	D3	M	143 0 0	..
Te Tua ..	44	160 14 4	..	12 16 0	..	..	Archdall, Hewan A.	D3	HM	155 0 0	..
							McEwan, Flora ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waikaka Valley ..	31	141 0 0	..	11 5 4	..	..	Sproat, William A.	D3	M	141 0 0	..
GRADE 4.											
Fortrose ..	38	241 0 0	..	20 11 0	..	..	Millard, Arthur J...	E2	HM	161 0 0	..
							Murdoch, Sarah ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Heddon Bush ..	40	224 13 4	..	26 15 10	..	..	Hassing, George M.	E2	HM	158 0 0	..
							Brennan, Margaret	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Kapuka ..	28	207 14 5	..	11 10 7	..	..	Watson, Isabella H.	D3	F	146 0 0	..
Knapdale ..	54	244 0 0	..	19 9 6	186 0 0	..	Blue, Francis R. ..	D2	HM	164 0 0	..
							Eggleton, Ada L. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Mataura Island ..	45	235 8 0	..	18 3 5	150 0 0	..	Macdonald, George C.	D2	HM	161 0 0	..
							Golden, Mary ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Oreti Plains ..	45	231 16 9	..	23 10 9	174 0 0	..	Donald, James ..	D1	HM	157 0 0	..
							McLeod, Helen ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Otatara Bush ..	41	239 0 0	..	13 1 1	..	..	Merrie, Thomas ..	D2	HM	159 0 0	..
							Cosgriff, Johanna ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Tuturau ..	41	238 2 3	..	16 10 4	215 10 0	..	Gibb, Robert ..	E3	HM	159 0 0	..
							Robinson, Mary K.	E4	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Waikaka ..	50	245 0 0	..	19 16 2	..	..	McLeod, John W. ..	E2	HM	165 0 0	..
							Robertson, Mary G.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Wairio ..	40	220 6 9	..	84 19 2	..	..	McDonald, Christina	E2	HF	145 10 0	..
							Popham, Ivy M. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Wallacetown ..	34	223 11 1	..	12 4 7	..	..	Macan, George H. ..	E1	M	156 0 0	..
GRADE 5.											
Arrow ..	62	273 15 0	..	38 7 1	..	..	Orr, James ..	D1	HM	188 15 0	..
							McDonnell, B. M. ..	E2	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Dipton ..	64	271 2 6	..	35 7 4	..	..	Millar, William ..	E2	HM	186 5 0	..
							Lucas, Evelyne M.	D4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Drummond ..	62	257 6 5	..	28 15 0	..	..	Greig, Alexander ..	C2	HM	173 15 0	..
							Jamieson, Violet ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Limehills ..	56	261 9 11	..	80 14 2	..	..	Shand, Thomas G...	D2	HM	180 0 0	..
							Barclay, Lily C. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Pukerau ..	58	253 19 9	..	23 0 5	..	..	Smith, William ..	D2	HM	175 0 0	..
							Smith, Annie J. ..	D3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Rimu ..	58	252 6 9	..	21 5 7	..	..	Gazzard, Thomas E.	D1	HM	177 10 0	..
							Nickless, Fanny W.	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Thornbury ..	59	267 10 0	..	85 2 0	..	..	Soar, James ..	D1	HM	182 10 0	..
							Meek, Ada M. ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waianiwa ..	50	253 15 0	..	14 13 6	..	..	Smith, Aaron Y. ..	C1	HM	168 15 0	..
							Macdonald, A. ..	E3	Mis.	85 0 0	..
Waimatuku ..	52	256 15 6	..	18 5 3	..	..	McKenzie, Duncan	E1	HM	168 15 0	..
							Pilcher, Christina ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
Wendon ..	54	244 9 11	..	21 12 7	..	..	Sutherland, F. R. H.	D1	HM	166 5 0	..
							Falconer, Eliz. A. ..	..	Mis.	80 0 0	..
West Plains ..	61	263 15 0	..	81 3 3	..	..	McKillop, David S.	D1	HM	178 15 0	..
							Hannan, Cecilia ..	E4	Mis.	85 0 0	..
GRADE 6.											
Balfour ..	67	287 10 0	..	37 16 7	..	..	Learmouth, Robert	D1	HM	192 10 0	..
							Baldey, Maria ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Clifton ..	60	301 17 2	..	134 6 6	..	..	Murdoch, James ..	E2	HM	207 10 0	..
							Reid, Margaret ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 6—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Edendale	87	287 10 0	..	29 6 10	..	..	Hoddinott, F. W. ..	B2	HM	192 10 0	..
							Turner, Maude M...	D1	Mis.	95 0 0	.
Kennington ..	81	286 19 5	..	31 7 8	..	..	Featherstone, A. E.	D1	HM	192 10 0	..
							Wilson, Maude M. ..	D4	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Queenstown ..	79	288 15 0	..	317 16 11	..	..	Hiddleston, A. H. ..	E2	HM	193 15 0	..
							Cormack, Henrietta	D3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Riversdale	78	283 0 0	..	60 8 9	..	..	Munro, Donald ..	B2	HM	197 10 0	..
							Brown, Caroline F.	..	Mis.	85 10 0	..
Waikiwi	89	307 10 0	..	52 13 4	..	..	Greig, David M. ..	C1	HM	212 10 0	..
							Bellamy, Eliz. W. ..	D1	Mis.	95 0 0	..
Woodlands	93	307 10 0	..	32 6 5	..	..	Mehaffey, John ..	D1	HM	212 10 0	..
							Todd, Eliza T. ..	E3	Mis.	95 0 0	..
GRADE 7.											
Colac Bay	99	360 12 10	..	33 18 6	..	..	McNeil, Angus ..	A1	HM	220 14 0	..
							McKay, Annie ..	..	Mis.	90 0 0	..
							Gazzard, Harry ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Makarewa	96	356 17 0	..	77 9 11	..	..	Mackay, Eric K. F.	D1	HM	215 12 0	..
							Hardie, Margaret ..	E3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Donnan, Mary R. ..	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Nightcaps	112	362 16 11	..	29 6 0	..	..	Gray, John ..	D1	HM	221 18 0	..
							Adams, Margaret H.	E4	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							McNaughton, Jane	..	FP3	45 0 0	..
Otautau	107	360 9 4	..	30 2 0	..	..	Rowe, William A. ..	D1	HM	221 6 0	..
							Greenslade, Mary G.	D2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Miller, Samuel ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Tisbury	117	295 7 2	30 0 0	36 7 4	..	..	Hamilton, Martha	D1	HF	173 3 0	30
							Macdonald, Sarah M.	E2	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Cushen, John ..	..	MP2	30 0 0	..
Waikaia	103	344 18 9	..	63 17 5	..	..	Hutchinson, James B.	C1	HM	216 4 0	..
							Ingram, Charlotte C.	..	Mis.	90 0 0	..
							Taylor, Florence ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
Wyndham	128	360 10 3	..	26 10 8	..	..	Golding, Jabez ..	D2	HM	222 16 0	..
							Dickie, Agnes ..	D3	Mis.	100 0 0	..
							Gordon, Elizabeth	E4*	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Hunter, Elizabeth	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 8.											
Invercargill North ..	127	424 4 0	..	103 13 1	..	..	Inglis, Alexander ..	A1	HM	226 14 0	..
							Hardie, Mary ..	E2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Eggelton, Thomas..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Salmond, Mary ..	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
Lumsden	123	390 4 0	..	29 19 9	..	..	Clark, William H...	B1	HM	225 4 0	..
							Thomson, Jane H. ..	D1	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Clapp, Lewis ..	..	MP2	40 0 0	..
							Lymburn, Janet ..	..	FP2	30 0 0	..
Orepuki	139	405 6 11	..	36 13 11	..	..	Young, Henry P. ..	D1	HM	230 0 0	..
							Lea, Mary ..	D1	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							Martin, Gerald ..	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Mullay, Elvina ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
Waihopai	130	414 2 0	..	100 13 10	..	..	McNeil, Duncan ..	B1	HM	229 2 0	..
							Perrin, Margaret C.	B2	Mis.	105 0 0	..
							McChesney, Hugh..	..	MP4	50 0 0	..
GRADE 9.							Baird, Mary ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
East Gore	191	513 11 9	..	42 0 1	..	..	Gilchrist, William..	D1	HM	241 2 0	..
							Grant, Marianne ..	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Kennedy, Mary J. ..	..	AF	115 0 0	..
							Macpherson, Daniel	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Winton D.H.S. ..	184	493 12 4	..	56 7 6	..	..	Wyllie, Alexander L.	B1	HM	245 6 0	..
							McKenzie, Mary S. H	D2	Mis.	110 0 0	..
							Wilson, James R. ..	E2	Sec.	..	..
							Wilson, Robert N...	..	AM	80 0 0	..
							Ritchie, Thomas R.	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 10.							Welsh, Charlotte ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Bluff	241	693 10 7	..	113 14 9	..	..	Young, Andrew ..	E1	HM	257 6 0	..
							Apstein, Emilie B.	D3	Mis.	115 0 0	
							Miller, James ..	E2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Gifford, Margaret A.	E4	AF	80 0 0	..
							Hamilton, Catherine	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Selby, Ralph ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..

TABLE No. 8.—LIST of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the EXPENDITURE, STAFF, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHLAND—*continued.*

1	2	Expenditure for the Year.					Names, Classification, and Status of Teachers.			Annual Rates of Payment during Last Month of Year.	
Name of School.	Average for the Year 1904.	3 Teachers' Salaries, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	4 Teachers' House Allowances.	5 Other Ordinary Expenditure, including Rebuilding, Repairs to Buildings, &c.	6 Buildings, Sites, Furniture, and Apparatus.	7 Rent of School Buildings.	8 Teachers on the Staff at the End of the Year.	9 Classification.	10 Position in the School.	11 For Salary, including Lodging-allowances to Pupil-teachers.	12 For Teachers' House Allowances.
GRADE 10—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
Mataura	242	673 13 3	..	52 3 6	..	..	Macandrew, William	D1	HM	257 0 0	..
							Fowler, Lillian E...	D1	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Steadman, David D.	D2	AM	155 0 0	..
							Balneaves, Kate ..	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Winning, Muriel ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							Sinclair, W. H. C...	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
Riverton D.H.S. ..	208	653 7 1	..	74 19 1	..	..	Hewat, Ebenezer C.	B1	HM	*251 0 0	..
							Hamilton, Janet A.	D2	Mis.	115 0 0	..
							Robertson, George E.	D1	AM	*155 0 0	..
							Acheson, Cath. E. A.	D4	Sec.	..	..
							Stevenson, Bertha E.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Lenihan, James ..	..	MP3	40 0 0	..
							Roderique, Jane ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
GRADE 11.											
Invercargill Park ..	258	734 6 11	..	204 10 6	..	..	Hain, James ..	D1	HM	265 8 0	..
							Dryburgh, Isabella	E1	Mis.	120 0 0	..
							Stenhouse, Robert A.	C2	AM	170 0 0	..
							Hanning, Minnie L.	E2	AF	120 0 0	..
							Prentice, John O...	..	MP1	30 0 0	..
							Seed, Jessie ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
GRADE 13.											
Gore D.H.S. ..	410	1,019 19 0	..	114 13 1	519 18 0	20 0 0	Golding, Jonathan..	B2	HM	289 16 0	..
							Howes, Edith A. ..	D2	Mis.	130 0 0	..
							Brunton, John ..	B2	Sec.	..	..
							Thompson, Marion	D2	Sec.	..	..
							Grenfell, Alfred F...	D1	AM	195 0 0	..
							Wilson, Elizabeth M.	D3	AF	105 0 0	..
							Mackay, Nellie ..	..	AF	90 0 0	..
							Carswell, Helen ..	D4	AF	80 0 0	..
							MacGibbon, Eve I.	..	AF	80 0 0	..
							Shepherd, Ellen M. J.	..	FP4	55 0 0	..
							Lyttle, David J. A.	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
GRADE 17.											
Invercargill Middle ..	527	1,390 16 4	..	214 18 5	..	..	Mehaffey, William G.	D1	HM	320 8 0	..
							Birss, Helen L. ..	D1	Mis.	150 0 0	..
							Selby, Charles W. G.	D1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Cockroft, George W.	D3	AM	130 0 0	..
							Bain, Andrew ..	..	AM	99 0 0	..
							Thomson, Annie ..	E2	AF	105 0 0	..
							Dundas, Jessie A...	D3	AF	95 0 0	..
							Pasley, Margaret S.	D3	AF	80 0 0	..
							McFeely, Hugh ..	..	MP3	45 0 0	..
							Brown, Lucy ..	..	FP2	40 0 0	..
							Prichard, Herbert J.	..	MP1	20 0 0	..
							Barber, Elizabeth ..	..	FP1	30 0 0	..
							Woollett, Ethel ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
GRADE 19.											
Invercargill South ..	631	1,607 14 8	..	388 3 11	..	..	Webber, Edmund ..	C1	HM	339 8 0	..
							McLeod, Caroline ..	B1	Mis.	165 0 0	..
							Porteous, John ..	B1	AM	235 0 0	..
							Sebo, William H. ..	E1	AM	130 0 0	..
							Joyce, Lucy J. ..	E1	AF	120 0 0	..
							Brownlie, William	D3	AM	115 0 0	..
							King, Jane ..	D1	AF	100 0 0	..
							Ramsay, W. A. ..	D2	AF	80 0 0	..
							MacKay, Leslie D.	..	AM	80 0 0	..
							Melhop, Frank G...	..	MP5	40 0 0	..
							Harrington, Ethel..	..	FP5	40 0 0	..
							Murdoch, Vera ..	..	FP3	40 0 0	..
							McLeod, Catherine E.	..	FP5	45 0 0	..
							Turner, Olive A. ..	..	FP4	50 0 0	..
							Colyer, Annie ..	..	FP1	20 0 0	..
Expenditure not classified—											
Plans, supervision, and fees	..	..	..	..	326 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sites	..	..	..	..	2 14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appliances ..	..	..	..	238 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advertising tenders	..	..	..	22 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Freights and railage	..	..	..	13 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	30,851 11 4	217 0 5	5,461 2 5	1897 0 11	23 5 0	..	..	..	31,116 18 0	230

REPORTS OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

[Details are in some cases omitted.]

AUCKLAND.

Sir,— Auckland, March, 1905.

In accordance with section 166 of "The Education Act, 1904," the Board presents the following report of its proceedings during the year 1904:—

Board.—The members in office at the beginning of the year were: Messrs. L. J. Bagnall, F. Dye, G. Edgecumbe, H. J. Greenslade, A. R. Harris, R. Hobbs, S. Luke, C. J. Parr, and J. Stallworthy. The annual election in August resulted in the re-election of Messrs. Bagnall and Hobbs, Mr. J. D. McKenzie being elected to succeed Mr. Dye. Mr. Luke was elected in August to succeed Mr. Hobbs as Chairman. Twenty-four meetings of the Board were held with an average attendance of eight members. A committee consisting of all members meets on the day preceding each Board meeting to deal with finance and the selection of teachers.

Schools.—There were 427 schools in operation at the end of the year, including 72 schools taught half-time. Every half-time school is taught three days a week. According to the Department's reckoning of two half-time schools as one school, the number is 391. There is still a tendency to increase the number of small schools in outlying districts. Several applications of the kind are now under consideration. Owing to the unformed condition of country roads, it is seldom practicable to take advantage of the provision made by Government for the conveyance of children to and from existing schools.

Teachers.—The total number of teachers employed at the end of the year was 834—368 males and 466 females. This number includes five relieving teachers and eleven teachers specially employed in district high schools. The proportion of male teachers is steadily growing, in spite of the meagre salary allowed them on entering the service as pupil-teachers. Several positions are still occupied by uncertificated teachers. The Board cordially approves of the action taken by Parliament at its last session in providing a more liberal salary to the teachers of the smaller schools and in giving a larger salary to second assistant masters. The Board is glad to report that arrangements will soon be made for the establishment of a teachers' training-college. It is a matter for regret that no appropriation for buildings was made by Parliament at its last session, but it is proposed as a temporary arrangement to utilise the Wellesley Street School for the purpose.

Attendances.—The roll number of scholars at the end of the year was 30,207, showing an increase of 949 above the number at the end of 1903. The average attendance increased from 25,114 to 26,107. The roll-number includes 1,783 Maori and half-caste scholars. The report of the Truant Officer shows that 159 prosecutions for breach of the School Attendance Act were conducted by him during the year, and that convictions were obtained in every case but one. Many parents have complied with the Act upon being notified by him; and resort is had to prosecution only when other means have failed.

Scholarships.—The number of district scholarships under tenure at the end of the year was 85—27 seniors and 58 juniors. There were also five holders of Junior National Scholarships, and nine other scholarships were held by girls under special regulations dealing with a portion of the income derived from the Auckland Girls' High School endowment. The regulations regarding scholarships are under revision, with a view to bringing them into accord with the new syllabus and with the provisions of the Education Act relating to secondary schools.

District High Schools.—Nine district high schools were in operation during the year. In these nine schools there were altogether 384 pupils receiving secondary instruction at the end of the year. The Board has received the promise of the Minister to authorise the establishment of two district high schools in the City of Auckland.

Finance.—The receipts from all sources, including a balance of £1,593 8s. 6d. brought forward from 1903, amounted to £138,376 15s. 9d., and the total expenditure was £138,727 6s. 4d., leaving a debit balance of £350 10s. 7d. at the end of the year. The Administration Account for the year shows a credit balance of £4,134 8s. 1d., as compared with £3,843 1s. 7d. at the end of 1903. The Building Account began the year with a debit balance of £2,249 13s. 1d., and ended with a debit balance of £4,076 17s. The other balances at the end of the year were: on Manual and Technical Account, £405 13s. 10d. in debit, and on secondary education, £2 7s. 10d. in debit.

Buildings.—The ordinary grant was somewhat less than that for the preceding year. It is utterly inadequate to meet the numerous requirements of this extensive district. The wooden buildings—many of them built of inferior timber nearly thirty years ago—need a large outlay for repairs, and several must be rebuilt for the safety of the scholars and teachers. The Board does its best with the limited means at its disposal to cope with this difficulty; but the number of works which have to be postponed for want of funds is ever increasing, and a much more liberal grant will have to be made before they can be overtaken. Competent foremen are employed, under direction of the architect, to carry out repairs and improvements and the inside and outside painting of school buildings.

The Board has recorded its objection to the conditions imposed by the Department upon the expenditure of this grant, on the ground that they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Education Act, and that they fail to provide for necessary requirements.

Thirty-two applications for special grants for buildings or enlarging schools or residences were made during the year. Of these, nine have been declined, thirteen have been granted in whole or in part, and the remaining ten are still in abeyance.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The report of the Director shows what has been accomplished during the year. Besides the work done in the Auckland Technical School, in the three manual-training schools, and in the special classes held at the Kauaeranga School, Thames, fifty-nine schools have carried on instruction in handwork and sixteen in needlework. Swimming classes have been established in Auckland, and are largely attended by boys and girls of the town and suburban schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Board and the public generally are deeply indebted to the personal interest which His Excellency Lord Ranfurly evinced at all times during his term of office as Governor in the public schools of this district. In May last His Excellency gave a sample lecture to illustrate a scheme propounded by him for the better teaching of British Imperial history to the scholars of the public schools of this colony. The Board trusts that before long some practical means may be devised of carrying the scheme into effect.

Contributions towards the Battleship "New Zealand" Presentation Fund were invited from the schools of this district; and it is gratifying to note that a large number of children showed a laudable patriotism in responding to the appeal.

The Board gratefully acknowledges the very valuable assistance which has been received from School Committees in the local management and supervision of school matters during the past year.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL LUKE, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	1,593	8	6
Grants from Government for—			
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers ..	87,248	8	9
Reserves revenue for primary education	3,562	10	0
Capitation at 11s. 3d. and grant of £250	14,578	14	0
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	636	16	9
Conveyance of school children ..	26	0	0
Drill-instruction	30	0	0
Extra capitation at 9d. for School Committees	934	9	3
Receipts from other sources—			
Truancy fines	84	1	3
Commission on Government Insurance premiums collected	13	11	9
Examination of Standard VI. candidates, £4 5s.; unpresented cheques brought to account, £5 14s. 4d. ..	9	19	4
Grants from Government for—			
Scholarships	1,828	2	0
District high schools	1,615	5	0
National Scholarships	117	7	2
Receipts from other sources—			
District high school fees	10	10	0
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—			
Capitation, general and scholarship ..	1,869	7	11
Material for class-work	20	0	3
Instruction of teachers	578	0	0
Subsidies on contributions and bequests	23	9	0
Receipts from other sources — Fees, £779 8s.; sales of materials, £51 9s. 8d; voluntary contributions, £10 18s.; rents, £5 18s. 4d.; Dr. Garrett, London, refund of amount overdrawn, £19 19s. 3d.	867	13	3
Grants from Government for—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, rents, &c.	12,192	0	0
House allowances	3,030	1	1
New schools, additions, furniture, &c. ..	5,404	13	5
Technical-school buildings, fittings, &c.	1,011	13	11
Architects' fees for manual school ..	26	12	0
Receipts from other sources—			
Contractor's forfeited deposit ..	10	0	0
Other receipts—			
Sale of sites	365	0	6
Sale of old buildings	490	15	3
Contributions by committees, £138 14s. 8d; rents, £39 7s. 9d.; sales from store, £15 7s. 4d.; refunds, £4 15s. 8d.	198	5	5
Balance at end of year	350	10	7
	£138,727	6	4

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	4,160	4	11
Office contingencies	2,001	15	7
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries and pupil-teachers' allowances	90,628	11	7
Relieving-teachers' salaries	967	18	4
Training colleges	123	6	8
Drill-instruction	30	0	0
Conveyance of school-children	26	0	0
Incidental expenses of schools	7,169	3	9
Special grant to School Committees ..	934	9	3
Truant Officer	206	15	7
Auditor of school fund accounts ..	40	0	0
Scholarships and expenses of examination	1,841	7	11
Salaries of staffs of district high schools	1,552	4	0
Other expenses—			
Apparatus for schools	27	12	11
National scholarships	152	7	2
Manual and technical instruction—			
School classes	2,025	6	5
Special classes	1,194	18	4
Salaries	629	17	8
General maintenance of school buildings	10,890	12	0
House allowances	3,060	7	9
New schools, additions, furniture, sites, &c.	9,187	17	3
Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
School classes	115	13	4
Special classes	1,215	17	0
Other expenses—			
Purchase of material for store ..	351	2	9
O'Donoghue appeal case	193	16	2
	£138,727	6	4

SAMUEL LUKE, Chairman.
VINCENT E. RICE, Secretary.

31st March, 1905.

TARANAKI.

SIR,— New Plymouth, 21st June, 1905

In accordance with the provisions of section 166 of "The Education Act, 1904," the Education Board of the District of Taranaki has the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1904:—

THE BOARD.—At the beginning of the year the Board was comprised of the following members: E. G. Allsworth, Esq. (Chairman), Mrs. Jane R. Dougherty, Messrs. G. A. Adlam, Henry Faull, Arthur Morton, Joseph Mackay, M.A., D. H. McDonald, William Monkhouse, and James Wade. Messrs. Allsworth, McDonald, and Morton retired in the terms of section 31 of "The Education Act, 1904," and were returned unopposed. The Board held twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting. In addition to a number of special committees, the following standing committees met regularly during the year, and besides relieving the Board of a vast amount of detail work devoted a close attention to the business that came before them—viz., Finance, Teachers' Selection, Reserves, and Sewing.

SCHOOLS.—Three new schools were opened, and the West End School converted from an "infant" to a full "standard" school.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.—At the annual examination 16 pupil-teachers entered, 14 of whom passed, and 2 failed. The papers were set and examined by the Department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—For senior scholarships there were 17 candidates, and for junior 15 candidates. Of the senior candidates 13 qualified, and of the junior 10. One National Scholarship was awarded to this district.

FINANCE.—The receipts of the Board from all sources, including a balance of £524 1s. 9d. brought forward from 1903, amounted to £24,042 18s. 11d., while the expenditure was as follows: Administration £1,505 7s. 11d., schools £1,298 15s. 9d., secondary education £681 13s. 1d., manual and technical £1,132 14s. 10d., buildings £3,442 6s. 4d., leaving a balance of £314 4s. 10d. against which are liabilities fully covering it.

BUILDINGS.—A new school has been erected at Punewhakau, and the Carrington Road and Huiakama Schools have been enlarged. New residences have been erected at Midhirst, Salisbury Road, and Ratapiko, and the Upland Road and Urenui residences have been enlarged. The Uruti School, destroyed by fire last year, and the Central School, which was seriously damaged by fire this year, have each been reinstated.

APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, ETC.—There have been 39 appointments made during the year, besides temporary appointments and appointments of pupil-teachers; 25 teachers from other districts received appointments, and 14 teachers in the service of the Board received transfers to their benefit. The Board has great difficulty in finding teachers for the small schools and assistants for schools that come under grades 4 and 5, there being so few pupil-teachers trained in the district.

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES.—There is a growing feeling that the time is ripe for the consideration of the question of making the boundaries of the education district coterminous with those of the provincial district. Besides many advantages, it would mean greater economy in administration.

PROMISED LEGISLATION.—The Board is pleased to learn that during the next session of Parliament the Premier intends to introduce a superannuation scheme for aged and infirm teachers, and also a Bill dealing with the funds of the Opaku Reserve. These are very urgent matters, and it is to be hoped will be dealt with at an early stage of the session.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.—Classes in cookery, woodwork, and botany and kindergarten work were taken at the winter school held between the 27th June and 9th July, and were well attended and much appreciated by the teachers.

Plumbing classes have been held at New Plymouth and Stratford, and the pupils attending these classes have been very successful in gaining certificates at the City and Guilds of London and Wellington Technical Examinations, thus qualifying themselves to carry out work in the boroughs without having to get permits from the local Sanitary Inspector. School classes under that part of the Education Act relating to manual and technical instruction have been established at about one-third of the schools in the district on very successful lines.

MAINTENANCE GRANT.—There can be but little doubt that if the recommendation of the Education Committee of the House of Representatives, 1903, is strictly adhered to its effects will soon be noticeable on the schools in this district, but the Board considers that there should be a greater discretionary power allowed Boards than as stated in the circular memorandum from the Department under date of the 20th January, 1905, which states that only 7 per cent. of the grant may be used for alterations and additions.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Physical instruction, in accordance with section 137, subsection (3), of "The Education Act, 1904," receives careful attention even in the smallest schools, and in the large schools is well organized and executed.

JAMES WADE, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	524	1	9
Grants from Government for—			
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	13,004	10	11
Reserves revenue for primary education	1,938	4	8
Capitation at 11s. 3d. and grant of £250	2,525	6	6
Capitation for relieving-teachers	101	2	9
Drill instruction	25	0	0
Extra capitation for School Committees, at 9d.	148	7	9
Grants from Government for—			
Scholarships	291	1	8
District high schools	327	5	0
District high school fees	60	13	0
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—			
Capitation (general and scholarship)	331	8	1
Material for class-work	15	19	3
Instruction of teachers	100	0	0
Receipts from other sources—Fees, £192 3s. 8d.; voluntary contributions, £25; refunds, £18 17s. 4d.	236	1	0
Grants from Government for—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, rents, &c.	3,002	16	1
House allowances	367	0	9
New schools, additions, furniture, &c.	26	8	6
Technical-school buildings, fittings, &c.	883	0	11
Forfeited deposit	10	0	0
Other receipts—			
Proceeds of sale of old residence	35	0	0
Rents of school-sites	77	10	4
Truancy fines, £5 17s.; refunds, £2 18s. 7d.; sale of old out-offices, £3 7s. 9d.	12	3	4
	£24,043	2	3

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Staff salaries and clerical assistance	955	18	4
Office contingencies	524	12	11
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries and allowances to pupil-teachers	15,225	15	10
Relieving teachers' salaries	83	13	8
Drill instruction	25	0	0
Incidental expenses of schools	1,298	15	9
Scholarships and expenses of examination	294	10	2
Salaries of staffs of district high schools	382	2	11
Salary of secretary district high school	5	0	0
Manual and technical instruction—			
School classes	130	8	11
Special classes	294	16	2
Repairs, repainting, &c., school buildings	900	4	3
Rebuilding	1,237	1	11
Alterations and small additions	438	13	8
House-allowances	358	6	8
New school buildings, additions, furniture, sites, &c.	677	12	6
Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
School classes	592	14	4
Special classes	114	15	5
Other expenses—			
Architect	80	0	0
Advertising school buildings	21	6	6
Rent of school buildings	87	7	6
Credit balance at end of year—			
On General Account	22	19	11
On Building Account	291	4	11
	£24,043	2	3

J. Wade, Chairman.
P. S. Whitcombe, Secretary.

3rd June, 1905.

WANGANUI.

Sir,— Education Office, Wanganui, 31st March, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of section 166 of "The Education Act, 1904," I have the honour to present the following report of the proceedings of the Education Board of the District of Wanganui for the year 1904.

Board.—At the beginning of the year the Board consisted of the following members: Messrs J. W. Baker, G. S. Bridge, E. Dixon, F. H. Haselden, R. A. Adams, F. Y. Lethbridge, M.H.R., F. Pirani, F. M. Spurdle, and Rev. J. Ross. In January a vacancy occurred by the resignation of Mr. Haselden. This was filled by the election of Mr. Edward Newman. The three members who retired in July were Messrs. J. W. Baker, F. M. Spurdle, and the Rev. J. Ross. Messrs. Spurdle, G. Carson, and A. H. Atkinson were elected to fill the vacancies. Ill health caused the retirement of Mr. Adams and Mr. Newman, whose places were filled by Messrs. H. E. P. Adams and A. Fraser.

Inspection.—Owing to the pressure of work on the inspectorial staff it was decided to appoint a third Inspector. Applications were invited and Mr. T. B. Strong, M.A., B.Sc., was selected for the position. Mr. Strong entered on his duties in July last.

Number of Schools.—At the end of 1903 there were 165 schools in operation. Of these two household schools were not reopened, and two schools were closed temporarily. Ten new schools were opened, one side school, and seven household schools, making a total of 178 open at the end of last year.

Teachers.—The number of teachers increased by 24, there being 348 teachers—adults 298 (males 132, females 166), and 50 pupil-teachers (males 16, females 34). There were also 6 special assistants employed in the five district high schools. Notwithstanding the fact that higher salaries are now paid to teachers of small country schools than prior to the passing of "The Public School Teachers' Salaries Act, 1901," the Board has experienced great difficulty in obtaining teachers for these schools, and has in many cases been compelled, rather than close the schools, to appoint uncertificated and inexperienced teachers. There seems to be an increasing unwillingness on the part of young teachers to accept appointments as mistresses of schools some distance from the railway-line. The number of female teachers continues to increase, the salaries offered to pupil-teachers being so much lower than the salaries offered to cadets employed in other branches of the public service that very few boys wish to enter the teaching profession. This must have a disastrous effect in the not very distant future, for though there are many positions in the service which can be adequately filled by females, there are many that it is desirable should be filled by males. Not only is the salary offered to pupil-teachers insufficient, but the salaries of assistants also are inadequate, except in the case of the first assistants who are by no means overpaid. Little wonder is it that parents are so reluctant to allow their boys to enter the teaching profession when there is so small a prospect of their being able, after some years of service, to take upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining a wife and family. It is surely reasonable that after eight or ten year of service a teacher should receive not less than the wage of a mechanic.

In the opinion of the Board the present system of payment of teachers upon average attendance is unjust and unsatisfactory. A teacher's salary should not depend upon rise or fall of attendance in his school, a matter over which he has, to a considerable extent, no control. All teachers should be graded, with a minimum and maximum salary to each grade, and teachers of a certain grade should be eligible for appointment to a certain grade of school. If a teacher is appointed to a school he should receive the salary of his grade whether the attendance rises or falls, but should such an alteration occur in the attendance as moves the school into a different grade, the teacher should be removed into a school of his proper grade as early as possible. Grading of teachers should be upon length of service, ability to teach, and literary attainments.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.—At the annual examination 49 candidates for pupil-teacherships presented themselves, of whom 32 obtained the percentage of marks required for a pass.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The number of competitors for the scholarships offered by the Board was 47, of whom 32 were juniors and 15 seniors. Of the former only 4 qualified, and to each of these a scholarship was awarded. One of the four could not accept the scholarship, as he was leaving the colony to prosecute his musical studies. Only six senior candidates qualified, and to each of these a scholarship was awarded. Five of these had previously held junior scholarships.

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—On the results of this examination two scholarships were awarded in this district.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—At the beginning of the school year the number of pupils in attendance was 11,174, and at the end of the year 12,201, an increase of 1,027. The average weekly roll-number and the average attendance for each quarter were: First quarter—roll 12,380, average attendance 10,368; second quarter—roll 12,361, average attendance 10,361; third quarter—roll 12,332, average attendance 10,405; fourth quarter—roll 12,315, average attendance 10,430. The average attendance for the year was therefore 10,391, that is larger by 524 than the average for 1903, and the average expressed as a percentage of the mean of the average weekly roll-number is 84·1, that is larger than the percentage for 1903, but not quite as large as the percentage for 1902.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—At the end of the first quarter the College Street District High School, Palmerston North, was, under "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," disestablished with a view to the formation of a high school, and at the end of the third quarter the Patea District High School was disestablished owing to the low attendance. The attendance at the other schools was fairly satisfactory, though in some cases not as regular as might reasonably be expected. At the end of the year the number of qualified pupils receiving instruction in secondary subjects at district high schools was 128 boys and 88 girls. The amount paid during the year to head teachers and special assistants of district high schools was £1,424 11s. 9d.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—Early in the year Mr. Ritchings Grant, of the Wanganui Boys' District High School, was appointed instructor of the woodwork classes at Palmerston North, Wanganui, and Hawera. At the first-named place the classes were held in the High School. The class for teachers in Palmerston North was poorly attended. The teachers' class in Wanganui was fairly attended. Cookery classes in Palmerston North and Hawera were begun in August. At the latter place, owing to the refusal of the Government to grant a sum sufficient for the erection of a suitable room, work was carried on at a great disadvantage in the science-room. During this year classes will be held at Wanganui, in addition to Palmerston North and Hawera.

Other handwork classes were held during the year, as follows: Kindergarten, &c., at 43 schools, cottage-gardening at 13, chemistry at 2, ambulance-work at 2, chip-carving, swimming and life-saving, perspective, and dressmaking, each at 1 school.

The capitation earned during the year 1903 was paid over to the head teachers. The purchase of material was made a first charge and the balance was distributed among the teachers who gave the instruction. At the end of the year the Board decided to retain the capitation and supply all material required. Instruction in needlework was given during the year at twenty-nine schools in charge of male teachers, the average attendance at which did not exceed forty. In some cases difficulty was found in obtaining suitable teachers, owing, no doubt, to the low rate of capitation allowed by the regulations. The Board is giving every encouragement in the formation of classes in manual and technical instruction. Good work continues to be done in the technical schools at Wanganui and Palmerston North; at Hawera the classes are poorly attended. During the second quarter advantage was taken in Wanganui of the regulations regarding Junior Technical Scholarships and the classes in English, typewriting, shorthand, and other subjects were made free, the result being a large influx of new pupils.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.—The midwinter holidays were extended by a week to enable teachers to attend a winter school for the training of teachers. The subjects taken were kindergarten-work, nature-study, agricultural science, needlework, the work of schools below Grade 4, physical exercise, free-arm drawing, cardboard-modelling, and experimental science. The majority of teachers who attended, over two hundred in number, took several subjects.

BUILDINGS.—The expenditure during the year on new buildings, additions, &c., amounted to £2,940 7s. 2d., and, on the maintenance of buildings, supply of furniture, improvements to sites, and small additions and alterations, £2,231 19s. 2d. was expended. Of this amount not less than £500 was spent in painting and repairs prior to painting.

The new schools at Coal Creek, Lower Moawhango, and Torere were completed early in the year, and new buildings were erected at Pohonui and Mokoia. A tender was accepted early in the year for the erection of a school at Pine Creek (Mangamahu), but, owing to the state of the roads, work was suspended for several months and the building was not completed at the end of the year. Additions were made to Raetihi School, and alterations and improvements to the schools at Foxton and Stoney Creek, and the residences at Linton, Longburn, Pohangina, and Taonui, besides minor improvements and repairs to other school buildings. Towards the end of the year advice was received of grants for additions to Eltham, Kaitoke, Lytton Street (Feilding), and Taihape schools, and for the erection of new schools at Glen Nevis and Kaukatea. Contracts were entered into before the end of the year for the work at Taihape, Lytton Street, and Kaitoke schools.

TRUANT INSPECTION.—The Truant Officer visits regularly all the schools except those in the most outlying parts. The following is an extract from the annual report of the Truant Officer: "During the year I have travelled rather more than five thousand miles, paying 467 visits to schools, and attended seventy sittings of the Magistrates' Courts. The schools noted in my monthly reports have been visited every two months, with the exception of those in and close to Palmerston, which have been visited monthly. I have issued 679 summonses for irregular attendance during the year, resulting in a fine being inflicted in 540 cases, 59 were convicted only, 19 dismissed, and 61 withdrawn. This shows, when compared with the year 1903, a decrease of 129 in the number of summonses issued, a decrease of 110 cases in which a fine was inflicted, a decrease of 6 in convictions only, a decrease of 22 in those dismissed, and an increase of 9 in those withdrawn."

PHYSICAL DRILL.—Physical drill is taught in all schools—the instruction in several schools being based on the Sandow system. There are in existence a number of cadet corps and several battalions have been formed.

FINANCE.—From the statement of the Board's receipts and expenditure it will be seen that the amount paid in teachers' salaries and allowances, including house allowance (£1,051 4s. 10d.), was £39,911 3s. 3d. The sum paid to School Committees for incidental expenses was £2,777 16s. 6d.

I have, &c.,
GEO. S. BRIDGE, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	840	3	7
Grants from Government for—			
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers.. ..	34,419	10	6
Reserves revenue for primary education	2,458	6	11
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	6,032	10	0
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	256	19	9
For School Committees	373	1	0
Receipts from other sources—			
Truant inspection, fines	24	19	0
Teachers' salaries refunded	34	13	4
Teachers' classes, fees	21	18	9
Grants from Government for—			
Scholarships	780	0	11
District high schools	1,433	10	0
Subsidy on voluntary contributions ..	95	14	6
Receipts from other sources—			
District high school fees	142	10	0
Voluntary contributions	80	14	6
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—			
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	720	14	7
Material for class-work	56	14	7
Instruction of teachers	150	0	0
Subsidies on contributions and bequests	14	4	0
Receipts from other sources—			
Fees, £516 7s. 2d.; voluntary contributions, £9 4s; material sold, £1 7s. 9d.	526	18	11
Grants from Government for—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	4,336	11	2
Rents of buildings	16	19	9
House allowances	1,017	0	10
New schools, additions, furniture, &c. ..	1,496	8	3
Technical-school buildings, fittings, &c.	468	13	4
Other receipts—			
Donations towards cost of fencing, &c. ..	27	4	9
Rent of school-sites	44	14	4
	£55,870	17	3

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	1,617	13	9
Office contingencies	691	0	7
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	37,312	10	0
Relieving teachers' salaries	122	16	8
Incidental expenses of schools	2,777	16	6
Members' travelling-expenses	112	7	8
Truant inspection	252	0	0
Fees, &c., for instruction of teachers ..	216	3	5
Examination of pupil-teachers	24	9	5
Scholarships and expenses of examination	799	1	4
Salaries of staffs of district high schools ..	1,424	11	9
Other expenses, viz., science material ..	9	17	3
Manual and technical instruction—			
School classes	615	9	1
Special classes	1,060	19	0
Office salaries, £5; advertising, insurance, printing, &c., £151 9s. 4d.	156	9	4
Rents of buildings	47	4	0
Repairs, repainting, &c.	1,425	0	0
Rebuilding	104	5	10
Alterations and small additions to buildings	702	13	4
House allowances	1,051	4	10
New schools, additions, sites, &c. ..	2,940	7	2
Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
School classes	835	16	5
Special classes	195	10	5
Balance at end of year	1,375	9	6
	£55,870	17	3

GEO. S. BRIDGE, Chairman.
W. J. CARSON, Secretary.

12th June, 1905.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Education Board Office, Wellington, 31st March, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of "The Education Act, 1904," I beg to submit the following report of proceedings of the Wellington Board of Education for the year 1904.

BOARD.—Until the annual election the Board was composed of Messrs. F. Bradey (Chairman), W. Allan, E. Feist, W. C. Buchanan, M.H.R., W. H. Field, M.H.R., A. W. Hogg, M.H.R., J. Kebbell, R. Lee, and J. Robertson. Of these the first three retired, and Mr. Bradey having declined re-election, a resolution received with very general regret both by the Board and by Committees, Mr. T. W. McDonald was elected in his place, and Messrs. Allan and Feist were re-elected. At the first meeting of the new Board Mr. R. Lee was unanimously appointed Chairman.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.—There were, at the beginning of 1904, 150 schools under the control of the Board. In the course of the year 7 new schools (4 aided) were established, while 5 aided schools were closed, so that at the end of the year 152 schools remained in operation.

ATTENDANCE.—The average attendances for the respective quarters were: March, 13,371; June, 13,321; September, 13,463; December, 13,691. The average attendance for the year was thus 13,462. The average roll was 15,886. Included in the numbers are 187 Maoris and 115 half-castes in attendance at Board schools. As the average roll and attendance for 1903 were 15,496 and 12,801, it appears that while the average roll has increased by 390 the average attendance has increased by 661. The percentage of attendance was 84·7, the corresponding figures for 1903 being 82·6, an improvement of 2·1 per cent. This is a satisfactory increase, but the average is still considerably below that of several other districts. Satisfactory though this increased regularity is, it still means an average absence of about 2,500 pupils, a number which the Board hopes to see materially reduced in the course of the present year. It should be remembered, however, that the road and weather conditions in some of the bush districts are in the winter very unfavourable. The improvement noted is the result partly of absence of serious epidemic and partly of increased vigilance by our Truant Inspectors, supported as their efforts were by the influence of teacher, Committee, and Bench. The same Truant Officers continued in the Wairarapa, but on a change of officer in the city it was resolved to engage the whole time of the appointee—a course which has been fully justified by the results. There has been a marked improvement of attendance in most of the city schools and, concurrently with this, the officer's attentions have been gradually extended to country districts. In addition to a number of non-attenders quietly enrolled by parents, sixty-two children from eight to thirteen years of age, not previously in attendance at any school, were placed on the school rolls by the city Truant Officer. There are still however, about the city a number of children, some unfortunately morally tainted, for whom a truant school would be a more fitting institution than the ordinary Board school. During six months the Truant Officer has paid 304 visits to schools, and has dealt, by personal visit and notice, with over 800 cases. In 89, proceedings were instituted: in 72 of these convictions were recorded; 14 cases were withdrawn by the Truant Officer, and 3 were dismissed. Good work has also been reported by the local officers in the Wairarapa district, where a number of non-attenders have been placed on the rolls. In 12 cases it was found necessary to prosecute, and in 9 convictions were recorded. As the total fines amount to £12 12s. 8d., it will be understood that the Board's policy has been to secure attendance rather than fines. In all cases the prosecution covered less than the whole period of breach of the law, and, at the instance of the Board, a conviction without fine was recorded in some cases of poverty. During the year the visits of the Truant Officers were extended to Roman Catholic schools.

TEACHING STAFF.—At the close of the year there were in the service of the Board 118 male and 185 female teachers, 12 male and 79 female pupil-teachers; total, 130 males, 264 females, or 394 in all. The corresponding numbers for 1903 were 134 males, 263 females, or 397 in all. The smallness of the number of male entrants is worthy of the most earnest consideration of all interested in education. While the proportion of male to female adults in the service was, roughly, as 2 to 3, that of male to female pupil-teachers was as 2 to 13. Of 37 pupil-teachers appointed in 1904, only 4 were males. Each of the other large educational districts show a similar disproportion and the numbers of students in training at the Otago and Canterbury Training Colleges at the end of the 1903 were respectively: males, 5; females, 21; males, 6; females, 29. It must be evident that unless the causes resulting in this diminution of the supply of male teachers are removed, our schools will be, within a generation, largely in the hands of women; and faithful and capable as are the services of these latter, it is in the highest degree undesirable that there should be in the profession such a shortage of either sex as is promised of males within a few years. In a number of instances lately, the Board has, after advertisement, had either no applications or applications only from the unfit. The question naturally arises whether the conditions of employment are such as to attract the stamp of teacher we require, and whether the inducements are equal to those offered by other callings which require no greater skill, intelligence, and earnestness. If they are not, then most parents in the choice of callings will unhesitatingly decide against the teaching profession. The Board fully approves of the increases in salaries made at the beginning of the present year, but many teachers are still underpaid. An inspection of the following comparison of the rates paid to pupil-teachers and teachers with (*a*) those paid to cadets and clerks in the Railway and Postal Departments, (*b*) those awarded by the Arbitration Court to tradesmen and artisans is worthy of earnest study:—

(*a*.) *Wages of Cadets and Clerks in Railway and Postal Departments.*

—	Railway Cadet.	Telegraph or Postal Cadet.	Pupil-teacher.	Lodging, if from Home.		
				Railway.	Telegraph.	Post or Telegraph.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First year	40	40	20	26 0 0	26 0 0	10 0 0
Second year	50	50	30	20 16 0	26 0 0	10 0 0
Third year	60	65	40	13 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0
Fourth year	70	85	50	9 2 0	13 0 0	5 0 0
Fifth year	85	100	...	...	...	...
Sixth year	100	...	...	...	...	...

On completion of apprenticeship: Railway clerk—assured income, lowest grade, £110, rising to £180; telegraph clerk—assured income, lowest grade, £115, rising to £180; teacher—salary dependent on attendance, £60 to £110, for schools of 10 to 20 average.

Not only is the minimum salary in the first two branches higher than that in the third, the maximum is also. It is not quite easy to see why, unless it be because the former are revenue-producing and the latter is not. That, however, can hardly be regarded a valid reason for the difference. Further, the teacher is at present quite without retiring-allowance.

(b.) Wages (per week) of Tradesmen and Artisans secured by Arbitration Court Award.

—	Grocer.	Carpenter.	Butcher.	Bricklayer.	Painter.	Hairdresser.	Teacher.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First year ...	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 6	0 5 0	0 7 8
Second year ..	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 6
Third year ...	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 4
Fourth year ...	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 19 2
Fifth year ...	1 10 0	1 5 0	...	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	0 15 4
Qualified workmen, minimum	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 11 0 to 3 10 0	3 6 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	£60=£1 3s. 1d. at 10 pupils, to £110 at 20 pupils.

It can hardly be contended, in face of these figures, that, in proportion to the value of his service to the State, the teacher receives adequate reward. It is quite certain that at present a youth of parts can earn far more in the mercantile than in the educational sphere of work. My Board is of opinion that the rate of pay should be such as to attract youths of the better class, combining in the highest possible degree personal worth with educational attainment. So widely recognised is the great value of a sound education that my Board is quite certain the people of this country wish not one of the teachers of their children to be underpaid, and that a measure of wise reform for the purpose of securing a fair rate of pay to all qualified teachers should be widely approved. Even with the recent increase of scale, forty-one teachers, owing to reduced attendance, suffered reductions of from 10s. to £24 10s.

Training of Teachers.—The Board is of opinion that a thoroughly equipped training-college for the Middle University District should be established without further delay. The want of this institution forms a serious bar to the efficiency of the service. The Government grant of £200 for instruction of teachers in subjects manual and technical has enabled a large number of teachers to render themselves more efficient in this part of the school-work. The attendance at the military-drill class at Wellington was so unsatisfactory that the Department has for the present withdrawn the grant. The Board provided the funds necessary for holding at Wellington, for the whole year, and at Masterton, for about three months, physical training classes for ladies.

Scholarships.—For the Board scholarships there entered at the December examinations 162 pupils drawn from forty schools, and the Board awarded twenty-eight scholarships instead of the twenty prescribed by regulations. The Board was enabled to grant the larger number owing to the increased grant to which it becomes entitled on account of increased attendance. Through the courtesy of the Education Department, the Board candidates were examined along with those for National Scholarships. It is extremely gratifying to note that many pupils from this district fully maintained its reputation for sound teaching; the first and third on the list, embracing candidates from all New Zealand, were two lads from Te Aro School. It is perhaps worthy of note that the dux of the Girls' High School was formerly a Board scholar. Under the National Scholarship Act three, and under the Queen's Scholarship Act four, scholarships were awarded. The reports on holders for 1903 were uniformly good.

District High Schools.—Very creditable work has been done during the year at both Masterton and Pahiatua. At both, the growth of attendance as well as their special work has rendered necessary additional accommodation. This, the Board trusts, will be provided for by special grant during the current year. Recognising the need of secondary education in other districts, the Board made representations to the Government, as a result of which four other district high schools were established, and since the end of the year the needs of Wellington and suburbs have been met by the establishment of district high schools temporarily at Newtown and Terrace Schools.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—Cookery classes were conducted in Wellington throughout the year, and in the country districts. The equipment at the latter leaves much to be desired if the best results are to be attained. The number of schools in which the ordinary subjects of manual and technical instruction were carried on increased last year from sixty-three to ninety-six, the programme in addition to ordinary subjects of manual and technical instruction, included cottage-gardening and elementary agriculture, eight classes; dressmaking, one; chemistry, two; first aid and ambulance, one; swimming, three. The capitation of 10s. per head for sewing in schools conducted by a sole male teacher is not sufficient to pay capable instructors. My Board is of opinion that the study of subjects such as gardening and agriculture should be encouraged as far as possible, especially in the country. Schools were treated as liberally as possible in the supply of material and apparatus, the expenditure on which amounted to £510 10s. 7d., derived from capitation and special grants. Technical classes under the control of local managers were successfully established at Petone during the year, and local donors, with praiseworthy liberality, contributed £167 13s. 7d.; and at Carterton similar classes on a smaller scale were also conducted, for which £8 17s. 6d. was locally contributed. The administration of the Wellington Technical School is now entirely under the Technical Education Board, the Board's representatives on which were the Chairman and Messrs. Allan and Hogg.

Building.—During the year special grants for new schools, amounting to £771 7s. 3d., were expended in the erection of a new school at Korokoro, and additions at Makuri, Kaiparoro, and Tokomaru. For additional works at Shannon and Kereru, and for new schools at Kaituna Road and Longbush, grants have been promised. All of these works were in progress at the end of the year. A new school was erected at Mangarama, and one was in course of erection at Akatarawa from moneys previously received. The Board is indebted to the Government for coming to its rescue with a grant of £2,500 for the purchase of the Te Aro site, the period of option over which ended during the year.

The expenditure on urgently required additions to a number of schools in 1903, for which the Department has not provided grants, rendered necessary a very large reduction in ordinary expenditure during 1904. Added to this, the Board was involved in loss exceeding £300, as a result of the earthquake of the 9th August, which damaged over thirty schools. As Parliament provided a vote for the purpose of refunding to Boards the cost of these repairs, my Board has made application for the amount expended. In addition to a large number of urgent repairs, the Board has at a number of schools greatly improved the latrine accommodation, and this work will be continued as the means of the Board permit. The largest maintenance work of the year was the thorough renovation and painting of a number of city and suburban schools. The Board intends by a well-considered plan to effect during the current year similar repairs on a number of country schools and residences.

FINANCE.—The straitened circumstances of the Board at the beginning of the year rendered economy necessary. The Administration Account is in credit £1,168 3s., the Sales and Purchase of Land Account debit was reduced by £1,095 4s. 4d., and although the debit on Building Account was still £1,324 19s. 7d., it had been reduced in the course of the year by £2,030 15s. 7d. The expenditure on schools, though reduced, was still very considerable, amounting to £3,124 19s. 10d., in all of which sum about three-fifths was for maintenance of buildings, besides rent amounting to £604 10s. 6d. The Board's debit of £4,740 2s. 3d. was extinguished, and the year ended with a credit of £278 2s. It is to be observed that this makes the Board's position appear a good deal better than it in reality is, for the 1905 receipts are subject to reduction of £404 18s. 2d., difference between Commissioners' rents received and salary adjustments due to the Board, and, further, the Board's building liabilities amounted at the 31st December to £1,338 19s. 6d. The special grant of £483 2s. 3d., distributed on the basis of average attendance, formed a welcome addition to the funds of Committees.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—The boundaries of every school district were defined before the end of the year. The Board makes grateful acknowledgment of the public-spirited services of many Committees, made year after year efficiently and cheerfully, and contributing not a little to the encouragement and comfort of both the scholars and teachers. The friendly attitude of Committees is an important factor in securing capable teachers.

STAFF.—During the year the Secretary, Mr. Dorset, resigned, carrying with him, into a retirement earned by long years of service, the goodwill of every member of the Board. He was succeeded by Mr. G. L. Stewart, of Dunedin. Mr. Dorset has kindly placed freely at the disposal of his successor his long experience and intimate knowledge of the Board's affairs. It is pleasant to record that the Board's relations with its staff officers and with the teachers of the district continue to be of a cordial nature; of the good work done by these latter the Inspectors have spoken in terms of praise.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

ROBERT LEE, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Grants from Government for—				Balance at beginning of year	4,740	2	3
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers ..	39,679	6	5	Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	2,081	14	6
Reserves revenue for primary education	2,953	8	5	Office contingencies	1,055	3	2
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	7,732	10	6	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	42,882	12	9
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	332	11	6	Relieving-teachers' salaries	344	18	0
Conveyance of school-children ..	3	15	0	Drill-instruction	54	0	0
Drill-instruction	25	0	0	Incidental expenses of schools	3,165	5	0
Special capitation to Committees, at 9d.	483	2	3	Scholarships and expenses of examination	1,043	17	1
Refund of railway-fares of teachers ..	1	15	6	Salaries of staffs of district high schools ..	608	13	4
Receipts from other sources—Refunds, £2 5s.; truancy, Court fines, £12 12s. 8d.	14	17	8	Other expenses—Apparatus, £64 7s. 3d.; paid over to school committee, £60 4s. 10d.	124	12	1
Grants from Government for—				Manual and technical instruction—			
Scholarships	1,022	15	0	School classes	625	8	7
District high schools	673	13	8	Managers of associated classes	1,423	1	9
Voluntary contributions ..	76	10	1	Instruction of teachers	217	8	8
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—				General maintenance of school buildings—			
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	1,469	18	7	Repairs, repainting, and small additions	1,385	12	8
Material for class-work	150	15	1	Rebuilding	774	14	10
Instruction of teachers	200	0	0	Rents	604	10	6
Subsidies on contributions and bequests	300	15	3	House allowances	1,781	6	11
Receipts from other sources—Voluntary contributions, £176 11s. 1d.; sales, £18 11s. 10d.; refund tram-tickets, £1 16s. 10d.; rent, Victoria College, £97 10s.	294	9	9	New schools, additions, sites, &c. ..	3,464	12	9
Grants from Government for—				Buildings, class rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	4,894	0	0	School classes	334	5	11
House allowances	1,776	6	11	Managers of associated classes ..	505	2	3
New schools, additions, furniture, sites, &c.	3,271	7	8	Sites (from Land Sales Account) ..	125	0	0
Technical-school buildings, fittings, &c. ..	859	15	1	Balance at end of year	194	14	3
Other receipts—							
Sale of sites	1,220	4	4				
Rent of reserves	84	18	7				
Cheque refunded	15	0	0				
	£67,536	17	3		£67,536	17	3

12th April, 1905.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Chairman.
G. L. STEWART, Secretary.

HAWKE'S BAY.

SIR,— Education Office, Napier, 2nd May, 1905.

This Board has the honour to present a summary record showing the progress of education in this district for the year 1904.

The members of the Board are: T. Tanner (Chairman), Rev. W. J. Comrie, C. A. Fitzroy, Rev. A. Grant, S. Johnson, C. Hall, M.H.R., S. McLernon, J. J. Patterson, and Sir William Russell, M.H.R.

The school attendance continues to increase, although the increase is not so large as the growth of special settlement would seem to indicate. Along the East Coast new settlers are to be found, and frequent applications come for the establishment of a school, although the attendance is so small as to hardly warrant anything being done. Still the Board is of the opinion that, in cases where settlers are found remote from a public school, a building capitation should be given on condition that settlers erect a building suitable in design and sufficiently large to meet the special requirements of the district until the attendance warrants a properly constructed building. The attendances compared with the previous year are as follows:—Average attendance—1903, 7,152; 1904, 7,408; roll-numbers—1903, 8,375; 1904, 8,707.

Seven schools were opened during the year— Braemar, Kaiteratahi, Mangatuna, Mangahe, Rissington, Waimata Valley, Waeranga-o-kuri.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The buildings in most cases are in fair repair. In thirteen districts rooms are occupied that are not the Board's property. This would not be necessary were a capitation allowance provided as suggested above. The increase in the grants for upkeep will enable the Board to maintain the buildings in fair working-order, but the conditions specified in the Minister's circular with regard to rebuilding in case of fire can hardly be carried out in the case of large and improtant schools like Napier, Gisborne, and Hastings. Thus the late fire at Gisborne requires an expenditure altogether beyond the means of the Board, and there is no alternative but to ask the Government to replace the buildings that were destroyed, as no insurance was held on them. The teachers' residences in some cases are barely habitable, and it will be necessary to apply shortly for rent allowances under the regulations on behalf of several teachers. At Matawhero the teacher's residence is so bad that the Board is of the opinion that means should be provided by the Department to renew in cases where it is reported by the architect that the buildings are unfitted for habitation.

APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.—The new regulations that have lately come into operation, under which many important changes have been made in the syllabus of instruction, demand a large expenditure in providing new apparatus and appliances to meet the requirements. The Board is of the opinion that some suggestions would be of value from the Department as to the kind of apparatus and appliances used in schools in England, America, Germany, and France, and if some types of modern school buildings were issued for the guidance and suggestion of Education Boards an important step in education would be made.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The work of the Board in the matter of technical education has been greatly hindered by circumstances over which members have no control. This district extends for 350 miles along the East Coast, and population is not only scattered, but there are separate centres requiring special help so as to benefit the smaller schools. The Board is anxious to see woodwork and cookery classes established at such centres, but up to the present it has not been possible. In Napier there is the semblance of a technical school carried on in rooms quite unsuitable, and the Minister requires the local body to provide a suitable site before making a grant to erect a building. The Board hopes to be able to announce shortly that a suitable site has been acquired. The Gisborne technical school is in full working-order, and classes have been formed in plumbing, woodwork, and cookery, and they give promise of excellent results.

TEACHERS.—The teachers' Saturday classes are proving of much value to the district, and are greatly appreciated by the majority of teachers. In Napier seventy-one teachers availed themselves of the classes in handwork and eighteen others in woodwork, and the class at Dannevirke in handwork was also well attended. The Board closed temporarily the Gisborne classes, the expense being too heavy under the conditions of working, but now that the technical school is in working-order a woodwork class and a cookery class have been opened and teachers have been asked to attend. Classes for teachers in nature-study and elementary agriculture are contemplated, but at present the Board thinks that there are sufficient demands on what is supposed to be the resting-time of teachers, and they will be deferred until the completion of the present course.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—Four district high schools are established in the district, and the attendance for the December quarter was 186. In three of the districts no provision is yet made for the accommodation of pupils. In the opinion of the Board school buildings are badly needed at Dannevirke and Hastings similar to what is provided at Gisborne. With respect to Napier, it will be necessary to provide a district high school for those pupils who have passed Standard VI., and who are over the age of fourteen years, which, under the regulations, debars them from admission as free pupils at the High School, whilst the same pupils may travel as free pupils by train to Hastings and enter the District High School there. The children in the schools in the immediate vicinity of Napier are treated in the same way as those at Napier. It would appear by this regulation that parents are punished for making an effort to keep their children at school because they happen to be a little slow in passing the standards. If education is to be fostered the high school should be a school at which any pupils might attend after qualifying in Standard VI.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—The Board wishes to place on record the interest taken by many Committees in the work of education. Many little improvements are carried out under their supervision, and in some of the school districts the well-kept grounds and gardens show that efforts are taken to sustain the interest of the teachers and children in the establishment and maintenance of school gardens for nature-study as well as for ornamentation. There has been no misunderstanding between the Committees and the Board, and the arrangements made for the appointment of teachers appear to have met their general approval.

SCHOOL REGULATIONS.—The Board regrets that so much delay and inconvenience have taken place in the approval of the scholarship and pupil teachers' regulations. These have been submitted to the Minister for many months and as yet no sanction has been received. The work of the Board is much hindered by the long delays that take place in the correspondence between the Department and the Board, and itis hoped that some remedy will be found to avoid the inconvenience for the future.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The scholarships held under the Board are: Thirty Junior, two Senior, and four National Scholarships. Two National Scholarships were awarded last year. It is gratifying to find that the schools of Hawke's Bay stood so well in the National and Victoria Scholarship examinations last year.

MOHAKA.—Nothing has yet been done with respect to Mohaka, but the Board has decided, should another site be available and provided by the Committee, to proceed with the erection of a school as the number of children in the district who want to attend school is such as to make an increase in accommodation a public necessity.

FINANCE.—The accounts of the Board's income and expenditure for the year 1904, are forwarded herewith. The amount paid for teachers' salaries is £24,807 15s. 8d., to School Committees £2,508 5s. 7d., and the amount expended (exclusive of technical) on the purchase of sites, erection of school buildings, and repairs is £4,901 7s. 6d.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

T. TANNER, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 21st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	2,615	13	3
Grants from Government for—			
Teachers' and pupil-teachers salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	21,536	2	5
Reserves revenue for primary education	3,237	5	6
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	4,338	16	3
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	181	14	9
Drill-instruction	87	0	0
Capitation, at 9d., for School Committees	268	5	6
From other sources—Refunds	17	0	10
Grants from Government for—			
Scholarships	583	15	5
District high schools	704	6	8
Subsidies on voluntary contributions ..	13	5	6
Receipts from other sources—			
Gisborne High School Board	371	13	2
District high school fees, £24 14s.; contributions, £13 5s. 6d.	37	19	6
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—			
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	435	9	0
Material for class-work	48	3	7
Instruction of teachers	150	0	0
Subsidies on contributions and bequests	65	0	0
Receipts from other sources, viz.:—Fees, £23 2s. 6d.; bequests, £14 6s.; voluntary contributions, £65; sales of material, £15 9s. 9d...	117	18	3
Grants from Government for—			
Maintenance of buildings; rebuilding, &c.	4,569	0	0
House allowances	520	19	4
New schools, additions, furniture, &c. ..	811	10	9
Technical-school buildings, fittings, &c...	450	14	9
Other receipts—			
Insurance on furniture	20	2	0
Rents	3	11	0
	£41,185	7	5

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	852	10	0
Office contingencies	692	5	11
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers.. ..	24,807	15	8
Relieving-teachers salaries	119	0	1
Drill-instruction	87	0	0
Incidental expenses of schools	2,508	5	7
Capitation for School Committees ..	268	4	9
Exchange on cheques	59	10	5
National Scholarships and expenses ..	87	6	11
Scholarships and expenses of examination	498	1	2
Salaries of staffs of district high schools ..	950	0	0
Other expenses of secondary education—			
Printing, £13 13s.; rent, £19 10s.; miscellaneous, £72 8s. 11d.	105	11	11
Manual and technical instruction—			
School classes	259	15	4
Special classes	380	4	9
Material	65	17	9
Maintenance of school buildings—			
Repairs, rebuilding, &c.	1,844	5	11
Rents	99	0	0
Architects' fees, &c.	249	11	0
House allowances	509	7	6
New schools, additions, furniture, sites, &c.	2,199	3	1
Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
School classes	310	19	0
Special classes	178	15	6
Balance at end of year	4,052	15	2
	£41,185	7	5

THOS. TANNER, Chairman.
G. T. FANNIN, Secretary.

25th April, 1905.

MARLBOROUGH.

SIR,— Blenheim, 18th April, 1905.

I have the honour to present the annual report of the Education Board of the District of Marlborough for the year 1904. At the beginning of the year the following gentlemen constituted the Board: Messrs. J. Duncan, J. C. Chaytor, A. G. Fell, C. Ferguson, A. J. Litchfield, R. McCallum, W. H. Macey, W. B. Parker, and A. P. Seymour. The members retiring at the end of July were Messrs. Chaytor, Macey, and Seymour. To the very great regret of the Board, Mr. Seymour did not offer himself for re-election. The other two retiring members were re-elected, and Mr. J. J. W. White was elected in the place of Mr. Seymour. The retirement of Mr. Seymour was deeply regretted, not only by the Board but by the Committees throughout the district and by the public generally. He had been Chairman of the Board without any interval from the first establishment of the present system of education, or for a period of twenty-seven years, and has "established a record" of uninterrupted occupation of a position which carries with it unmistakeable evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by all his colleagues in the important duties devolving (until recently) upon them as administrators of the Education Act. His successor in the chair, Mr. John Duncan, was elected to that position during his absence in England.

SCHOOLS.—The number of schools in this district open at the end of 1904 was 61, graded as follows: Grade 0, 27; grade 1, 14; grade 2, 6; grade 3, 3; grade 4, 3; grade 5, 2; grade 7, 2; grade 8, 3; and grade 10, 1. A glance at the map of the northern extremity of the South Island, and even the names of many of the smallest schools, will show the necessity for so many schools in grades 0 and 1, and though the multiplication of small schools is much to be deplored, as a rule it is, nevertheless, quite unavoidable in the Sounds County, unless the education of some two hundred children is to be entirely neglected. Moreover, it should be remembered that the Government is, in most cases, relieved from the necessity of providing and maintaining school buildings for such children; and the cost of their education per head is not very much in excess of that of children attending schools of from twenty-five to fifty, when the cost of buildings and the grants to Committees are taken into account.

The mean average roll-number for the year 1904 was 1,942, showing again a decline from the previous year of forty-seven. The mean average attendance for the four quarters of the year was 1,629, as against 1,644 for the previous year. The mean average attendance is therefore about 83·8 per cent. of the average roll-number.

The number of teachers in the Board's service at the end of the year was eighty-four, including pupil-teachers, and only seventeen of these were men.

SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS.—In no other Department of the public service is it of such momentous importance to the country that a system of superannuation for its old servants should be established at the earliest possible moment. In other branches the ill effects of retaining old servants, after their energy and vigour have seriously declined, are of comparatively trifling importance and limited to the Department they serve, but it is of the utmost importance to the whole community that those intrusted with the education of the "rising generation" should be relieved from their duties before advancing age has commenced to bring about the inevitable deterioration of their work, and its necessarily detrimental effect upon the children under their control. Doubtless there are throughout New Zealand many teachers who are painfully conscious that they are no longer able to do their work as they could formerly and would still delight to do it, but who are compelled to struggle on until "the great teacher, Death," puts an end at once to their labours and their anxieties.

Under existing circumstances, and with the (happily) general prevalence of humane and charitable feelings, it is a very rare occurrence for a Committee to attempt to remove such a teacher, although fully awake to the fact that his continuance in office is not favourable to the proper advancement of the children's education. If, however, a reasonable provision for old age were available, those responsible for the proper administration of the Education Act would not hesitate to act in the best interests of the children by removing any teacher whose usefulness had been seriously impaired by the advance of old age. With such provision in view, however, there would seldom be any need for the authorities to take action. The teacher himself, as an honourable man, would give up his charge voluntarily as soon as he felt that the failure of his powers of mind or body had incapacitated him for the successful prosecution of his important duties. Under present circumstances, however, while the salaries paid in the large majority of cases are barely sufficient to meet the daily wants of the teacher and his family, and quite inadequate to enable him to make any provision for the future, the unfortunate man is compelled to cling to his office long after he is painfully conscious of his failing powers, and of the fact that the education of his scholars is to some extent being sacrificed to his necessities.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this long-promised relief will be speedily provided for this deserving body of public servants, and that the Government will not wait for the propounding of a scheme "actuarially safe," since, if there is any sincerity in the frequent professions of admiration for, and gratitude to, the teachers of the colony, the country will heartily support the proposal that has been more than once made, that the Government should in some way contribute to the foundation of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.

CHANGES IN THE OFFICE STAFF.—Early in the year, Mr. John Smith, who had filled the positions of Secretary and Inspector to the Board for a period of thirteen years, after sixteen years' service in a similar capacity in Westland, addressed a letter to the members of the Board, asking to be allowed to resign the office of Inspector at the end of June, on account of his age rendering him unfit for the exertion necessitated by the amount of travelling required in visiting twice a year schools in this scattered district. He asked to be allowed to retain the office of Secretary, and undertook to do without a clerk. The Board willingly agreed to this arrangement, and invited applications for the position of Inspector by advertisement in the four large centres. Forty-three applications were received, and after long and careful consideration of the evidence before it, the Board unanimously chose Mr. David Anderson Strachan, M.A., who entered upon his duties in July, and the Board, after nine months' experience of his work, is able to congratulate itself on securing the services of so thoroughly able and enthusiastic an officer, one fully impressed with the importance of the new education and losing no opportunity of promoting its advancement.

HANDWORK AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—During the past year school classes were held in needlework, ambulance, brushwork, and plasticine-modelling. A "continuation" class and teachers' classes were established, the subject of the latter being first aid and ambulance and brushwork.

The total receipts on account of the classes held in 1904 were, for material, £7 13s. 7d.; capitation, £26 5s. 2d.

During the current year it is hoped to have rooms for cookery and woodwork built, so that the children of Marlborough may be able to express their ideas not only in words but in the concrete, a part of culture that requires attention in an age that looks not only for thinking but for doing.

Excepting in a few very small household schools, the requirements of "The Physical Drill in Public Schools Act, 1901," have been met, and a number of teachers have shown much enthusiasm in teaching the innovations of military drill.

Complaints have been made from time to time by several Education Boards of the gradual encroachment of the Department upon their proper functions, and although no definite expression of this grievance has emanated from this Board, it has had ample experience of this centralising tendency. In fact, what with the Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act, the Teachers' Court of Appeal, and the stringency of the regulations respecting the disposal of the Building Fund, adopted on the recommendation of a parliamentary Committee, the acquisition of a seat on an Education Board is becoming less and less an object worthy of the ambition of independent, trustworthy, and self-respecting members of the community. If the Government has lost all confidence in the integrity of the Boards, it would be more appropriate to abolish them altogether, rather than to gradually and insidiously deprive them of all but the nearest shadow of authority.

INSPECTION.—The Inspector's annual returns, and his annual report to the Board, which have already been forwarded to the Department, will supply all the information required under this head.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington. JOHN DUNCAN, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	622	8	7	Staff salaries and clerical assistance	505	2	6
Grants from Government for—				Office contingencies	339	11	9
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	6,188	17	7	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	6,481	13	5
Reserves revenue for primary education	200	0	0	Relieving-teachers' salaries	0	8	11
Capitation at 11s. 3d. and grant of £250	1,167	3	2	Incidental expenses of schools	585	16	11
Capitation for relieving-teachers	40	15	6	School-libraries	11	10	0
Special grant for Committees	56	8	9	Truant officers	35	0	0
Receipts from other sources, viz.:—Sale of old iron, £2 10s.; refunds, £15 19s.; truancy fines, £2 6s.	20	15	0	Capitation to School Committees	56	8	0
Grants from Government for scholarships	100	5	6	Scholarships and expenses of examination	155	0	0
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—				Junior National Scholarship	10	10	2
Capitation	12	1	9	Manual and technical instruction—			
Grants from Government for—				School classes	35	3	6
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	1,401	0	0	General maintenance of school buildings	253	12	2
House allowances	41	1	1	House allowances	42	14	5
Furniture, fittings, &c.	7	13	7	New school buildings, additions, &c.	893	0	3
Rent of old building, £10; rent of school reserves, £4 1s.	14	1	0	Balance at end of year	466	19	6
	£9,872	11	6		£9,872	11	6

JOHN DUNCAN, Chairman.

9th June, 1905. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

NELSON.

SIR,— Education Office, Nelson, 17th April, 1905.

I have the honour to submit the report of the Board's proceedings for the year 1904.

THE BOARD.—At the annual election of the members of the Board the retiring members, Messrs. Bailie, Beuke, and Talbot were re-elected, and a vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. J. H. Boundy, was filled by the election of Mr. W. H. Phillips (a former member). The following gentlemen now constitute the Board—viz., Messrs. George Talbot (Chairman), J. D. Beuke, Thomas Bailie, Harry Atmore, W. H. Phillips, William Lock, William Norris Franklyn, Thomas John Baigent, and Andrew Thomas Maginnity.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—It is a matter of regret that each of the three district high schools have entailed a loss on the Board, the fixed salaries, which cannot in any instance be deemed excessive, being more than the capitation earned. The receipts from capitation earned during the year were £500 12s. 6d., and the total of the salaries paid, exclusive of the bonuses of the previous year, was £635. These schools can only be kept open by the assistance received from the Board of School Commissioners.*

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* Any payment made by the School Commissioners was contrary to the provisions of "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," section 17, and the amount must be refunded.—SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—At the end of 1903 there were 117 schools open: several small household schools have been closed, the Richmond Boys' and Girls' Schools have been amalgamated, and other household schools have been opened, so that at the beginning of the current year 114 schools were in operation.

ATTENDANCE OF SCHOLARS.—Both the average roll-number and the average attendance, for the first time for some years, show an increase, the former to a small extent, but the latter substantially. The average roll-number in 1903 was 5,588·5, the past year it was 5,596; the average attendance in 1903 was 4,592·75, while in 1904 it rose to 4,711·75, the increase being probably in a great measure due to the appointment as Truant Officers of the headmasters of some of the larger schools.

DRILL.—The Inspectors report that to a certain extent physical drill was taught in all but eight schools in the district. Cadet corps are established in connection with eight schools, and a cadet battalion has also been formed at Westport. An effort is being made to establish a cadet band in connection with the Westport Battalion.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—Modelling in plasticine has been taught in 22 schools, brushwork in 3, paper-folding, bricklaying, &c., in 6, ambulance and first aid to the injured in 16, swimming and life-saving in 9, cookery in 3, woodwork in 1, and dressmaking in 1. Needlework, under Regulation 26, (*e*), has been taught in 19 schools in sole charge of male teachers. Technical classes in dressmaking have been held at 3 schools, and continuation classes in shorthand at 1. Special classes for the instruction of teachers have been held in Nelson for drawing of various kinds and for woodwork, and at Westport for brushwork. It was a matter of regret that the Board was not authorised to accept a tender for the erection of the Nelson Technical School before the end of the year; in fact, it is nearly two years now since application was first made for a grant of £1,000 to have the school started. A site for the erection of the Technical School at Westport has been secured, but the Board's application for a grant for a building has again been postponed. The Technical School building at Reefton has been in use during the year for cookery and woodwork during the day and for dressmaking in the evening. It is expected that fuller use will be made of the building during the present year.

BUILDINGS.—During the year the school at Motupiko was destroyed by fire, and has been replaced at a total cost of £373 11s. for the building alone, towards which the grant from the Department was only £372 16s. The Board fails to see why the total cost should not have been refunded by the Government, as, under the present system of subdividing the building grant, this difference between the grant and the cost will always appear as a debit balance, unless instructions are received to debit the difference to the account for rebuilding or some other subdivision of the account. A new school has been erected at Ranzau to replace the old one, which had been in use over forty years, and additional rooms have been added to the two divisions of the Eastern Infant School (Nelson), for which latter works, though urgently needed owing to increased attendance and supported by the Inspector's recommendation, and costing £637 5s. 10d., no grant has yet been allowed by the Department. The Burnett's Face School, situated at an altitude of nearly 2,000 ft. and comparatively close to the seaboard, was seriously damaged by a gale in March last, and has been repaired at a cost of £178 14s. 9d., towards which the Department declined to make any grant. The Reefton School property has been considerably improved during the year by a complete system of drainage-works and the substitution of water-closets for the earth-closets formerly in use. The Board is glad to report that during the year an Act has been passed by Parliament vesting the old Nelson Gaol site in the Board, in exchange for the site of the Toitoi Valley Girls' School, which building it is proposed to remove as soon as the necessary financial arrangements can be made.

FINANCE.—At the end of 1903 the Board's credit balance stood at £365 11s. 11d., belonging principally to the Building Fund. At the end of 1904 the General Account showed a credit balance of £65 2s. 1d., and the Building Account a credit balance of £2,519 6s. 7d. The balances of the various accounts are as follows—viz., Administration Account, debit balance, £94 19s. 8d.; Teachers' Salaries Account, credit balance, £365 5s. 11d. (including School Commissioners' revenue, not deducted); Relieving-teachers Account, credit balance, £31 12s. 2d.; Education Board Scholarships Account, debit balance, £101 0s. 4d.; National Scholarship Account, debit balance, £2 10s. 6d.; District High Schools Account, debit balance, £261 7s. 4d.; Building Maintenance Account, credit balance, £3,129 10s. 4d.; New Buildings Account, debit balance, £525 18s. 6d.; Technical Buildings Account, debit balance, £126 11s. 4d.; Manual and Technical Administration Account, credit balance, £146 0s. 4d.; Contractors' Deposit Account, credit balance, £24 7s. 6d. The above statement is subject to adjustment by the Audit Office.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION SCHEME.—Before concluding, I must express the earnest desire of the Board that a superannuation scheme for teachers may be introduced and carried through Parliament this year. It is a matter that has been a long time before the public, and there is a consensus of opinion throughout the district that such a measure should be at once passed into law.

I have, &c.,

GEO. TALBOT, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	346	3	11
Grants from Government for—			
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers ..	18,005	19	11
Reserves revenue for primary education	635	4	0
Capitation at 11s. 3d. and grant of £250	2,877	11	9
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	116	15	9
Special capitation for School Committees	174	9	0
Receipts from other sources—			
Sale of old buildings	94	19	3
School material sold	172	2	0
Refunds and interest	13	3	9
Grants from Government for—			
Scholarships..	349	17	0
District high schools	521	12	6
School Commissioners revenue*	74	7	6
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—			
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	360	15	5
Instruction of teachers	125	0	0
Grants from Government for—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	3,819	0	0
House allowances	325	0	0
Technical-school buildings, furniture, fittings, sites, fencing, &c.	398	11	5
	£28,410	13	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Incidental expenses of schools	1,234	2	11
Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	972	11	8
Office contingencies	676	15	0
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	18,275	18	0
Relieving-teachers' salaries	155	5	2
School material	90	1	11
Scholarships and expenses of examination..	385	15	10
Salaries of staffs of district high schools ..	705	0	0
Manual and technical instruction—			
School classes	302	13	6
Special classes	128	19	0
Material for special classes	7	0	11
Maintenance of school buildings –			
Repairs, repainting, &c.	670	11	4
Rebuilding	436	9	11
Alterations and small additions ..	955	6	1
Rents, interest, and insurance of workmen	57	18	0
House allowances	325	0	0
New schools, additions, sites, &c. ..	348	11	0
Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
School classes	82	9	3
Special classes	40	2	6
Credit balance at end of year	2,560	1	2
	£28,410	13	2

GEO. TALBOT, Chairman.
8th June, 1905. STEAD ELLIS, Secretary.

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* *Vide* footnote to page 82.

GREY.

Education Office, Greymouth, 7th March, 1905.

SIR,—

I have the honour to present the report of the Education Board of the District of Grey for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

BOARD.—For the three vacancies occurring in the month of August five candidates were nominated by the School Committees. The result was the re-election of Messrs. J. Flynn, S. R. Harris, and the Hon. James Marshall. The Board has thus throughout the year consisted of Messrs. John Byrne, John Flynn, S. R. Harris, James Kerr, W. R. Kettle, Jeremiah McCarthy, Joseph Petrie, Frank White, and the Hon. James Marshall. At the annual meeting, Mr. John Byrne was elected Chairman and Mr. W. R. Kettle Treasurer. In February, Mr. W. R. Kettle was re-elected as the Board's representative on the Greymouth High School Board. Mr. John Byrne continues to represent the Board as one of the School Commissioners of Westland. During the year twelve meetings have been held.

SCHOOLS.—At the beginnnig of the year thirty-two schools were in operation. On the 1st September a new school was opened at Inchbonnie. The schools were graded as follows: Grade 0, 8; grade 1, 14; grade 2, 1; grade 3, 2; grade 4, 1; grade 5, 3; grade 6, 1; grade 7, 1; grade 9, 1; grade 15, 1. The average attendance for the year was 1,384, which is an increase of thirty-two for the year. The regularity of attendance is not so good as it should be, the percentage for the year being only 83·1.

TEACHERS.—The number of teachers in the employ of the Board at the end of the year was 57 (14 males and 43 females), including 8 head teachers, 25 sole teachers, 17 assistant teachers, and 7 pupil-teachers. Excluding the pupil-teachers, of the remaining 50, 21, or nearly half, are uncertificated, and many appear to be making no effort to obtain a certificate. Until some definite scheme of instruction for teachers is devised, it is feared that a great number of our schools will be taught by incompetent persons. In twelve schools there was a change in the staff during the year. At the pupil-teachers examination, held in December, four passed the tests and one was unsuccessful. Two who had been recently appointed were not examined. None obtained credit passes, so the work done cannot be considered of high order.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Eight candidates presented themselves at the annual examination, four of whom qualified. Only three schools sent candidates.

DRILL.—Physical drill is taught in almost all the schools, and with very satisfactory results. There are now three cadet corps and four detachments in the district, all doing good work.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the receipt of a grant of £75 for the instruction of teachers, the Board was enabled to establish Saturday classes for teachers and to assemble the teachers during the midwinter holidays for some days training. The Board has reason to believe that the money thus spent is wisely spent—in fact, if the scheme were extended, good results would follow.

FINANCE.—At the close of the year the Board had a debit balance on the General Account of £391 9s. 9d., and a credit balance on the Building Account of £570 3s. 8d. The Board has spent a great deal of its building grant in repairing the school buildings, which are now in such a satisfactory condition that during the coming year a small amount should keep them in good order. During the year the sum of £50 14s. was received from the Government for distribution among School Committees, all of whom were thankful for the addition to the ordinary grant.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BYRNE, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	7	10	7	Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	512	3	4
Grants from Government for—				Office contingencies	317	16	6
Teachers' and pupil-teacher' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers ..	5,072	7	6	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	5,143	6	8
Reserves revenue for primary education	88	0	0	Relieving-teachers' salaries	33	7	9
Capitation and grant of £250	1,021	12	9	Incidental expenses of schools	384	5	4
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	34	8	0	Scholarships and expenses of examination	72	10	9
Special grants for School Committees ..	50	14	0	Salaries of staffs of district high schools ..	426	11	1
Grants from Government for—				Other expenses—Apparatus	25	0	0
Scholarships..	72	10	9	Manual and technical instruction—			
District high schools	257	0	0	School classes	3	19	9
From High School Board	100	0	0	Special classes	109	19	0
Grants from Government for—				Repairs, repainting, &c., of school buildings	709	3	6
Capitation, general and scholarship ..	21	13	6	Rent	29	13	6
Instruction of teachers	75	0	0	House allowances	215	0	0
Grants from Government for—				New schools, additions, furniture, &c. ..	134	8	6
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	1,264	0	0	Balance at end of year	178	13	11
House allowances	215	0	0				
Technical-school furniture, fittings, &c.	16	2	6				
	£8,295	19	7		£8,295	19	7

11th February, 1905.

J. BYRNE, Chairman.
H. SMITH, Secretary.

WESTLAND.

SIR,—

Education Office, Hokitika, 10th January, 1905.

I have the honour to present the report of the Westland Education Board for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

THE BOARD.—Messrs. T. W. Beare, J. S. Benyon, and G. A. Perry, who retired in August, were re-elected by the members of the School Committees. In the same month the Board appointed Mr. Beare Chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. Michel was reappointed as treasurer and representative on the Hokitika High School Board. Mr. Grimmond has continued to act as School Commissioner in accordance with his appointment by the Board. During the year twelve ordinary meetings were held.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Of the thirty-five schools open at the beginning of the year two small schools were closed, leaving thirty-three open at the close of 1904. In addition, five Catholic schools of the district were examined by the Board's Inspector.

ATTENDANCE.—The total roll of the district at the end of the year was 1,036, a decrease of fifty-one. The average attendance was 87·3 per cent. of the average roll-number.

The Board's Truant Officer has received weekly reports from a number of the schools, has issued the necessary notices, and has in a few cases secured convictions for breaches of the School Attendance Act.

TEACHERS.—Of the 48 teachers in the employ of the Board at the close of the year, 6 are headmasters, 26 sole teachers, 12 assistants, and 4 pupil-teachers. Of those in charge of schools with an average attendance exceeding 20—*i.e.*, above grade 1—19 have certificates and 1 is uncertificated. In schools of the lower grades 6 possess certificates or partial certificates and 18 are uncertificated.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—The Hokitika District High School has had a secondary class with an average roll-number of thirty-seven. The number at the end of the year was thirty-two. Five of the pupils were holders of Board's scholarships, one of a Junior National Scholarship, and one of a Queen's Scholarship. All the pupils received free tuition. A report presented separately shows that the class has fully maintained its efficiency.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The scholarships held by pupils of the district consist of those mentioned in the previous paragraph. Of the Board's scholarships two were of £24 each, one of £12, and two of £4 per annum, the amount varying according to the proximity of the holders' homes to the District High School. The Board at the end of the year allotted two country scholarships of £24 each.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—Ten school classes in handwork, recognised by the Education Department, were in operation during the year. The lower classes of a number of other schools have received instruction in handwork. The capitation received serves as a contribution to the cost of material and text-books supplied by the Board.

The special class in woodwork carried on in a special building attached to the Kumara School has continued in operation and closed the year with twenty-five students. Of these, twenty-one are pupils of the Kumara Public School.

The school class in woodwork attached to the Hokitika District High School was closed at the beginning of the year owing to the death of the instructor. It was reopened in May under the direction of the headmaster, and has included twenty-two pupils of the school.

The Saturday classes for the instruction of teachers in physics and chemistry were continued until the 28th May, and were then closed. A further vote for the instruction of teachers has been received, but has not yet been applied to the purpose for which it was granted, as the Board is awaiting a reply to an application for a grant for a building to be devoted to practical science and cookery. When this is received the Board will be able to decide as to the manner in which the vote will be expended.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION.—With reference to physical instruction and drill, there have been in operation three cadet corps, and in seventeen schools a special course of physical exercises has been followed. In nearly every case the instruction has included practice with wands, dumb-bells, or clubs. Two of the cadet corps are connected with the Hokitika and Kumara Schools, and one is composed of pupils from the Woodstock and Kanieri Schools, which are within easy distance of each other.

Finance.—The balance-sheet shows in the General Account a credit balance of £104 7s. 7d. Of this sum, however, £89 14s. 7d. consists of the unexpended portion of the grant for the instruction of teachers. The net credit balance is therefore £14 13s. This is the first occasion for seven years that the Board's General Account has been in credit. At the end of the year 1900, immediately before the Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act came into force, there existed a debit balance of £166 11s. 7d., and it is gratifying to find that both an extension of the grants to School Committees and the liquidation of the overdraft have been feasible during the intervening four years.

The amount of grants for ordinary building purposes was £1,312. Of this, £795 was for the requirements for the year 1903, and £517 was received just before the close of the year and forms part of the grant for the year 1904. The large balance in hand is accounted for partly by this anticipation of the current financial year's vote, and partly by the postponement until the summer holidays of several contracts.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Welllington.

Thos. W. Beare, Chairman.

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Grants from Government for—				Balance at beginning of year	53	1	2
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and				Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	490	0	0
allowances to pupil-teachers.. ..	3,949	3	7	Office contingencies	110	12	1
Capitation at 11s. 3d. and grant of £250	774	13	6	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and			
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	23	6	6	allowances to pupil-teachers	3,960	4	11
Special grant to School Committees ..	35	14	0	Relieving-teachers' salaries	22	3	7
Grants from Government for—				Incidental expenses of schools	191	7	5
Scholarships	94	9	2	Scholarships and expenses of examination	77	4	0
District high schools	202	10	0	Salaries of staffs of district high schools ..	360	0	0
Subsidy from Hokitika High School Board	200	0	0	Manual and technical instruction—			
Grants from Government for manual and				School classes	14	12	6
technical instruction—				Special classes	145	1	2
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	123	10	0	Repairs, repainting, &c., school buildings..	600	9	4
Instruction of teachers	150	0	0	New school buildings, furniture, &c. ..	44	4	4
Voluntary contributions	5	0	0	Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for			
Grants from Government for—				manual and technical purposes—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	1,262	0	0	School classes	29	14	9
New school buildings, furniture, &c. ..	50	0	0	Special classes	20	16	7
Technical-school furniture, fittings, &c.	33	4	8	Other expenses—			
Rent of residences	21	16	0	Insurance of residences	4	3	6
				Rents refunded to teachers	18	4	0
				Balance at end of year	783	8	1
	£6,925	7	5		£6,925	7	5

Thos. W. Beare, Chairman.
A. J. Morton, Secretary.

31st January, 1905.

NORTH CANTERBURY.

Sir,—

Christchurch, 26th April, 1905.

I have the honour to present the following report of the proceedings of the Education Board of the District of North Canterbury for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

The Board.—On the 2nd March Mr. D. McMillan resigned his seat on the Board, the vacancy being filled by the election of Mr. James Hight, M.A. The three members whose term of office expired in August were Dr. Charles Chilton, M.A., Mr. M. Dalziel, and Mr. C. A. C. Hardy, all of whom were re-elected unopposed. At a meeting held on the 17th August Mr. T. W. Adams was elected Chairman of the Board. The Board held eighteen meetings during the year, one of which was a special meeting. Mr. W. H. Montgomery was elected member of the Akaroa High School Board, Mr. A. Orr and the Rev. G. B. Inglis members of the Ashburton High School Board, and Mr. H. Boyd member of the Rangiora High School Board. Mr. Buddo continued to represent the Board as a Commissioner of Education Reserves.

Buildings.—The total expenditure on buildings during 1904, including repairs, painting, and other renovations was £5,198 10s. 11d. As the buildings formerly placed at the Board's disposal at Lower Kaituna (Big Bay) and Upper Kaituna were required by their respective owners, the Board was compelled to replace them so that school-work might continue. Of the expenditure on the first-named (which included a contribution towards cost of master's house), £150 had been granted by the Department some years previously, but owing to the difficulty of procuring a site the erection of a school had been unavoidably delayed. In the case of Kaituna (Upper) the residents contributed the sum of £50 towards the cost of the school, besides finding the site and undertaking the necessary fencing. The Birch Hill School and the Hinds (side) School, both closed during the previous year, were removed to Ashley Gorge and Carew (Rangitata) respectively, the Board being able in this way to supply the needs of the two localities in question without calling upon the Government to make the special grants which otherwise would have been required. A master's house was erected at Oxford East, the contract for this work, which for some years had been recognised as urgent, having been let during the previous year. An addition of one room was also made to the master's house at Darfield. During the year a large number of school buildings underwent substantial repairs and renovations. For many years the Board has been free to use its own discretion as regards the use of the buildings grant. The restrictions now placed upon it appear to the Board unnecessary and likely to cause serious embarrassment. There are usually many cases to be dealt with each year, some of which require that prompt attention which the observance of formalities and accompanying delay prohibit. The Board therefore respectfully, but none the less strongly, protests against the action of the Government in depriving Education Boards of freedom of action when dealing with applications for new school buildings and additions. The number of schools in operation at the end of the year, including twenty-two aided schools, was 206.

MAINTENANCE.—The expenditure on salaries and allowances in regard to teachers engaged in primary departments amounted to £55,579 11s. 2d., and School Committee grants and ordinary incidental expenses to £6,027 5s. 8d., a total of £61,606 16s. 10d. The average attendances on which payment of salaries and incidentals was made (with the usual adjustments for broken periods) were 16,247 and 16,585 respectively; the cost per head of these teachers' salaries was therefore £3 7s. 8d., and that of incidental expenses (exclusive of the special grant of 9d. per head) 7s. 3¼d., making a total of £3 14s. 11¼d. per head. Adding £9,578 15s. 9d. (general capitation) to the sum expended on salaries, the total cost of primary instruction during the year, exclusive of grants to Committees and expenditure on buildings, was £65,158 6s. 11d., equal to £4 0s. 2½d. for each child in average attendance. The expenditure in salaries of teachers engaged in secondary departments was £1,640 4s. 8d.

The total number of teachers in the Board's service at the end of 1904 was 509. Of these, 205 (121 males and 84 females) were heads of schools or departments, or in sole charge; 203 (40 males and 163 females) were assistants; and 101 (22 males and 79 females) were pupil-teachers. The Board has again had a good deal of trouble in securing teachers for its smaller schools, and in a number of cases has been obliged to place these schools in charge of persons possessing but little experience.

As compared with the previous year, the roll-number on the 31st December, 1904, shows a decrease of 201, which is disappointing, the increase recorded for 1903 having raised the hope that each succeeding year would show an increase. At the end of the year 1895, the roll-number was 21,368, so that there are now 1,990 fewer children attending the public schools in North Canterbury than was the case nine years ago. On the other hand, the percentage of attendance during the year was remarkably high —86·73, a record for North Canterbury.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The principal's report deals with some of the features of the work of the Normal School, to which 32 students (3 males and 29 females) were admitted during the year. Of these, 18 (3 males and 15 females) were of the first year, and 14 (all females) of the second year. As regards the Normal School and its several departments, the year has been productive of much doubt and uncertainty. Early in 1904, after carefully considering the representations made by the Inspector-General of Schools in regard to the proposed management and maintenance of training-colleges, the Board expressed the opinion that the Normal School should continue under its control. There were also matters of detail affecting the students to which, by resolution of the Board, the Minister's attention was drawn. In accordance with the recommendations of the parliamentary Committee, and acting on the representations made by the Department, a Committee of Advice was set up. At a special meeting of the Board the recommendations of the Committee of Advice in regard to the proposed reorganization of the Normal School were adopted. The scheme, which was submitted to the Department, aimed at providing accommodation for 800 of the pupils then in attendance, to be distributed among three separate departments (exclusive of provision for students), viz., a model school, a practising or general training-school, and a normal public school (auxiliary training-school). In recommending this scheme the Board was to a great extent influenced by the fact that its adoption would provide for most of the pupils in attendance at the school, at the same time fully utilising the large Normal School buildings. Towards the close of the year the Inspector-General, in conference with the Board's committee, pointed out that the accommodation was insufficient for the successful working of the scheme proposed, about double the space being required, also that the playground was suitable for two schools under practically separate control. The Board, on further consideration of the matter, admitted the soundness of these objections and agreed to take steps to reduce the roll-number to 460, including forty secondary-school pupils and a model school of the same number, in accordance with the scheme recommended by the parliamentary Committee. As regards the staff, the Board felt it necessary, in the interests of the students, to propose that the director should have some tutorial assistance, a modification which the Department agreed to allow. At the date of this report, after a trial extending over some three months, the conclusion forced on the Board is that the staff is not numerically strong enough to cope with the ordinary work of the primary school plus the additional duties connected with the Training College. The Board has therefore proposed, as a temporary expedient (the permanent appointment of a third assistant master and an assistant mistress being regarded as really necessary), to appoint two additional assistant mistresses in lieu of a third assistant master, an arrangement which will provide a certificated teacher for each standard as well as the necessary assistance in the infants' department.

INSPECTION.—In the Inspectors' report a good deal of space is rightly devoted to a consideration of the new conditions under which the department expects primary education to be carried on in future. The Board would impress upon its teachers the desirability of their making a careful study of the advice tendered in regard to the several subjects of instruction, with special reference to the manner in which they will be expected to treat grammar in its bearing on composition. The Board regrets to learn that, owing to the easier conditions regulating promotion, the efforts of its teachers during the last few years have been less effective than in the past; and it desires to impress upon the Department the need of further consideration being given to a matter of such vital importance to the children passing through the public schools of the colony. In their report the Inspectors refer to the absence of the apparatus necessary to carry on school work under the new syllabus, the need of which as regards the teaching of science and geography is severely felt. The Board would respectfully point out that it has no funds with which to equip over two hundred schools with the teaching-aids considered to be necessary, and it therefore desires to urge on the Department that a special grant should be made to meet the expenditure.

About the middle of the year Mr. L. B. Wood, M.A., after a service of nearly twenty years, resigned his position as Inspector. The vacancy on the inspectorial staff was filled by the selection, from a number of well-qualified applicants, of Mr. T. S. Foster, M.A., for many years headmaster of the Christchurch West School.

Appointment of Teachers.—In its report for the previous year the Board referred to the weakness revealed in the system of appointing teachers, viz., that in many cases, owing to the plan of forwarding to School Committees the names of six candidates, the teacher possessing distinctly superior qualifications was passed over for one whose name stood much lower on the approved list. Towards the end of the year this matter was again brought under review, when the Board agreed to reduce the number of approved candidates to three. In the opinion of the Board this modification, while still leaving the final selection to Committees, will insure for the best teacher a more reasonable chance of securing promotion. The question of the classification of teachers and of the grading of schools has also engaged the Board's attention during the year. Notwithstanding assertion to the contrary by those having no opportunity of comparing the work done by the several candidates, in its efforts to secure promotion for teachers the Board has always taken into consideration the degree of skill in teaching, coupled with length of service, at the same time paying regard to scholarship attainments. It is the intention of the Board, when dealing with applications, to continue to be guided by the same principles. In the opinion of the Board no effective scheme of promotion is practicable so long as teachers' salaries are computed on average attendance. On several occasions the Board has considered whether it would not be practicable to arrange a scheme under which a teacher could exchange his position for that held by some other teacher in the Board's service. The Board recognises that with the present system of appointing teachers there would be much difficulty in arranging transfers, which in no case could be made unless each teacher was well qualified for the position he desired to occupy. It has been resolved that, subject to the approval of the Board and of the Committees concerned, any teacher may exchange his position, by mutual agreement, with any other teacher in the Board's service.

Scholarships.—At the Board's annual examination for scholarships there were 64 candidates (38 boys and 26 girls) for the junior, and 21 (11 boys and 10 girls) for the senior. Of the 64 junior candidates, 45 came from town schools, 16 from schools having two certificated teachers, and 3 from sole-charge schools. The town candidates secured 10 of the 15 scholarships awarded, while those from schools of the second class gained 5, one of the latter falling to a candidate who would not have been eligible to compete but for the six months' advantage as regards age. The small number (3) of candidates from single-handed schools, and their failure to participate in the scholarship capitation which is earned in common by all schools, in proportion to the average attendance, should not be lost sight of when the Board's regulations are next under consideration. In accordance with the terms under which the scholarships were advertised, amounts equivalent to the fees that would otherwise be payable will be deducted from those scholarship-winners who have been given free places. The money thus set free, with the small unabsorbed margin from the general fund, has enabled the Board to grant twenty-one scholarships instead of eighteen. There were thirteen candidates for the two Gammack Scholarships, of whom eight qualified.

Irregular Attendance.—The past year has witnessed a marked improvement in the attendance at the Board's schools, largely the result of more favourable conditions arising from the absence of epidemics, but also no doubt in some measure due to a fuller recognition of parents' responsibilities, quickened in many cases by the efforts of the Board's Truant Officer, who has continued to satisfactorily discharge his difficult duties. The number of cases dealt with during the year reached 1,636, but of these 108 only were taken to court. Seventy-seven convictions were recorded, twenty-eight cases being dismissed and three withdrawn. The fines imposed amounted to £17 10s. 6d., approximately the same as in the previous year.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—To the several centres previously actively engaged with technical or school classes, that of Kaiapoi was added during the year. The subjects taken have not differed materially from those of previous years, and the prominence mentioned in the last report as being attached to dressmaking has been sustained. There has been some increase in the number of school classes compared with 1903, and good work has been done at many of the schools. The requirements of the new syllabus have no doubt deterred some teachers from commencing handwork.

The space at the Board's disposal in this report hardly permits of any lengthy reference to the circumstances which have led up to the unsatisfactory position of the Christchurch technical classes. Briefly, the facts are as follows: In September, 1904, the Board of Managers gave up its management of the classes on the ground of insufficient and unsuitable accommodation. In order to prevent the classes from falling through, the Education Board agreed to carry them on temporarily, at the same time expressing the opinion that without the necessary financial assistance the work could not be placed on a satisfactory and permanent footing. The Board's appeal to the local bodies failed to elicit that support which the subject deserved, and as a consequence there is still much uncertainty as to the continuance of the classes. As the capitation paid by the Department is not sufficient to meet the expenditure entailed by the appointment of a director, whose services are indispensable if technical work is to be carried to a successful issue, the Board is of opinion that without the co-operation of the Christchurch citizens, through their representatives, the classes cannot be continued. Towards the end of the year, and again during February, a summer school for instruction of teachers in cardboard-modelling was held under the direction of Mr. E. C. Isaac, one of the Department's Technical Inspectors, good work being done on both occasions. The requirements of the several schools and the absence of pupil-teachers at the annual examinations interfered with the attendance at the earlier course, but that during the week in February was extremely good, the average per lesson being about sixty-five. The Board is much indebted to the Department for having placed at its disposal Mr. Isaac's services, which were much appreciated by those in attendance at the classes.

District High Schools.—With one notable exception, there has been no further development in the district-high-school movement. On the contrary, the comparatively short trial given has shown that in two cases (Kaikoura Town and Oxford East) the provision for secondary instruction either came too soon or failed to awaken on the part of the parents the interest and enthusiasm essential to the possibility of its continuance. The exception above noted concerns the Christchurch West School, which, after repeated application from the Board, was opened as a district high school at the commencement of the last quarter of the year. The very large number of pupils engaged in secondary work, and the high estimation in which the school is deservedly held, amply vindicate the Board's persistency in urging upon the Department the need of secondary instruction being provided for the large number of Christchurch boys and girls hitherto shut out from the advantages enjoyed by others.

SCHOOL CADET CORPS AND PHYSICAL DRILL.—There was no addition during 1904 to the number of school cadet corps previously in existence, but since the close of the year two new corps have been formed, and one detachment has recently been converted into a company. Apart from the work done by members of cadet corps, much attention has profitably been directed to physical drill, quite a large number of schools having taken up this subject with unmistakable success. On the 26th November last, under the direction of the teachers connected with the Public Schools Amateur Athletic Association, a very large number of children gave practical demonstration of the valuable instruction they had received in this subject.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Physical Drill in Public and Native Schools Act, the Board desires to submit, as the report therein required, the following extract from its Inspectors' report in respect of year ending the 31st December, 1904: "To the question of physical training considerable attention continues to be given. Club, wand, and dumb-bell exercises, with more or less appreciation of their hygienic influences, are commonly found, but to be of much use require short daily, instead of longer weekly practice; and in a number of cases breathing exercises form a regular part of the routine. In the larger schools the cadet movement maintains its interest, with a most beneficial effect on discipline. On the whole we are of opinion that, without giving more prominence to physical education than seems necessary in a young and sport-loving country, nearly as much is being done in the required direction as may reasonably be expected under conditions that preclude the special adaptation of exercises to the personal needs of the individual pupil."

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.—It is with much regret that the Board has to record the refusal of the Auditor-General to sign the Board's balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1903. No objection has been previously raised to the manner in which the Board's accounts have been presented, although practically the same form—supplied by the Education Department—has been used for many years. In consequence of the attitude adopted by the Audit Office in this matter, the Board was compelled—in common with other Education Boards—to publish its balance-sheet without the Auditor-General's certificate. Failing his willingness to give the usual certificate, the Board has requested Mr. Warburton to report to the Minister of Education in what respect he has found the balance-sheet incorrect.

I have, &c.,
T. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	3,164	6	7	Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	2,317	4	2
Grants from Government for—				Office contingencies	928	9	7
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers ..	40,615	3	4	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	54,789	13	7
Reserves revenue for primary education	14,181	14	3	Relieving-teachers' salaries	350	13	3
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	9,578	15	9	Training-colleges	2,171	6	10
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	414	12	6	Drill-instruction	30	15	9
Training-colleges	1,988	1	2	Conveyance of school-children	6	18	0
Conveyance of school-children ..	6	9	4	Incidental expenses of schools	6,020	7	8
Drill-instruction	66	13	4	Special grant for School Committees' incidentals	608	15	6
Special grants for School Committees..	609	6	0	Truancy Office	169	15	7
Receipts from other sources—Rent of buildings, £11 11s.; Truancy Office, S.M. Court fees, £16 15s. 10d.; Education Acts and Regulations, 19s.; rent of sites, £6; rent of reserves, £29 17s. 5d.	65	3	3	Scholarships and expenses of examination	1,313	4	3
Grants from Government for—				Gammack Scholarships	181	3	4
Scholarships	1,285	16	4	Salaries of staffs of district high schools..	1,640	4	8
District high schools	1,507	10	0	Other expenses—			
Receipts from other sources—				Microscope, £3 10s.; apparatus, 17s. 6d. exchange, 1s.; typewriter, £15 ..	19	8	6
Gammack Scholarships, £200; contributions on account of district high schools, £20 13s. 4d.	220	13	4	Manual and technical instruction—			
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—				School classes	291	5	8
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	1,906	3	8	Special classes	295	0	11
Material for class-work	42	14	9	Managers of associated classes ..	1,533	12	2
Subsidies on voluntary contributions and bequests	265	15	0	Other expenses — Office salaries, £20; teachers' classes, £126 18s. 4d. ..	146	18	4
Receipts from other sources — Refunds, £1; voluntary contributions, £252 10s.; sale of material, 7s.	253	17	0	Maintenance of school buildings—			
Grants from Government for—				Repairs, repainting, &c.	3,392	6	3
Maintenance of buidings, rebuilding, &c.	11,308	0	0	Rebuilding	1,310	6	0
House allowances	386	16	2	Alterations and small additions ..	42	17	9
Technical-school buildings, furniture, &c.	666	8	2	Rents	63	17	0
Refund of expenditure on Rapaki Native School	128	17	3	House allowances	418	5	7
Other receipts—				New schools, additions, sites, &c. ..	268	3	8
Contributions towards buildings, fencing, and asphalting	82	1	6	Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
Under accident insurance policy ..	10	0	0	School classes	171	2	6
Sale of old material	3	9	9	Special classes	189	12	5
				Managers of associated classes ..	449	12	5
				Repairing Rapaki Native School ..	128	17	3
				Balance at end of year..	9,508	9	10
	£88,758	8	5		£88,758	8	5

T. W. ADAMS, Chairman.
H. C. LANE, Secretary.

7th June, 1905.

SOUTH CANTERBURY.

SIR,— Education Office, Timaru, 1st April, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of "The Education Act, 1904," I have the honour to submit the report of the Education Board of the District of South Canterbury for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

THE BOARD.—At the beginning of the year the Board was composed of the following members: Messrs. John Campbell, Sandham Gillingham, William M. Hamilton, William B. Howell, John Jackson, Daniel McCaskill, John S. Rutherford, John Talbot, and the Rev. George Barclay. The Rev. George Barclay and Messrs. Gillingham and Jackson retired during the year, and the election to fill the vacancies resulted in the re-election of the Rev. George Barclay and Mr. Jackson, and in the election of Mr. G. W. Armitage, of Temuka, in place of Mr. Gillingham, who did not seek re-election. Mr. Howell was elected Chairman of the Board for the ninth time in succession. The Board held twelve meetings during the year, the average attendance of members being seven.

THE SCHOOLS.—At the beginning of the year there were seventy-one schools in operation in the district. During the year three new schools were opened, so that the number of schools at the end of the year was seventy-four.

TEACHERS.—In December, 1904, there were in the service of the Board 147 teachers; of these 124 were adults and 23 pupil-teachers. Of the adults, 53 were men and 68 were women; of the pupil-teachers, 8 were males and 15 were females.

The average salary of the adult teachers was £128 15s. 8d., so that it cannot be said that the remuneration of our teachers is better than that of many tradesmen; and the members of some branches of the Civil Service are better paid than teachers. "The Education Amendment Act, 1904," provided for small additions to the salaries of teachers of small schools, and also to the salaries of a few male assistants, but the increases provided by this Act have been received with feelings of disappointment by many of our teachers. In view of the importance of their positions, of the hard study necessary to prepare them for their profession, and of the increase in the cost of living during recent years, the salaries paid to teachers as a body are insufficient. The delay of the Government in establishing a teachers' superannuation scheme has caused even greater disappointment, and Boards, Committees, and teachers, and all who have the interests of education truly at heart should not be satisfied until the necessary Act has been placed on the statute-book to make adequate provisions for aged and infirm teachers and their dependants.

The Board views with great satisfaction the opening of the Christchurch Training College to pupil-teachers and others from this district, and it is hoped that in a few years the supply of trained teachers will be adequate to enable the Board to staff all its schools with thoroughly efficient teachers. At the present time the Board is compelled to employ in its smaller schools some teachers who are not only uncertificated, but also untrained in any way for their work. The Education Department has recently revised pupil-teacher regulations, which by requiring higher attainments from candidates entering the profession will tend to shorten the apprenticeship and lessen the drudgery hitherto attached to our pupil-teacher system.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—At the present time the Board's scholarship regulations are undergoing revision, consequent on the issue of the new syllabus for public schools, and on the offer of the Education Department to undertake the examination for scholarships at the same time as the National Scholarship and Junior Civil Service Examinations. The allocation of scholarships has also been affected by the throwing-open of the secondary schools to those who can comply with the Government's regulation for free places. At the annual Scholarship Examination in December, there were twenty-five candidates for junior and fourteen for senior scholarships. Nine junior and seven senior scholarships were awarded by the Board.

ATTENDANCE.—The following shows the attendance for the year: March quarter—71 schools, 141 teachers, 5,003 roll-number; average attendance, 2,287 males, 2,091 females, total 4,378. June quarter—74 schools, 143 teachers, 5,079 roll-number; average attendance, 2,311 males, 2,094 females, total 4,405. September quarter—74 schools, 143 teachers, 5,136 roll-number; average attendance, 2,348 males, 2,109 females, total 4,457. December quarter—74 schools, 144 teachers, 5,114 roll-number; average attendance, 2,376 males, 2,158 females, total 4,534. The number on the roll at the end of the year shows an increase of 119 over that of the previous year, and the yearly average attendance (4,444) an increase of 164. Both these increases are very gratifying after several years of declining attendance. The average attendance expressed as a percentage of the mean of the average weekly rolls for the four quarters was 87·5, the highest since the Board has been in existence. No doubt the impartial administration of the School Attendance Act by the Board's Truant Officer has helped to bring about this result.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—The number of schools that earned capitation for this work during the year was twenty-one. A few schools failed to earn capitation through misunderstanding the regulations, and many others did creditable work in such subjects as paper-folding, modelling in plasticine, and brush drawing, though the smallness of the staffs prevented the teachers from devoting the time to the subjects required by the regulations. In the two largest schools classes in woodwork for the upper boys and in cookery for upper girls were conducted during the year with marked success, and arrangements are being made for classes in the same subjects during 1905 in at least three other schools. In no other part of their school-work do the children take a greater interest. In nineteen schools under male teachers, needlework was taught by special teachers, the average amount of capitation earned being £6 18s. 10d. Classes for the training of teachers in manual and science subjects were held during the year in woodwork, needlework, anatomy, &c., botany, and blackboard drawing. Nearly all the classes were carried on with considerable success, and generally the attendance of the teachers was satisfactory. The "associated classes" at Timaru, Waimate, and Temuka were continued during the year, and it may now be said that they are firmly established and that their success is assured. The Technical School buildings at Timaru and Waimate have been completed, and the fitting-up of the various rooms with furniture and apparatus is now also almost complete. It is hoped that before the end of this year a similar building will be erected at Temuka. The success of these classes is due almost entirely to the energy displayed by the local managers, and especially to the unremitting labours of the superintendents and directors.

PHYSICAL DRILL.—This subject has received attention in almost every school in the district, and while generally the work done is reported on by the Board's Inspectors as satisfactory, that of all the larger schools is worthy of special praise. In these latter the upper boys have been organized into cadet companies which are as efficient in their drill as many adult volunteer companies, and the physical training of the girls and lower standards has also received its full share of attention.

BUILDINGS.—The total receipts for buildings during the year was £4,877 6s. Besides the ordinary building grants for 1903-4 and £1,240 for 1904-5, £106 was received for rebuilding Orari Bridge School (which was destroyed by fire), £490 for new schools at Skipton and Chamberlain, £731 5s. from the sale of the old school-site (Waimate), £251 1s. from School Committees, and £25 from interest. The total expenditure on buildings was £2,690 8s. 2d. This shows an apparent surplus of £2,186 17s. 10d. on the year's transactions; but from this must be deducted £731 5s. proceeds of sale of the Waimate site, which in accordance with "The Waimate School-site Act, 1881," must be spent on buildings on the present Waimate School ground. Thus the surplus is reduced to £215 12s. 10d. At the end of the year the amount due by the Board, or to fall due under contracts and promised grants to School Committees, was £1,061 7s. 4d., or, including buildings at Waimate, £1,528 7s. 4d.

During the year the Board has, in conjunction with other Boards, protested against the restriction of its functions and powers in the administration of its building funds. Under the conditions now attached to building grants, the Board has no power to provide out of its ordinary funds any new school or any addition to a school, unless the addition is a small one, the cost of all such additions made in any year to be not more than 7 per cent. of the Board's grant, or about £150. The Board considers that this restriction of its administrative power is vexatious, and, further, is strongly of opinion that being on the spot its members are in a far better position to judge of the necessity or otherwise of such new buildings and additions than the officers of the Department in Wellington. Moreover, the long delays on the part of the Minister in dealing with applications for special grants for such buildings and additions cause great anxiety and annoyance to householders and committees, and seem to point to the fact that the Boards are the proper bodies to deal with such matters.

This Board, in cases where it is called upon to recommend the erection of new schools and the choice of sites for the same, strongly protests against the action of the Department in sending other persons—outsiders having no official connection whatever with the education system of the colony—to review and, as it may be, to oppose and override the judgment of the Board itself, thus indicating distrust in the Board's recommendations and betraying a design, here as elsewhere, to supersede the Boards in the exercise of their own proper functions.

FINANCIAL.—The Board's annual statement of receipts and expenditure has been certified as correct by the Audit Department. From the attached balance-sheet it will appear that the Board had a credit balance of £4,554 7s. 3d. at the end of the year, but from this must be deducted the £731 5s. already mentioned under the heading of "Buildings," and also £1,243 due to reserves revenue. Besides this, there were outstanding liabilities which would reduce this credit balance very materially. Still the Board can claim that it has maintained its policy of carefully husbanding its finances during the past year, and that at the end of the year it was at least in a position to meet all liabilities.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington. W. B. HOWELL, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1905.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	2,231	18	1
Grants from Government for—			
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers ..	12,830	1	6
Reserves revenue for primary education	3,344	13	9
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	2,714	17	6
Capitation for relieving-teachers ..	109	11	3
Special grant for School Committees ..	162	0	9
Receipts from other sources—Rents, £107 3s. 7d.; truancy fines, £4 19s. ..	112	2	7
Transfer from manual and technical school and special classes	60	18	6
Grants from Government for—			
Scholarships	409	14	4
District high schools	795	15	0
Subsidy from Waimate High School Board	80	0	0
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—			
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	555	11	0
Instruction of teachers	125	0	0
Subsidies on contributions and bequests	79	18	0
Grants from Government for—			
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	3,380	0	0
House allowances	231	18	11
New school buildings, furniture, &c. ..	490	0	0
Technical-school buildings, furniture, &c.	1,913	0	0
Proceeds of sale of Waimate old site ..	731	5	0
School Committees' subsidies, £101 1s.; Orari Bridge insurance, £150; interest, £25	276	1	0
	£30,634	7	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Staff salaries and clerical assistance	1,295	2	0
Office contingencies	329	2	2
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	16,265	4	1
Relieving-teachers' salaries	52	3	5
Incidental expenses of schools	1,210	19	0
Teachers' shares of rents of residences ..	22	12	9
Scholarships and expenses of examination	345	3	7
Salaries of staffs of district high schools	875	15	0
Manual and technical instruction—			
School classes	196	6	6
Special classes	138	8	1
Payments to managers of associated classes	378	5	8
Transfer to administration account ..	60	18	6
General maintenance of school buildings—			
Repairs, repainting, &c.	1,192	9	5
Rebuilding	1,168	2	6
House allowances	234	8	11
New schools, additions, &c.	329	16	3
Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
School classes	46	18	11
Special classes	37	15	1
Managers of associated classes ..	1,900	8	1
Balance at end of year	4,554	7	3
	£30,634	7	2

24th February, 1905.

WM. B. HOWELL, Chairman.
A. BELL, Secretary.

OTAGO.

SIR,— Education Office, Dunedin, 31st March, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of section 166 of "The Education Act, 1904," the Education Board of the District of Otago has the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1904.

BOARD.—At the beginning of the year the Board was composed of the following members: Hon. Thomas Fergus, Messrs. James Sim, Alexander Marshall, B.A., Robert Peattie, M.A., Thomas Mackenzie, M.H.R., James Mitchell, Donald Borrie, William Nicolson, and William Snow. Messrs. Marshall, Peattie, and Sim were the members who retired.

Messrs. Sim and Marshall were re-elected, and Mr. Andrew McKerrow replaced Mr. Peattie. Mr. Donald Borrie was elected Chairman. The Hon. Thomas Fergus and Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, M.H.R., were appointed members of the Board of Governors of the Otago Boys' and Girls' High Schools, and Mr. Donald Borrie was reappointed the Board's representative on the Waitaki High Schools Board. Mr. Donald Borrie continues to represent the Board as one of the Education Reserves Commissioners. The Board held twenty-six meetings during the year.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.—At the close of 1903 there were 220 schools in operation in the district. Four schools were opened and four closed. The number of schools in operation at the end of the year was 221; the Normal School, and the Model School in connection with it, being now reckoned as two schools.

TEACHERS.—The Board has again to report that it has been quite unable to obtain certificated teachers for many of the smaller schools. It has consequently been found necessary to employ persons who, though fairly well educated, are quite inexperienced in teaching. The Inspectors attribute some of the unsatisfactory results of last year's work to the large number of inexperienced and unclassified teachers in charge of schools. Some years ago the Board had not one unclassified teacher in its employ, and now it has forty, and the number threatens to increase. There is, among parents and Committees in the country districts, a widespread and stongly expressed dissatisfaction with the supply of teachers in their schools, and with the frequent removal of teachers after a short period of service, and this dissatisfaction has now spread to the city and suburban School Committees. The Board is frequently appealed to, but it can do no more than it has done to remedy the defect in the supply of teachers. The remedy lies with the Legislature and the Education Department, and the country must look to them to remove the injustice under which so many children now lie. Under a compulsory system of education there should not be a single public-school teacher without a certificate, the "hall-mark" that the article which the State compels parents to accept for their children is the standard required. It is evident that more than training facilities are necessary to induce the requisite number of young men to enter the service. During the last year the Dunedin Training College had only two male students. Among the much-needed inducements to enter the service are higher remuneration, provision for possibly failing powers, and a superannuation scheme that will bring appreciably nearer to the young aspiring teacher the few prizes of the service, as well as provide for retirement in his old age. The fact cannot be disguised that the question of remuneration is a strong deterrent to clever young people entering a profession that is admittedly the worst-paid of the public service. The demand for a superannuation scheme comes not only from the teachers but from almost every School Committee in the district, and the urgency of the demand has been indorsed by the Board on more than one occasion.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—There was an increase in the school attendance for the past year, except as regards the numbers at the close of the year. There was an increase of 239 in the number of pupils who attended at all during the year. There was an increase of eighteen in the attendance at the Dunedin schools, while the attendance at all the other schools showed an increase of 221. The figures relating to the average attendance show a total increase of 163 on the attendance of the previous year. The average attendance at the Dunedin schools has increased by forty-eight, and the increase at all the other schools in the district amounted to 115. The average attendance expressed as a percentage of weekly roll-number shows a decided improvement. The Dunedin and suburban and the Oamaru schools have risen to 90 per cent., the remaining schools have risen to 88 per cent., and the percentage for the whole district has risen from 86·8 per cent of last year to 88·6. In the sixty-three schools, constituting more than one-fourth of the whole, the percentage of average attendance was ninety or over. Head teachers and class-teachers are not without influence in securing regular attendance, and part of their reward lies in the improved working-conditions obtained.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Thirty-four scholarships (16 senior and 18 junior) were awarded at the examinations in December, 1904. There were in all 103 competitors, 20 for the senior and 79 for the junior scholarships. Free education at the various high schools within the education district for two years is conferred on all junior competitors who, though not gaining scholarships, yet obtain at least 60 per cent. of the attainable marks, and for this free education 26 of the junior competitors qualified. Four senior and 13 junior competitors were disqualified on account of failing to obtain in one or other of the subjects at least 20 per cent. of the marks allotted to it.

The amount expended on scholarships for the year was: Paid to scholarship-holders, £1,068 19s. 2d.; examination expenses, £45 9s. 2d.

TRUANCY.—From the following statement an estimate may be formed of the work undertaken during the year for the suppression of truancy: eight hundred and thirteen notices were posted to parents and guardians for infringements of "The Education Act, 1904," section 141, and twenty-three notices served. Sixty-four notices under section 144 were served on parents whose children were not attending any school. Two hundred and eighty-eight penalty summonses were issued under section 145. Under the 288 penalty summonses 263 convictions were obtained, fifteen cases were withdrawn owing to the production of exemption certificates, and ten cases were withdrawn. The total amount of fines inflicted for the year was £46 9s.

The above return shows that the irregular attenders have been diligently looked after by the Truant Officer, and his efforts have without doubt materially assisted in improving the school attendance. But with so wide an area to supervise it is manifest that a few cannot but escape. With the assistance of the teachers the Truant Officer can keep in touch with those whose names are on the school rolls, but there are many children whose names are not on these rolls, possibly a few whose names are to be found on no school roll, and these it is very difficult to lay hold of.

The following instructions have been issued by the Police Department: "The police will cautiously ascertain if on their beats, patrols, or sections there are any children over seven and under fourteen years of age not attending school, in contravention of the law; and, if so, they will make a note of the facts, taking the names of the parents or guardians, at the same time (where necessary) explaining to them the law relative to school attendance. Leaflets containing extracts from the Act can be obtained from the Secretary to the Education Board. In cases where the law is being so contravened, reports thereof are to be made, so that notices as provided by the Act may be issued." Were the police occasionally during school hours to visit the haunts of idle boys and act in accordance with these instructions, and then communicate with the Truant Officer, they together with him might secure education for a number of neglected children.

Inspection of Schools.—Although the table attached to the report of the Inspectors shows a decline in the number of pupils on the roll similar to that shown in the table of last year, the number of pupils present at the Inspectors' annual visit is only fifty-two less than the number present at the previous visit. The Inspectors consider that the latter number is more reliable for purposes of comparison than the former, and, making allowance for the number of pupils who left the Seventh Standard to occupy free places in the high schools, and for the number of pupils belonging to a school which, at the time of the annual visit was closed on account of sickness, they look upon the condition of attendance as more hopeful than it has been for years back. They do this the more that there is a marked increase in the number of pupils in the lower classes.

In presenting their report on the efficiency of the schools during 1903, the Inspectors noted that the condition was not so satisfactory as that of 1902, and they attributed the falling-off to the severity of the weather and the prevalence of sickness, but also to the number of inexperienced and unclassified teachers whom the Board, in the absence of qualified teachers, had been compelled to appoint. So far as weather and general health are concerned the work of 1904 was done under normal conditions, as is clearly shown by the greater regularity of attendance, 88·6 per cent. of roll-number against 86·8 per cent. in 1903. The improved attendance should have helped towards greater efficiency, but the above table is almost identical with that of 1903. The Inspectors report that the majority of schools have improved as they should have done under the more favourable working-conditions, but too large a minority having remained stationary, or having retrograded, the average efficiency has not been effected.

In estimating the efficiency of a school the Inspectors take into account every subject as presented to them, and they state that in the future more and more importance will be attached to success or failure in the higher classes. The schools are grouped according to efficiency as follows: Good to very good, 42 per cent.; satisfactory, 42 per cent.; fair, 13 per cent.; weak to very weak, 3 per cent. The Inspectors remark also that many of the "good" approach "very good," and many of the "satisfactory" approach "good." In eighty-seven schools Seventh Standard classes had been taught, but from thirteen of these on the day of the annual visit all the pupils were absent.

Seventh Standard.—This standard might well receive greater consideration from the Department. The Board many years ago realised the possibilities that lay in it, and drew up a syllabus of work for its teachers' guidance. Now the Department has done so, but the extra work entailed thereby on teachers, especially the teachers of outlying schools, has received no fitting acknowledgment. Whenever a school beyond a certain distance from a high school or a district high school is efficiently taught, and has an efficiently taught Seventh Standard, extra remuneration should be provided for the teacher. These classes have in the past successfully prepared pupils for matriculation, and the Board has in its schools teachers who owe to Seventh Standard teachers' instruction and guidance their own teachers' certificates, and who, without the opportunity the class afforded, would have been lost to the service. The Department not only withholds encouragement from this class, but provides an absolute discouragement in the training-college regulations recently issued.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—The number of schools in which handwork classes earning Government capitation were held is fifty-four, which is about 25 per cent. of the schools. Handwork was, however, taken up in most of the schools with a staff of two or more teachers, and in some with only one teacher, but, feeling unable to comply with the time condition of the regulations, a large number of teachers took up this class of work, but did not give to it the time necessary to qualify for capitation. When the scheme of instruction in the manual and technical subjects was initiated some four years ago, the teachrs of this district evinced no great readiness to introduce the new subjects into their schools, the reason assigned being that, in their judgment, a considerable curtailment of the prescription of work in some of the other subjects was necessary before the study of the various branches of handwork could be entered upon by the pupils with advantage to the pupils and the general work of the schools; and many teachers contend that they are in no better case under the new syllabus. The Department makes no grant for apparatus or material for classes that do not conform to its regulations as regards duration of instruction, programme of work, &c., and the Board has no fund for the purpose, so that, in schools where unrecognised handwork classes are conducted, the cost of the equipment and maintenance must be provided from local sources, that is by the School Committee or the teachers concerned. Apart from the elementary handwork of the infant departments, the subjects that seem to be most suitable and beneficial for the pupils of the schools of this district, and which, where instituted, have so far been very successfully carried on, are cottage-gardening and woodwork for boys and cookery for girls. Owing however, to the necessity for special rooms, fittings, and apparatus for woodwork and cookery, these two classes are about the most costly to equip, and the Department seems disinclined to sanction the starting of instruction in these subjects in any but the larger centres. Cottage-gardening—in the Board's opinion a subject eminently suitable for the pupils of country schools—has been authorised by the Department in connection with twenty-one schools. Applications have been forwarded to the Department for recognition of these classes in fourteen additional schools, but the Department's sanction to these has so far been withheld. Recently the Board had its attention drawn to the fact that, according to newspaper reports, the Minister of Education had expressed his intention to withdraw the grants for this subject, but the Board hopes that in this he has been misrepresented. In twenty-six of the schools that have an average attendance below forty-one instruction in needlework has been given. Special classes for instruction of teachers in woodwork and cookery were held during the year. Thirty-two of the Board's female teachers sat for the London City and Guilds Examination in Plain Cookery, twenty-two obtaining first-class and ten second-class certificates. Eighteen of the Board's male teachers presented themselves for the London City and Guilds Examination in Woodwork (first year) and sixteen of them were successful in passing. A large number of country teachers have availed themselves of the Saturday forenoon classes in the various branches of drawing held at the Dunedin School of Act.

DUNEDIN TRAINING COLLEGE.—During the year, the Training College was reorganized in accordance with the Department's memorandum regarding training-colleges and with the recommendations of the parliamentary Education Committee. The Board, aided by a Committee of Advice, is to have the control and management of the Training College in its district. Regulations for the government of the College were drafted, and on the 24th October these were sent to the Department, which acknowledged receipt of them, but did not, within the year now under review, express either approval or disapproval of them.

In its last report the Board described the present Normal School building as unsuitable for the purposes of a training-college, and expressed the hope that immediate provision might be made for the erection of a suitable building in Stuart Street. The appointments and equipment of a training-college should in every respect be of the best; those of the Normal School are in many respects of the worst, and the building has ever been viewed as merely affording tentative provision for training purposes. The Board would again urge the necessity for providing an up-to-date building as soon as possible.

PHYSICAL DRILL.—Instruction in this subject has been given in a satisfactory manner in all the schools in the district. Saturday classes for the instruction of the pupil-teachers in physical exercises and drill have been carried on as in previous years, and have been attended by nearly all the pupil-teachers in the district. The pupil-teachers have also received lessons in swimming.

A teachers' drill class has been held at Oamaru; thirteen lessons were given and twenty-three teachers attended, the average attendance being seventeen.

FINANCE.—The sum expended in teachers' salaries, including house and lodging allowances, was £61,521 16s. 8d.; the amount paid to School Committees for incidental expenses was £5,763 2s. 2d.; the amount expended in the erection, enlargement, and improvement of school buildings and the purchase of sites was £8,575 9s. 9d.

The receipts for school buildings include ordinary building grant, £11,918; special grant, £315; house allowances to teachers, £247 10s.; local contributions, £129 17s. 8d.; deposits on contracts, £66 10s.; special grants for Technical School buildings, and furniture, fittings, &c., for same, £722 2s. 7d.; total, £13,399 0s. 3d (including £7,523, Government grant for year 1903–4). The main items of expenditure on buildings were—general maintenance (repairs, alterations, and small additions), £5,916 18s.; rebuilding, £848 1s. 10d.; new buildings, £1,090 9s. 11d.; house allowances, £245; for manual and technical purposes, £885 16s. At the end of the year the Buildings Account was overdrawn £3,604 9s. 8d.; but against this there was the unpaid portion of the Government grant for general maintenance for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1905, amounting to £4,395, and special grants amounting to £1,450. The Board anticipates that by the end of the financial year the amount available for buildings will be more than expended.

The total amount to credit of all accounts at the close of the year was £1,642 4s. 8d.

By order of the Board,

P. G. PRYDE, Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Grants from Government for—				Balance at beginning of year	2,534	10	3
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	51,070	14	10	Staff salaries and clerical assistance	3,015	0	0
Reserves revenue for primary education	8,097	6	5	Office contingencies	1,218	3	5
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	10,016	19	3	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers	59,678	10	4
Capitation for relieving teachers	434	2	0	Relieving teachers' salaries	315	1	7
Training-colleges	1,195	8	4	Training-colleges	1,333	4	6
Conveyance of school-children	132	5	0	Drill instruction	25	0	0
Drill-instruction	25	0	0	Conveyance of school-children	135	2	6
Grant for Pomahaka School	40	0	0	Incidental expenses of schools	5,763	2	2
Special grant to School Committees	648	18	0	Gymnastic instruction	136	5	0
Rent of offices, £48 15s.; School Committee account closed, £5 18s. 7d.; truancy fines, £30 4s. 6d.	84	18	1	Truant Officer's salary and expenses	182	2	1
Grants from Government for—				Scholarships and expenses of examination	1,114	8	4
Scholarships	1,179	18	5	Salaries of staffs of district high schools	1,598	6	4
District high schools	1,579	5	0	National Scholarships	121	10	9
National Scholarships	96	10	9	Manual and technical instruction—			
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—				School classes	844	12	10
Capitation (general and scholarship)	2,382	16	1	Special classes	1,082	18	8
Material for class-work	98	13	11	Managers of associated classes	664	3	0
Instruction of teachers	200	0	0	General maintenance of school buildings—			
Subsidies on contributions and bequests	167	11	6	Repairs, repainting, &c.	3,987	6	7
Fees, £258 5s. 6d.; voluntary contributions, £30 3s. 9d.	288	9	3	Rebuilding	848	1	10
Grants from Government for—				Alterations and small additions	1,929	11	5
Maintenance of buildings, rebuilding, &c.	11,918	0	0	House allowances	245	0	0
House allowances	247	10	0	New schools, additions, &c.	1,090	9	11
New schools, additions, sites, &c.	315	0	0	Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
Technical-school buildings, furniture, &c.	722	2	7	School classes	242	15	8
Local contributions	129	17	8	Special classes	200	14	5
Other receipts—				Managers of associated classes	442	5	11
Books sold	1	4	6	Purchase of sites	720	0	0
Examination fees	4	15	0	Interest	86	7	3
Rents of school-sites	68	10	4	Bank account fees	1	10	0
				Balance at end of year	1,589	12	2
	£91,145	16	11		£91,145	16	11

1st March, 1905.

DONALD BORRIE, Chairman.
P. G. PRYDE, Secretary.

SOUTHLAND.

SIR,—

Education Office, Invercargill, 18th March, 1905.

In compliance with the provisions of clause 166 of "The Education Act, 1904," the Board of the Education District of Southland has the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year ended the 31st December, 1904.

THE BOARD.—For the third year in succession the *personnel* of the Board has undergone no alteration. Out of four candidates nominated for the three vacant positions, Messrs. D. Gilchrist, T. MacGibbon, and W. B. Scandrett were re-elected. Messrs. W. Macalister and J. C. Thomson were for the third time duly elected to represent the Board's interests on the Board of Governors for the Southland High Schools. Mr. MacGibbon continued to act as a member of the Board of the School Commissioners. During the year twelve ordinary and two special meetings of the Board were held. At the September meeting, Mr. John Cowie was elected Chairman.

SCHOOLS.—For several years past the number of schools (if we except the establishment of "household" schools) has increased but slightly. This is probably accounted for by the fact that while new settlement in the district has by no means ceased, the more remote parts in which schools had previously been established are being more thickly populated, resulting in an increase of the aggregate attendance at the schools in existence, rather than in a demand for more schools.

The number of schools in operation at the close of 1903 was 155. Six were opened during the year, and one was closed. There were thus 160 schools on our register on the 31st December last.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—To discuss the question of attendance at any length would, in a large measure, be but to reiterate the statements and opinions expressed in the reports of past years. Generally speaking, however, the Board has to express gratification at the fact that the very creditable record of the past few years has been well maintained, and believes that the persistent and impartial administration of the School Attendance Act has had a beneficial effect on the average attendance of recent years. It cannot, however, be too strongly impressed on the general public that the State requires of all its citizens that at least they shall possess a sound education up to the requirements of the Fifth Standard; and the Education Boards generally are alive to the fact that a beneficient law exists not to harass those who are anxious for the educational welfare of their offspring, but to compel the careless and indifferent to do their duty in this matter.

The average attendance for the year was 8,319, and the mean average weekly roll was 9,605. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 8,200 and 9,642 respectively. From these figures it will be seen that though the schools (ordinary and household) increased by five during the year, the roll-number decreased by thirty-seven pupils. The average attendance, however, under the same conditions, increased by 119—a most satisfactory feature. The percentage of average attendance to weekly roll-number is now 86·6. This, as well as the actual average for the year (8,319), constitutes a record for this educational district.

TEACHERS.—At the close of the year 1904 there were in the service of the Board 275 primary teachers and four special assistants employed in the district high schools. The proportion of sexes was 157 females and 122 males. The Board offers every inducement in its power to eligible young men to enter the service, and yet the proportion of males to females continues to decrease. This decrease has been continuous for some years past. On the whole satisfactory service is being rendered by the Board's teaching staff. For a large proportion of the less important positions the services of certficated teachers are not available, and these have to be filled by the appointment of young people, many of whom have had but limited experience, and some no experience at all. In the establishment of fully equipped training-colleges in each of the four chief centres of the colony, and subsidiary institutions in the less important educational districts, the Board hopes to see a solution of this problem. Of course, managers of the smaller schools cannot hope to secure the benefit of highly trained or experienced teachers, yet some knowledge of the art of teaching and a fairly liberal education might reasonably be expected from those who aspire to success in the profession.

There are now in the Board's employ no less than sixty-four adult teachers (including sole teachers, mistresses, and assistants) who were uncertificated at the end of the year. Several of these have, since that date, passed the "E" or "D" teachers' examination, and are now entitled to classification; others have obtained "partial passes." In all seventeen teachers in this district secured promotion.

The Board notes with lively satisfaction the passing of "The Education Act Amendment Act, 1904," under which a partially new scale of teachers' salaries has been introduced. This new scale is a manifest improvement in certain directions to that in operation since the passing of "The Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act, 1901," but this Board is of opinion that the disparity still existing in the salaries of the first assistant teachers in grades 9 and 10 should be further modified.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.—This branch of the service, though not now such an important factor in our education system as formerly, still continues to supply in some degree the demand for trained teachers. It is true that the pupil-teacher system is faulty as a means of providing an adequate supply of trained teachers; yet now, as in the past, it is difficult to see how the exigencies of the less important districts could be met in the absence of a sufficient number of training institutions, the output of which would supply the demand. In the revision of teachers' salaries made by the passing of "The Education Act Amendment Act, 1904," no provision was made for increasing the salaries of male pupil-teachers. The salaries at present paid are altogether inadequate as an inducement for promising lads to engage in this work, the result being that as a rule the best material is denied to this branch of the public service.

The customary examination of pupil-teachers in this district was held in June last, when thirty-one candidates presented themselves, of whom twenty-six passed to a higher class and five failed to gain promotion. The work presented by the candidates was reported by the Inspectors as "on the whole, better than that to which we have been accustomed in recent years." Several who presented themselves obtained special mention for the excellence of their papers. In the opinion of the Board's Inspectors "the sooner the pupil-teacher is eliminated from the educational machinery of the colony the better it will be for the cause of education."

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The scholarship regulations are still in process of revision. At the examination held in December last scholarships were—so far as the monetary value and the number to be awarded were concerned—allocated on the basis of the proposed new regulations, the Education Department agreeing to the Board's suggestions that this course should be adopted. The result of this change, succinctly put, amounts to a reduction of the value of resident scholarships from £15 to £5, and of non-resident scholarships from £35 to £30, free places at the high schools being claimed for all successful competitors; the net result is that the winners of the former (resident) will be in exactly the same position as under the old regulations, and the latter (non-resident) will profit to the extent of £5 per annum. Under this system of allotment the Board has been able this year to award eleven junior and three extension (senior) scholarships—a greater number than has hitherto been apportioned amongst the schools of this education district.

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The examination for National Scholarships was conducted under the supervision of the Board's Inspectors and Secretary, two scholarships being awarded to the district.

It is worthy of note that the successful candidates for National Scholarships also occupied very creditable places—the third and ninth—on the Board's list of scholarship-winners. Of course, in accepting the National Scholarships they relinquished the Board's scholarships, which were of lesser value.

It might be here mentioned that, for all practical purposes, the one examination might have answered in making the awards for both classes of scholarships—National and Board's—and there seems no adequate reason why the amount allocated for National Scholarships should not, under proper restrictions, be handed over to Boards for distribution, and so save the expensive anomaly of holding two examinations when one would suffice.

The Board notes with disfavour the fact that, under the restrictions contained in the regulations, these scholarships can only be regarded as "class" scholarships—not as a reward to the ablest and most efficient of the pupils attending the schools of the district as a whole. Why, for example, should the child of parents whose income is over £250 per annum be disqualified from competing, when the child of a parent with an income of £249 is eligible? Why also should the successful competitors be restricted to certain classes of schools gauged by the average attendance; or why should not more than one scholarship be awarded to the pupils of any one school? There seems no adequate reason why "National" scholarships should not be truly national, and be open for competition amongst all classes of the community and awarded simply according to merit, an age-limit being the only restriction.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—The district high schools at Gore, Riverton, and Winton have continued in operation during the year. Financially, the secondary departments of these schools at Gore and Riverton have been quite successful, while the revenue at Winton has not yet met the expenditure, the deficiency for the year amounting to £26 15s. 2d.

Bonuses to the teachers at Riverton for the year 1903, amounting to £25, were paid, and the surplus arising from the working of the secondary department at Gore was carried forward.

SEWING, TEACHING OF.—For schools in charge of a male teacher whose average attendance is under forty-one, the services of sewing-mistresses have, as far as possible, been secured. Instruction in this important subject is now available for practically every girl in the district. Apart from the regular staff, there were employed during the year forty-five sewing-teachers, the capitation earned in respect of this subject being £239 12s. 3d., which sum, since the close of the year, has been paid over to the respective teachers.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—It will be seen from the report of the Director of Technical Instruction that substantial progress has been made during the year in his department. For various reasons, but chiefly owing to the delay experienced in securing a suitable site on which the principal section of the new Technical School could be placed, the erection of the building for which a grant has been set apart has not yet been begun. Tenders for the work will be invited without further delay.

The financial results of the year's operations, when the statement of assets and liabilities is taken into account, will be found quite satisfactory. In the director's balance-sheet the actual state of the accounts cannot be definitely set forth owing to the fact that most of the expenditure has been incurred, while payment of the greater portion of the Board's claims for capitation, &c., could not be made till after the close of the year, when the returns on which the claims are based were forwarded and approved.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—In terms of section 137, subsection (3), of "The Education Act, 1904," the Board has to report that the services of the physical instructor have been continued during the year just ended. As in the previous year he has been regularly employed in this work on the same lines as formerly, devoting a portion of his time to the more important schools in and around Invercargill, and the remainder to the periodical visitation of schools in the country districts. From a perusal of the examination reports of the Inspectors presented to the Board from time to time, it will be inferred that the subject of physical instruction has received adequate attention in almost every school in the district throughout the year.

INSTRUCTION OF TEACHERS.—The Board has to report that the annual vote for the instruction of teachers in the various forms of hand-and-eye work has been profitably spent. Classes were carried on with a considerable measure of success during the months of winter and spring, the practical outcome of which should be manifested in increased efficiency in the teaching of these subjects in the schools of the district.

A course of lessons in physiography was delivered by Messrs. F. W. Hilgendorf, M.A., B.Sc., Science Master in the Southland High Schools, and H. O. Stuckey, M.A., B.Sc., the latter succeeding the former on his leaving the district. The course was held on Saturdays and was attended by about a hundred and twenty teachers with commendable regularity, and much interest was evoked in the study of the subjects treated.

Financially, it may be noted that the special vote of £150 promised by the Department for this work was more than absorbed, and the current year's vote slightly anticipated.

BUILDINGS.—The total receipts for the year for building purposes were £7,801, made up as follows: Balance of ordinary building vote for 1903, £3,569; special grants for the erection of schools and additions to schools, £1,885 12s. 10d.; first instalment of building vote for 1904, £2,153; proceeds sale of sites, £109 5s.; donations to Building Account, £84 18s. 8d. The expenditure totalled £5,117 2s. 7d., showing a surplus of £2,684 13s. 11d.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure on general maintenance of school buildings, erection of outhouses, fencing, &c. (amounting this year to £2,830 8s. 7d.), there has been expended in the erection of new school buildings, additions, furniture, and sites a sum of £2,286 14s.

For most of the new schools and additions to schools the special vote received from the Department nearly or altogether covered the actual cost, but for some the vote promised came far short of meeting the expenditure. The Department has, however, promised further consideration of the Board's claim in respect of the addition to the Gore District High School. The small building at Holmesdale was erected at the sole cost of the Board, the application for a special grant being held over till a permanent structure is erected.

The vexatious restrictions recently imposed by the Department in the purposes to which the ordinary building grant may be applied will, if carried into effect, seriously impair the Board's efficiency of administration in this particular direction. If, as has been publicly alleged, some Boards have misapplied the grants received for building purposes, surely that is no adequate reason for hampering the usefulness of others that have not been guilty of such maladministration. It is well that the Board's constituents should note that while such restrictions as have been referred to are enforced, the Board has no power to authorise out of the ordinary building funds the erection of any but the smallest additions to school buildings, and then only if the aggregate expenditure does not exceed 7 per cent. (roughly, about £300) of the annual grant for school buildings, and this no matter how urgent the Board or School Committee may consider the work to be. In other words, all additions, with the exception stated, must be made out of special grants specially approved by the Department.

While the Board heartily recognises the liberality of the Government in the provision it has made in many cases for the erection of school buildings in outlying districts, and for additions to schools in districts where, by reason of an increase in the population, the necessity for extended accommodation has arisen, yet it cannot avoid reference to at least two glaring instances where the making of a grant has been delayed far beyond reasonabls limits. Repeated representations extending over a period of two years as to the urgent necessity for the erection of a school building at Waicola have been made, as also in the case of Lumsden where the school is uncomfortably overcrowded, and in respect of which district an addition to the building was applied for eight months ago. In these two instances the Board respectfully submits that the delay which has occurred in dealing finally and definitely with its applications acts prejudicially to the interests of education in these districts.

FINANCIAL.—The Board's annual statement of receipts and expenditure has been submitted to and certified by the Auditor-General, and a copy thereof transmitted to your Department.

In connection with this statement it seems that the form of balance-sheet (Return No. 3) supplied by your Department is not acceptable to the Auditor-General; neither is the supplementary form (Return No. 4), which contains a "Statement of Balances of Special Accounts" for the year, sufficient for the purposes of audit. The Board's Treasurer has therefore this year, as last, had to prepare special forms of balance-sheet for the Auditor. If, for the convenience of each of the Departments in question, it is necessary to have special forms of balance-sheet, the Board suggests that the proper forms should be mutually agreed on by the respective Departments, printed and supplied to Boards, along with the other departmental forms of annual returns. Last year, when some little friction occurred in connection with this matter, the Board made such a suggestion.

Returning to a consideration of this year's balance-sheet, the Board has to report favourably with respect to its financial operations. The aggregate income for the year, exclusive of the balance to credit carried forward, amounted to £46,834 13s. 4d., and the actual expenditure to £44,700 3s. 5d., the net surplus being thus £2,134 9s. 11d. The actual balance to credit of the Board's accounts at the close of the year is £4,002 6s. 8d., apportioned as follows: To general Account, £655 12s. 3d.; to Building Account, £3,346 14s. 5d. The Board's finance has been carefully safeguarded, and, as has been the case ever since its constitution, it stands at the close of another year with a credit balance sufficient at least to meet all possible liabilities.

By order of the Board.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

JOHN COWIE, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	1,867	16	9	Staff salaries and clerical assistance ..	1,434	0	1
Grants from Government for—				Office contingencies	735	0	10
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers, net ..	26,816	5	5	Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries, and allowances to pupil-teachers.. ..	30,851	11	4
Reserves revenue for primary education..	3,732	16	0	Drill-instruction	47	5	0
Capitation at 11s. 3d., and grant of £250	4,888	13	0	Incidental expenses of schools	2,264	5	9
Capitation at 6d. on average attendance for relieving-teachers	206	3	3	Truant Officer, salary and expenses ..	195	12	4
Drill instruction	58	15	0	Gymnastic Instructor, salary and expenses	119	12	9
Capitation at 9d. for School Committees	309	3	9	School Committees—special grant at 9d. ..	309	3	9
Rents of school sites, £70 9s. 10d.; interest on fixed deposits, £81 10s.; household-school subsidies, £58 18s. 5d.; other refunds, £7 2s. 8d.	218	0	11	Scholarships and expenses of examination	699	4	2
				Salaries of staffs of district high schools	484	14	3
				Manual and technical instruction—			
				School classes	589	19	7
				Special classes	646	5	1
Grants from Government for—				Office salaries	100	0	0
Scholarships, National	83	12	5	General maintenance of school buildings ..	2,830	8	7
" ordinary	618	17	11	House allowances	217	0	5
District high schools	585	0	0	New school buildings, additions, &c. ..	2,286	14	0
Grants from Government for manual and technical instruction—				Buildings, class-rooms, furniture, &c., for manual and technical purposes—			
Capitation (general and scholarship) ..	844	11	8	School classes	204	11	0
Material for class-work	47	1	3	Special classes	138	6	10
Subsidies on contributions and bequests..	32	5	0	Technical-school site	488	6	10
Fees	131	18	6	Rent of gymnasium, £50; interest, £6 7s. 6d; science lectures, £1 13s. 4d. ..	58	0	10
Voluntary contributions	66	13	4	Balance at end of year	4,002	6	8
Grants from Government for—							
Maintenance of buildings; rebuilding, &c.	5,910	0	0				
House allowances	212	0	4				
New school buildings, additions, &c. ..	1,697	12	10				
Technical-school buildings, furniture, &c.	174	12	4				
Proceeds of sale of sites	109	5	0				
Donations to Building Account	84	18	8				
Rent, &c., Technical School-site ..	6	6	9				
	£48,702	10	1		£48,702	10	1

JOHN COWIE, Chairman.
JOHN NEILL, Secretary.

24th February, 1905.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.

AUCKLAND.

Sir,— Office of the School Commissioners, Auckland, 7th July, 1905.

I have the honour to forward the accounts of the School Commissioners for the year 1904. With regard to the exception taken by the Auditor-General to a payment for rates, a refund of part of the amount has been obtained, and steps will be taken to recover the balance.

The income from reserves continues to be satisfactory, and tenants have paid up their rents fairly well.

The amounts paid over for primary and secondary education were £3,800 and £915 11s. 3d. respectively. During the year £1,209 10s. of the Endowments Fund was invested in freehold city property.

The reserves let comprised thirty-seven small village lots, and twenty-one country sections, including seven relet after expiry of first leases. The net additional annual rental secured was £386 17s. 9d.

Country lands set apart of late years are readily taken up when made available, but many applicants are disappointed at the delay which takes place in vesting lands in the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington. R. Udy, Chairman.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

I. General Account.

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at 31st December, 1903	...	...	288 1 4
Rents collected—			
Arrears of 1903	923 15 3	...	4,001 12 4
Due in 1904	3,077 17 1		
Arrears of 1903, &c.	...	179 4 6	568 9 10
Due in 1904...	...	389 5 4	
Gisborne High School rents—			
Arrears of 1903	...	153 10 0	378 1 3
Due in 1904...	...	224 11 3	
Interest Account	24 2 0	14 5 4	38 7 4
Miscellaneous	8 4 0	...	8 4 0
Lease deposits...	53 13 0	17 17 0	71 10 0
Total receipts	...	...	5,354 6 1
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Office salary	105 0 0	35 0 0	140 0 0
Office expenses	42 12 4	14 3 9	56 16 1
Commissioners' travelling-expenses attending meetings	9 7 6	3 2 6	12 10 0
Legal expenses	20 18 0	7 15 6	28 13 6
Crown-grant fees	22 0 11	5 11 5	27 12 4
Expenses of leasing	70 9 9	40 8 11	110 18 8
Expenditure on reserves	20 11 5	8 6 6	28 17 11
Paid Education Boards—			
Auckland	3,562 10 0	...	3,800 0 0
Hawke's Bay	237 10 0	...	
Paid secondary schools—			
Auckland Grammar School	...	424 15 4	915 11 3
Thames High School	...	75 8 10	
Whangarei High School	...	49 15 10	
Gisborne High School	...	365 11 3	
Lease deposit paid out	69 1 0	15 15 0	84 16 0
Bank balance 31st December, 1904 (less cheques outstanding)	...	...	148 10 4
Total expenditure	...	...	5,354 6 1

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1905—*continued*.

II. ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

—	Primary.			Secondary.			Total.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1903	734	4	0	476	1	0	1,210	5	0
Sale of timber...	7	5	10	12	14	2	20	0	0
Insurance paid...	50	0	0	...			50	0	0
Land taken for railway	20	0	0	...			20	0	0
Total receipts	811	9	10	488	15	2	1,300	5	0
Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Endowments purchased...	806	6	8	403	3	4	1,209	10	0
Balance, 31st December, 1904	5	3	2	85	11	10	90	15	0
Total expenditure	811	9	10	488	15	2	1,300	5	0

Examined and found correct, except that the payment by the Commissioners of £13 8s. 2d. for rates is not in accordance with the Rating Act, land which is vested in the Commissioners, and of which there is not an occupier as defined by that Act, not being rateable property thereunder.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

III. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank balance (General Account)	...			...			148	10	4
„ (Endowments Account)	5	3	2	85	11	10	90	15	0
Rents, 1902, unpaid	6	7	6	0	5	0	6	12	6
„ 1903, „	22	13	9	6	10	0	29	3	9
„ 1904, „	779	8	6	272	14	10	1,052	3	4
Total assets	...			...			1,327	4	11
Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lease deposits held	11	3	0	3	3	0	14	6	0
Total liabilities	11	3	0	3	3	0	14	6	0

H. N. GARLAND, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

TARANAKI.

SIR,— School Commissioners' Office, New Plymouth, 4th May, 1905.

I have the honour to hand you herewith a copy of the Board's annual statement of accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended the 31st December, 1904, the same having been duly certified by the Controller and Auditor-General.

No leasing has taken place during the period, the only land available being recently vested areas of bush country, remote from roads and settlement, and which it has not been expedient to place on the market. Probably all the reserves now unlet will be offered in the coming spring.

The only change which has taken place in the membership of the Board is the replacement of our esteemed late colleague, Mr. James Mackenzie (Commissioner of Crown Lands), by his successor in office, Mr. F. Simpson, the other Commissioners being Messrs. Faull and Wade representing the Taranaki Education Board, and Mr. E. G. Allsworth and myself appointed by the Crown.

I have, &c.,

R. COCK, Chairman.

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on the 1st January, 1904	...	...	534 3 1
Rents from reserves	2,788 2 0	433 1 0	3,221 3 0
Transfer fees	11 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0
Interest on fixed deposit	...	...	6 7 0
Costs refunded	...	...	2 0 0
Total receipts	...	...	3,775 13 1
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Office salaries	93 15 0	31 5 0	125 0 0
Printing, advertising, stationery, stamps, &c.	21 19 2	7 9 5	29 8 7
Preparation of return of reserves for Parliament	7 10 0	2 10 0	10 0 0
Fire premiums, £2 19s. 1d.; guarantee premium, £10	9 19 1	3 0 0	12 19 1
Inspection of reserves	78 3 1	25 9 5	103 12 6
Labour on reserves	46 5 8	...	46 5 8
Travelling-expenses of Commissioners	19 7 6	4 0 0	23 7 6
Commission on rents, £4 13s. 6d.; commission on lettings, £2 13s.	7 6 6	...	7 6 6
Arbitrations and valuations	20 15 0	...	20 15 0
Cost of title to section in New Plymouth	10 0 7	...	10 0 7
Registration and other Court fees	6 5 3	2 1 9	8 7 0
Costs surrender of lease (refunded)	2 0 0	...	2 0 0
Board's law-costs for year 1904	20 17 5	6 19 1	27 16 6
Bank charges	1 4 0	0 7 6	1 11 6
Distribution of revenue—			
Taranaki Education Board	1,938 4 8	...	...
Wanganui Education Board	861 15 4	...	...
New Plymouth High School Board	...	188 5 8	...
Wanganui High School Board	...	36 14 4	...
			3,025 0 0
	3,145 8 3	308 2 2	
			3,453 10 5
Net balance, 31st December, 1904	...	...	322 2 8
Total expenditure	...	...	3,775 13 1

STATEMENT OF BALANCES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Primary Education Account	348 0 11	Bank of New Zealand, Current Account	79 9 8
Secondary Education Account	Dr. 396 17 8	Bank of New Zealand, fixed deposit	203 10 10
Land Fund	357 11 6	Cash in hand 31st December	39 2 2
Trust Account	13 7 11		
Credit balances	719 0 4		
Debit balance	396 17 8		
Net balance	£322 2 8	Net balance	£322 2 8

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank balance	79 9 8	
Cash in hand	39 2 2	
Fixed deposit	203 10 10	
Rents in arrear	685 18 4	
Rents prepaid	...	5 16 1
Trust account	...	13 7 11
Total	£1,008 1 0	£19 4 0

R. COCK, Chairman.
New Plymouth, 31st March, 1905. F. P. CORKILL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Office of School Commissioners, Wellington, 14th February, 1905.

I have the honour to forward the report and statement of receipts and expenditure of the School Commissioners for the Provincial District of Wellington for the year ended the 31st December last.

The following are the members of the Board of Commissioners: Mr. J. R. Blair (Chairman), Mr. A. W. Hogg, M.H.R., Mr. F. Y. Lethbridge, M.H.R., Mr. F. Pirani, and Mr. John Strauchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

During the year seventeen reserves, comprising an area of 8,977 acres 1 rood 21 perches, were vested in the Commissioners, making a total area of reserves now registered in the name of the Commissioners of 100,222 acres 1 rood 14 perches, of which 5,502 acres 1 rood (consisting mainly of rough and inferior country) are at present unlet.

The sales of leases for the year resulted in twenty tenants taking up an area of 6,855 acres 2 roods 14 perches at an annual rent of £449 13s. 9d., which brings the total number of lessees now on the books up to 465, holding an area of 94,720 acres and 14 perches, and paying therefor an annual rental of £6,058 4s. 8d.

The Commissioners still labour under the disability of being unable to subdivide valuable endowments, the leases of which are falling in from time to time, and some of which are eminently suitable for cutting up into smaller lots, and would yield a greatly increased revenue if so dealt with. This is owing to the provisions of section 21 of "The Education Reserves Act, 1877," barring the Commissioners from expending any portion of the funds administered by them on the construction of the subdivisional roads required by "The Public Works Acts Amendment Act, 1900"; and the Commissioners wish again to state that in their opinion it is very desirable, in the interests of the educational bodies for whom they act as trustees, that they should be given power to undertake such expenditure in cases where they consider it necessary.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

J. R. BLAIR, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December 1904.

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on the 1st January, 1904	340 17 4	228 15 11	569 13 3
Rent paid on account of previous years ...	83 2 8	0 2 2	83 4 10
Rent paid on account of year 1904	4,584 19 0	774 4 9	5,359 3 9
Rent paid on account of year 1905	333 7 10	0 0 1	333 7 11
Preparation and registration of leases	50 0 0	...	50 0 0
Legal expenses	0 3 0	...	0 3 0
Interest and sinking fund on improvements ...	76 7 7	...	76 7 7
Total receipts	5,468 17 5	1,003 2 11	6,472 0 4
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Payments to educational bodies—			
Wellington Education Board	2,953 8 5	...	4,550 0 0
Wanganui Education Board	1,596 11 7		
Wellington College	...	334 4 3	900 0 0
Wellington Girls' High School	...	208 2 4	
Wanganui Girls' High School	...	166 9 10	
Palmerston North High School	...	191 3 7	
Salaries of officers	253 10 0	46 10 0	300 0 0
Printing, stationery, and office expenses ...	96 12 3	17 14 4	114 6 7
Commissioners' travelling-expenses	8 2 4	...	8 2 4
Commission on sales of leases	15 11 2	...	15 11 2
Advertising	44 15 0	...	44 15 0
Preparation and registration of leases	60 0 0	...	60 0 0
Crown-grant fees	17 16 2	...	17 16 2
Travelling-expenses of Secretary	11 2 1	...	11 2 1
Arbitration	20 6 11	...	20 6 11
Law	20 5 6	...	20 5 6
Survey	0 10 0	...	0 10 0
Bank balance ... ... £407 0 2 Cash in hand 2 4 5	370 6 0	38 18 7	409 4 7
Total expenditure	5,468 17 5	1,003 2 11	6,472 0 4

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904—*continued*.

Assets.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on the 31st December, 1904	370 6 0	38 18 7	409 4 7
Arrears of rents	88 10 6	0 0 9	88 11 3
Total assets	458 16 6	38 19 4	497 15 10

Liabilities.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land Purchase Account	97 13 3	...	97 13 3

14th February, 1905. J. H. W. WARDROP, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

HAWKE'S BAY.

SIR,— Office of the School Commissioners, Napier, 18th March, 1905.

I have the honour to forward herewith statement of the Commissioners' accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1904, duly audited, and to report as follows :—

An auction sale of leases was held during the year, when thirteen town sections and seven rural sections were offered. The whole of the sections were sold, the town and rural sections realising an aggregate annual rental of £72 10s. and £167 16s. respectively. For one of the rural sections (which had previously been held under lease) a rental of £102 was obtained, as against the old rental of £31 7s. 3d. All the town sections had previously been leased at slightly higher rentals.

A further sum of £109 18s. has been expended in rabbiting during the year.

The sum of £1,271 was obtained for timber on six of the rural sections sold.

I have, &c.,

ERIC C. GOLD SMITH, Chairman.

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Credit balances on the 1st January, 1904 ..	793 18 6	1,561 18 1	2,355 16 7
Arrears of revenue for previous years—viz., rents, issues, profits, or receipts from reserves ...	270 0 9	91 15 3	361 16 0
Interest on overdue rents	24 12 8	0 18 3	25 10 11
Revenues, viz.,—			
Rents, &c., of reserves for current year ...	2,607 11 11	768 10 8	3,376 2 7
Other receipts for current year, viz.,—			
Rents collected by Receiver of Land Revenue	320 10 5	...	320 10 5
Interest on fixed deposits	2 1 8	42 0 0	44 1 8
Rates recovered	2 12 6	...	2 12 6
Sales of timber	1,271 0 0	...	1,271 0 0
Instalment on account of fencing ...	9 16 2	...	9 16 2
Total receipts	5,302 4 7	2,465 2 3	7,767 6 10
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries and allowances to officers	93 12 0	36 8 0	130 0 0
Printing, stationery, &c.	7 6 8	2 11 2	9 17 10
Auctioneer's charges	3 1 9	0 11 9	3 13 6
Advertising	19 18 2	3 18 4	23 16 6
Rates	29 15 5	39 0 3	68 15 8
Insurance	3 19 6	10 13 0	14 12 6
Law charges	10 6 2	2 15 8	13 1 10
Valuation fees	6 12 3	1 15 9	8 8 0
Surveying	30 16 0	...	30 16 0
Repairs to buildings	19 10 0	2 7 3	21 17 3
Destroying rabbits	109 18 0	...	109 18 0
Payments to Hawke's Bay Education Board ...	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0
Payments to Governors of Napier High Schools ...	...	2,155 7 4	2,155 7 4
Credit balances at the 31st December, 1904—			
Deposit at Post-Office Savings-Bank ...	506 6 0	...	506 6 0
Current Account at bank	1,461 2 8	209 13 9	1,670 16 5
Total expenditure	5,302 4 7	2,465 2 3	7,767 6 10

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

Assets.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance of cash on the 31st December, 1904 ...	...	...	2,177 2 5
Arrears due at 31st December, 1904—			
Arrears of year 1903	61 7 5	...	61 7 5
Arrears of year 1904	357 0 5	90 4 3	447 4 8
Total assets	418 7 10	90 4 3	2,685 14 6

Liabilities.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting appropriation in purchase of land ...	...	...	506 6 0
Sundry accounts	...	...	4 1 6
Total liabilities	..	...	510 7 6

Eric C. Gold Smith, Chairman.
Edmd. P. A. Platford, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

MARLBOROUGH.

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

-	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1903	46 18 5	25 11 7	72 10 0
Rents—			
Current	187 17 0	38 0 0	305 7 0
Arrears	79 10 0	...	...
Total receipts	314 5 5	63 11 7	377 17 0
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Marlborough Education Board	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
High School Board	...	40 0 0	40 0 0
Secretary's salary	15 17 4	9 2 8	25 0 0
Stamps	0 2 7	0 0 5	0 3 0
Bank fee	0 8 9	0 1 3	0 10 0
Balance on 31st December, 1904	97 16 9	14 7 3	112 4 0
Total expenditure	314 5 5	63 11 7	377 17 0
Assets.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in bank	...	...	112 4 0
Outstanding rents	...	...	167 7 6
Total assets	...	...	279 11 6

Liabilities.

Nil.

Statement of Rents.

	£ s. d.
Outstanding, 31st December, 1903	166 19 6
Annual charges	306 5 6
Cash received	305 7 0
Written off	0 10 6
Outstanding rents, 31st December, 1904	167 7 6

John Smith, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

NELSON.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.

—	Primary. £ s. d.	Secondary. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
To Balance, 31st December, 1903	107 5 3	...	107 5 3
Rents of Reserves—			
Arrears	146 16 8	45 9 2	1,159 5 4
Current	704 17 3	262 2 3	
Compensation Midland Railway	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
Miscellaneous	0 0 6	...	0 0 6
Total receipts	963 19 8	307 11 5	1,271 11 1

Expenditure.

—	Primary. £ s. d.	Secondary. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
By Balance, 31st December, 1903	...	59 18 6	59 18 6
Nelson Education Board	635 4 0	...	635 4 0
Grey Education Board	88 0 0	...	88 0 0
North Canterbury Education Board	26 8 0	...	26 8 0
Nelson College	...	139 14 10	139 14 10
District high schools	...	71 4 6	71 4 6
Boarding allowance, scholarships	...	5 10 0	5 10 0
Examination fees	...	3 3 0	3 3 0
Law costs	2 2 0	...	2 2 0
Printing	3 15 8	1 17 10	5 13 6
Commissioners' travelling-expenses	4 5 0	1 10 0	5 15 0
Secretary's salary, exchange, &c.	33 14 2	17 0 1	50 14 3
Bank charge, keeping account	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 10 0
Balance, 31st December, 1904	...	...	177 13 6
Total expenditure	793 15 6	300 2 1	1,271 11 1

STATEMENT of ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

Assets.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, Union Bank, 31st December, 1904	£172 2 6			
Less overpaid	0 9 0			
		...	...	171 13 6
Cash in hand since banked		...	...	6 0 0
Rents outstanding		315 16 3	119 7 3	435 3 6
Total assets		315 16 3	119 7 3	612 17 0

Liabilities.

Nil.

STATEMENT OF RENTS.

—	Arrears on 31st December, 1903. £ s. d.	Yearly Rental. £ s. d.	Cash Collected. £ s. d.	Written off. £ s. d.	Arrears on 31st December, 1904. £ s. d.
Primary	328 15 7	838 14 7	851 13 11	...	315 16 3
Secondary	103 3 10	323 14 10	307 11 5	...	119 7 3
	431 19 5	1,162 9 5	1,159 5 4	...	435 3 6

ALFD. THOS. JONES, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

WESTLAND.

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending the 31st December 1904.

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Credit Balance on the 1st January, 1904 ...	13 0 4	95 14 10	108 15 2
Rents of reserves—			
Arrears	0 10 0	10 0 0	10 10 0
Current	9 10 0	4 10 0	14 0 0
Royalties on timber	30 0 0	5 15 0	35 15 0
" flax	7 15 0	...	7 15 0
Mining fees	...	23 9 10	23 9 10
Sale of sections, Reserve 128	...	10 0 0	10 0 0
Total receipts	...	...	210 5 0
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Greymouth High School Board	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Hokitika High School Board	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Commissioners travelling-expenses—			
Attendance at meetings	16 16 0	...	16 16 0
Inspection of reserves	30 12 0	...	30 12 0
Secretary's salary	12 10 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
Secretary's travelling-expenses	3 3 0	...	3 3 0
Legal expenses	5 5 0	...	5 5 0
Poisoning rabbits on reserves...	4 5 3	...	4 5 3
Other expenses	1 3 6	0 1 6	1 5 0
Credit balance on the 31st December, 1904 ...	...	...	23 18 9
Total expenditure	...	...	210 5 0

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Assets.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Credit balance	...	36 18 2	36 18 2
Rents due—			
Arrears	1 0 0	9 15 0	32 12 6
Current	7 0 0	14 17 6	
Deposits on royalties due	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0
Total assets	28 0 0	111 10 8	139 10 8
Liabilities.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debit balance	12 19 5	...	12 19 5

John Staines, Chairman.
A. J. Morton, Secretary.

Examined and found correct except (1) that the statement of assets and liabilities is wrong in (*a*) not showing as an asset the sum of £23 18s. 9d., the amount at credit of the Commissioners at the Bank of New Zealand; (*b*) showing an amount of £36 18s. 2d. as an asset, and a sum of £12 19s. 5d. as a liability, neither of these sums being an asset nor a liability of the Commissioners; (2) that an amount of £12 19s. 5d. derived from secondary education reserves has unlawfully been used for the use of primary education.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

CANTERBURY.

Sir,— Government Buildings, Christchurch, 7th January, 1905.

In accordance with Order in Council of date 17th September, 1878, I have the honour to forward the report of the School Commissioners for the Canterbury Provincial District for the year ending the 31st December, 1904, together with a copy of its accounts duly audited.

The total area of the primary-education estate under lease on the 31st December, 1904, was 67,172 acres, producing an annual rental of £18,521 4s. 4d.; of this area 23,315 acres is contained in what is known as Pastoral Run No. 5.

The fixed deposit of £163 3s. 5d. which matured on the 22nd December last (and is only available for the purchase of land) has been renewed for one year.

During the year eight reserves were relet; three of these by arbitration under clause 244 of "The Land Act, 1892," and five suitable for grazing purposes only by public tender.

I have, &c.,
John Rennie, Chairman.

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

—	Primary Education Estate.			Total.		
Receipts.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance 31st December, 1903	...			2,385	11	8
Arrears of rent for 1903	...			1,698	14	10
Moneys payable within the year 1904, and collected—						
On account of half-year's rent payable in advance on the 1st May, 1904	9,213	0	2			
On account of half-year's rent payable in advance on the 1st November, 1904	7,500	3	8	16,713	3	10
Other receipts: Bank of New Zealand—Interest on £163 3s. 5d. placed on deposit for one year	...			4	17	9
Total receipts	...			20,802	8	1
Expenditure.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Office expenses and management—						
Salary of steward (inclusive of all travelling-expenses)	540	0	0			
Stationery and postage	7	7	2			
School Commissioners, railage and expenses	11	6	0			
Bank exchange on cheques	1	4	5			
Bank exchange on remittances to the South Canterbury Education Board, Timaru	4	4	9			
Fuel	2	1	7	566	3	11
Expenses of leasing—						
Advertising and printing	8	16	6			
Share of arbitrators' fees for assessing rental of reserves and value of building	7	4	0			
Legal expenses	5	10	6	21	11	0
Special expenditure—						
Half share of cost of windmill	6	6	0			
Cost of field-pipes	25	0	0	31	6	0
Payments to Education Boards—						
North Canterbury	14,155	6	3			
South Canterbury	3,344	13	9	17,500	0	0
				18,119	0	11
Balance in Bank of New Zealand, 31st December, 1904—						
At credit of current account	2,520	3	9			
On fixed deposit	163	3	5	2,683	7	2
Total expenditure	...			20,802	8	1

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in bank, as above	...			2,683	7	2
Rents payable in advance, 1st Nov., 1903—Proportion uncollected	12	19	1			
Rents payable in advance, 1st May, 1904—Proportion uncollected	47	12	0			
Rents payable in advance, 1st Nov., 1904—Proportion uncollected	1,760	8	6	1,820	19	7
Total assets	...			4,504	6	9

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904—*continued*.

—	Primary Education Estate.	Total.
Liabilities.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Steward's salary, December, 1904	...	45 0 0
Awaiting appropriation in purchase of land	...	264 5 11
Total liabilities	...	309 5 11

JOHN RENNIE, Chairman.
H. H. PITMAN, Steward.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

OTAGO.

SIR,— Education Reserves Office, Dunedin, 23rd May, 1905.

In accordance with Order in Council of the 15th December, 1878, I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the School Commissioners for the Otago Provincial District for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

During the year the Commissioners leased fourteen reserves for agricultural purposes, nine for pastoral purposes, and forty-one town sections in various parts of the provincial district. The area of the agricultural lands was 2,234 acres, leased to twenty-six tenants at £369 1s. 9d. per annum, or an average of 3s. $3\frac{5}{8}$d. per acre ; the area of the pastoral land was 1,677 acres leased to seven tenants at £77 11s. 3d. per annum, or $11\frac{1}{10}$d. per acre ; and the area of the town sections, 10 acres 1 rood, leased to thirty-nine tenants at £27 2s. 6d. per annum. The Commissioners' rent-roll now contains 890 tenants.

The total area of the endowments vested in the School Commissioners of Otago is 390,253 acres, and the present annual rent is £13,724 6s. 3d. The particulars of the holdings are as follows : Under pastoral lease 258,671 acres, and the present annual rent is £1,832 6s. 11d. ; under agricultural lease 128,860 acres, at £10,975 2s. per annum ; under town and suburban lease 2,722 acres, at £916 17s. 4d. per annum.

The sum of £39,649 12s. 1d. is invested on mortgage over freehold securities bringing in £1,822 6s. 8d. per annum, or £4 11s. 10d. per cent. In addition, the sum of £2,800 is in the Bank of New Zealand on fixed deposit. In the selection of securities the Commissioners have been careful to choose such securities as could be profitably added to the endowment in the event of the land falling into their hands under power of mortgage, and in each case a valuation has been made by a competent valuer, showing a margin of one-third over the advance. During the year the sum of £768 was received on account of repayment of loans.

Of the sum of £4,575 18s. 1d. shown in the statement of receipts and expenditure as rent in arrear on the 31st December last, the sum of £2,843 15s. 10d. has since been collected. As explained in former reports the rents are debited half-yearly in advance, and the greater proportion of these, which become due in the last half of the year, are rarely paid until after harvest in the following year.

Of the sum of £1,431 9s. 10d. shown in the statement of accounts as expenses of management, £29 9s. appears on the other side under the heads of costs received for preparation of leases by the Commissioners' staff, and office rent (£10), and should therefore be deducted from the expenses of management. The sum of £76 12s. 11d. was paid to the Government for train fares, stamps, and telegrams. The sum of £770 11s. 1d. was expended in the permanent improvement of the endowments by tile draining and river-protection.

During the past year the absolute necessity for a closer inspection of the agricultural holdings having made itself manifest to the Commissioners, they decided to appoint a ranger with a practical knowledge of farming, for the purpose of making a periodical and systematic inspection of each holding, and ascertaining whether the cropping conditions of the leases are being strictly adhered to. To do this he has been furnished with pocket-maps and field-books, in which he shows a plan of each field on the farm, and gives detailed information regarding the crops so that the rotation provided for in the leases can be insisted on. As the holdings are scattered over nearly the whole of Otago and Southland, their proper inspection is necessarily a work of some magnitude, and adds very considerably to the cost of management, but the Commissioners are already satisfied that the extra expense is fully justified.

The Commissioners take this opportunity of referring to charges that have been brought against them from time to time by a certain section of their tenants in the Waikaia, Wendon, and Wendonside districts, which contain a considerable area of the education endowments, that the Commissioners have hindered settlement by their mode of administering the reserves, the principal complaints being—first, that the term of the Commissioners' leases is too short ; second, that valuation for improvements is restricted to fencing and buildings; third, that while part of the revenue from Crown lands in the districts mentioned is paid to the local authority for road construction and maintenance, the School Commissioners (who own a large proportion of the land) decline to contribute anything. With reference to the term of leases and valuation for improvements, I would explain that the Commissioners during November last visited the districts named in a body for the purpose of hearing their tenants in connection with their grievances, and, having satisfied themselves with the views generally expressed regarding the two subjects mentioned, they resolved to make provision in leases for a renewal at the end of the term, which is at present limited by statute to twenty-one years. They also resolved to grant valuation for plantations, orchards, drains, and grass in addition to fencing and fixtures. In regard to the last-mentioned complaint, I may say that the Commissioners have no statutory power to grant subsidies for roads. In the older districts of Otago and Southland, where the most of the Commissioners' tenants are located, the relations of landlord and tenant are mutually satisfactory, and, as far as the Commissioners are aware, few (if any) grievances exist.

The statement of income and expenditure, with balance-sheet, for the year ending the 31st December, 1904, duly certified to by the Controller and Auditor-General, was forwarded to your Department on the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

WM. DALLAS, Chairman.

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Receipts.			
To Credit balances on the 1st January, 1904—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bank of New Zealand and in hand ...	...	...	588 5 0
Bank of New Zealand, fixed deposit ...	...	...	1,000 0 0
Arrears of revenue for previous years, viz.,—			
Rents of reserves	3,314 9 2	154 13 5	3,469 2 7
Interest on mortgages	81 7 2	...	81 7 2
Revenues, viz.,—			
Rents of reserves for current year	8,557 7 3	477 1 4	9,034 8 7
Interest on mortgages	1,803 11 9	...	1,803 11 9
Interest on fixed deposits	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Other receipts, viz.,—			
Net proceeds of land sales	...	...	699 19 6
Repayment of loans	...	...	768 0 0
Cash received for preparing leases	...	...	19 9 0
Valuation for improvements collected from incoming tenants	...	...	95 10 8
Office rent from Otago High Schools Board ...	..	...	10 0 0
Sale of plan	...	...	0 2 6
Total receipts	..	...	17,599 16 9

Accounts—		
Credit, Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin	£65 2 4	
" " Invercargill	2,360 4 10	
		£2,425 7 2
Less outstanding Cheques Dunedin Branch	51 13 1	
" " Invercargill	2,320 6 2	
		2,371 19 3
		53 7 11
Cash in hand, Dunedin office, 31st December, 1904 ...	296 18 3	
" Invercargill ditto	18 11 0	
		315 9 3
		368 17 2
Credit amount on fixed deposit, Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin		2,800 0 0
		£3,168 17 2

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries and allowances to officers—Secretary, £300; clerk, £150; Southland agent, £225; ranger, £56 11s. 6d.	...	...	731 11 6
Clerical assistance	...	...	9 0 0
School Commissioners' travelling-expenses attending meetings at Dunedin—T. MacGibbon—train fares, £15 16s. 4d.; hotel expenses, £29 5s.: Hon. A. Baldey—boat fares, £9 5s.; hotel expenses, £27: Donald Borrie—train fares, £13 15s. 2d.; hotel expenses, £19 10s.: William Dallas—hotel expenses, £19 10s.	...	...	134 1 6
Maps and plans of endowments	...	...	26 12 9
Office rent, cleaning, fuel, and light	...	...	96 8 4
Printing and stationery	...	...	26 6 6
Incidentals	...	...	10 5 8
Stamps and telegrams, &c., £40 0s. 11d.; telephone, £7 0s. 6d.	...	...	47 1 5
Legal expenses	...	...	35 19 6
Expenses of leasing—			
Auctioneer's commission, &c.	...	...	25 11 1
Advertising	...	...	30 9 6
Inspection of reserves—Travelling-expenses and valuation fees	...	...	209 4 3
Expenditure on reserves—Drainage and protection from river encroachment	...	...	770 11 1
Insurance premiums	...	...	11 5 0
Rates	...	...	36 17 7
Return of deposit	...	...	27 0 0
Refund of rent	...	...	15 0 0
Payment of valuations for improvements to outgoing tenants	...	...	51 9 9
Office furnishing	...	...	0 15 3
Payments towards primary education—			
Otago Education Board	8,097 6 5	...	11,514 18 7
Southland Education Board	3,417 12 2		
Payments towards secondary education—			
Otago High Schools Board	...	347 19 2	620 10 4
Southland High Schools Board	...	158 18 10	
Waitaki High Schools Board	...	113 12 4	
Credit balances on the 31st December, 1904 ...	...	...	3,168 17 2
Total expenditure	...	...	17,599 16 9

Assets.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrears on the 31st December, 1904, viz.—			
Arrears of rent due in and prior to 1901... ...	11 7 6	...	11 7 6
Arrears of rent due in 1902	1 0 6	...	1 0 6
Arrears of rent due in 1903	148 19 10	0 13 6	149 13 4
Arrears of interest due in and prior to 1903 ...	0 16 10	...	0 16 10
Arrears of rent due in 1904	4,259 11 9	154 5 0	4,413 16 9
Arrears of interest due in 1904...	46 1 11	...	46 1 11
Amount due on fixed deposit	2,800 0 0	...	...
Amount of balance in bank and in hand	2,740 16 5	...	...
Amount advanced on mortgage	39,649 12 1	...	...

GENERAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

—	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.
Liabilities.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due Primary: Apportionment to Education Boards...	253 3 9	...	253 3 9
Due Secondary: Apportionment to High Schools Board	...	22 4 5	22 4 5
Rents overpaid	14 15 0	...	14 15 0
Outstanding cheques	2,371 19 3	...	2,371 19 3

D. BARRON, Chairman.
C. MACANDREW, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

CIRCULARS.

Education Department, Wellington, 16th June, 1904.

(Circular to Education Boards.)

I AM directed to send, for the consideration of your Board, the following suggestions for the amendment of its Scholarship Regulations :—

1. As a consequence of the policy of granting free secondary education to qualified pupils and of the increase in the number of district high schools, it is suggested that the scholarships given by Education Boards should be more and more devoted to the maintenance of scholars from country schools who have to board away from home in order to obtain secondary education.

2. Education Board scholars may be admitted if they come under clause 3 (*a*) or clause 3 (*c*) of the Secondary School Regulations at all secondary schools except four in the colony, and at those four they may be admitted under clause 17.

3. The age-limit for junior scholars should be not higher than fourteen years, in order that the holders may not be too old to gain the full benefit of a secondary-school course.

4. The best date for scholarship examinations would be in November or December, as the school year in all the secondary schools begins with the calendar year.

5. The National Scholarships examination affords one means of obtaining free places at secondary schools, and Boards of Education may award their junior scholarships according to the marks gained by their candidates at such examination. This examination will in future probably be held in December. Some Boards have already adopted this plan.

6. The free places granted in the first instance under clause 3 or clause 17 are continued if the holder satisfies the conditions of clause 12; accordingly, in like manner, the Civil Service Junior Examination will be available for such Boards as desire it as an examination for the purpose of awarding their senior or continuation scholarships. It is proposed to reduce the fee to those candidates who are not also candidates for entrance into the Civil Service of the colony from £1 to 2s. 6d. These arrangements come into force at the examinations in December next.

7. Board regulations should provide that their scholarships are not tenable with National Scholarships, or with any other scholarships or exhibitions, except as indicated in clause 3 (*a*) of the Secondary School Regulations.

8. In case of removal of the parents from one education district to another provision should be made, if need be, for the continuance of the scholarship; and, as far as possible, provision should be made for the variation, where necessary, of the scholarships of those removing from one part to another of the same education district.

9. In order not to clash with the Secondary School Regulations (clauses 10 and 11) the syllabus for the senior scholarships of the Board should not give preference to any subject except English and arithmetic; nor should Latin be compulsory; nor should any pupil be compelled to take more than one foreign language, if any.

G. HOGBEN,
Secretary for Education.

Education Department, Wellington, 28th June, 1904.

The Secretary, Education Board,

THE Government having taken into consideration the general question of making allowances for the conveyance of children to school, I am directed to inform you that such allowances will be granted as follows :

(*a.*) For each day's attendance of children between the ages of seven and ten conveyed for distances of over three miles, 4d.

(*b.*) For each day's attendance of all children conveyed for distances over four miles, 4d.

Payments will be restricted to—

(*a.*) Cases where schools are closed through low average attendance.

(*b.*) Cases where the number of children is between ten and twenty: Provided that the question of making a grant where the number of children is between twenty and thirty may be arranged between the Minister and the Board.

E. O. Gibbes, Assistant Secretary.

(Circular.) Education Department, Wellington, 20th January, 1905.

The Secretary, Education Board,

The ordinary grants for school buildings have been distributed in accordance with the reports of the Education Committee of the House of Representatives, 1903 and 1904.

The amount allotted to your education district is thus .

In future it is the intention of the Government to follow the recommendation of the Education Committee in regard to the distribution of the building votes, and I have further to ask you that the moneys thus distributed shall be expended in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Committee and with the appropriation of Parliament.

Accordingly the purposes for which this grant (" the ordinary grant ") is available are as follows: Maintenance, renewal and rebuilding of school buildings (including apparatus, fencing, furniture, &c.); maintenance of school residences; rent of buildings used for school purposes in cases in which special grants are not given; small alterations and additions, the total amount expended for all schools in the district under this head in any calendar year not to exceed 7 per cent. of the ordinary grant for school buildings, and the additional floor-space provided in any one school or residence out of the same vote in any calendar year not to exceed 400 square feet.

G. Hogben,
Secretary for Education.

By Authority: John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington.—1905.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION: ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

[In continuation of E.—1A, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of SCHOOLS to the Hon. the MINISTER of EDUCATION.

SIR,— Education Department, Wellington, 31st August, 1905.

I have the honour to report upon the annual examinations for teachers' certificates, for Junior National Scholarships, for junior and senior free places in secondary and technical schools, and for admission to or promotion in the Civil Service. The examinations were held between the 13th and the 22nd days of December, 1904, and between the 5th and the 14th days of January, 1905, at the thirteen towns which are the seats of Education Boards, and also at Kaikohe, Whangarei, Thames, Hamilton, Tauranga, Stratford, Palmerston North, Pahiatua, Otaki, Masterton, Gisborne, Westport, Ashburton, Oamaru, Lawrence, Tapanui, Naseby, Riverton, and the Chatham Islands.

The total number of candidates that entered was 2,473, of whom 184 were absent from examination. The numbers that actually sat for the several examinations were as follows: For the Junior National Scholarship and Junior Free Place Examination, 691; for the Civil Service Junior Examination, 820; for the Civil Service Senior Examination, 127; for certificate examinations, 627. The number, 127, given for the Senior Examination includes 13 who are also included in the number, 820, given for the Junior Examination, and 1 who is also included in the number, 627, given for the certificate examinations.

The Junior National Scholarship Examination was used by the Wellington and Hawke's Bay Education Boards for awarding their junior scholarships, and by Victoria College for awarding the Queen's Scholarships. In December, 1905, most of the Education Boards of the colony will award their junior scholarships on the results of this examination.

The Civil Service Junior Examination was used as the examination for senior free places in secondary schools and for senior technical scholarships, and also by the Taranaki and Marlborough Education Boards for the examination of pupil-teachers. Under the recently gazetted regulations for pupil-teachers the Civil Service Junior Examination is the first of the public or general examinations to be passed by all pupil-teachers in the colony. This provision will come into force in nearly all the education districts this year (1905), and in all the districts without exception next year. It has also been adopted by nearly all the Education Boards as the test for their senior scholarships.

The expenses of the examinations amounted to £2,231 4s. 7d., and the fees paid by candidates to £1,335 7s. Printing and clerical work are not included in the account of expenses. The results of the Junior National Scholarship Examination were made known on the 18th January, those of the Civil Service Junior Examination on the 26th January, those of the Civil Service Senior Examination on the 1st February, and those of the teachers' examinations on the 24th February.

The total number of candidates that sat for the Junior National Scholarship and Junior Free Place Examination was 691, of whom 354 passed the examination. The numbers of candidates that passed in the several education districts were as follows: Auckland, 102; Taranaki, 10; Wanganui, 9; Wellington, 108; Hawke's Bay, 28; Marlborough, 8; Nelson, 12; Grey, 4; Westland, 3; North Canterbury, 27; South Canterbury, 2; Otago, 27; Southland, 14. The highest percentages of marks gained in the several papers were as follows: English, 92; arithmetic, 100; geography, 89; general paper, 90; drawing, 98. The highest percentage gained by any one candidate on the whole examination was 91.

Of the 820 candidates for the Civil Service Junior Examination, 573 were seeking appointment in the public service, and 241 passed the examination, 193 of them with credit. There were 247 candidates for senior free places only, of whom 125 passed the examination. These results may be considered satisfactory in view of the fact that the examination was primarily intended as a test for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service, and that the papers set were accordingly, in range and difficulty, somewhat beyond many of those who had spent only two years at a secondary school. It has been decided to make the questions in future such as shall be within the reach of boys or girls of fair ability who have had two years' secondary instruction; and it is hoped that this plan will not be found inconsistent with the other purpose of the examination—that of the selection of suitable persons for the public service.

Of the 127 Civil Service senior candidates 65 came up to complete examinations in which they had already been partially successful. In all 29 passed the whole examination, and there were 82 whose work in certain subjects of the examination was accepted by the Department.

The numbers of candidates that entered for different stages of the teachers' certificate examinations, with their status at the time of entry, are shown in the subjoined table.

Examinations previously passed.	Candidates for Class C.	For Completion of Partial Pass or Class C.	For Class D.	For Class D with the Matriculation Examination of December, 1904.	For Completion of Partial Pass for Class D.	For Completion of Partial Pass for Class E.	For Drawing only.	Total.
Nil	...	...	107	34	...	...	...	141
Matriculation	2	...	122	...	...	...	...	124
Partial pass for Class E	1	...	48	3	...	93	...	145
Class E	2	...	32	2	...	...	...	36
Partial Pass for Class D	4	...	...	...	130	...	...	134
Class D	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	35
Higher examinations	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	12
Total	47	2	315	39	130	93	1	627

Of the whole number of 627 candidates 208 have passed—15 for Class C, 139 for Class D, and 54 for Class E; 193 have obtained partial pass—9 for Class C (including 1 that also passed for Class D), and 184 for Class D (including 19 that also passed for Class E); there are 22 whose work in separate subjects of the Class C examination has been accepted by the Department; one certificated teacher has passed in all six branches of drawing, and 223 candidates, besides 88 absentees, have failed to improve their status.

Appended to this report are lists of the examiners and of the successful and partially successful candidates, and a set of the examination papers.

I have, &c.,
G. Hogben,
Inspector-General of Schools.

LIST OF EXAMINERS.

Bakewell, Frederic H., M.A., Inspector of Schools
Benham, William B., M.A., D.Sc., Professor in the University of Otago
Blunt, Thomas G. R., M.A., Professor in Canterbury College
Brown, John, M.A., Professor in Victoria College
Browne, Montague H., Inspector of Technical Schools
Chilton, Charles, M.A., D.Sc., Professor in Canterbury College
Corfe, Charles C., M.A.
Easterfield, Thomas H., M.A., Professor in Victoria College
Evans, Rev. William A.
Gellatly, Alexander
Gilray, Thomas, M.A., Professor in the University of Otago
Gray, William, M.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools
Herdman-Smith, Robert (Wellington Technical School)
Hyde, Frank
Lawrell, Miss Maud E., M.A.
Levi, Phineas, M.A.
Lorimer, Miss Margaret, M.A
McArthur, Alexander, M.A., LL.D.
Maclaurin, Richard C., M.A., LL.M., Professor in Victoria College
Marchant, Miss Maria E. A., M.A.
Marshall, Patrick, M.A., D.Sc., Professor in the University of Otago
Merton, Alfred J.
Merton, Mrs. Gertrude H.
Milne, James, M.A., Inspector of Schools
Mulgan, Edward K., M.A., Inspector of Schools
Norris, Edwin T., M.A.
Payton, E. W. (Elam School of Art)
Pope, James H. (formerly Inspector of Schools)
Richmond, Maurice W., B.Sc., LL.B., Lecturer in Victoria College
Segar, Hugh W., M.A., Professor in Auckland University College
Smith, S. Percy (formerly Surveyor-General)
Strong, Theophilus B., M.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools
Wall, Arnold, M.A., Professor in Canterbury College
Wilson, Kenneth, M.A.
Wood, Laurence B. (formerly Inspector of Schools).

EXAMINATION LISTS

EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FOR FREE PLACES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Names of the Candidates that passed the Examination, arranged in Order of Merit.

Name of Candidate.	School.	Education District.	Mks.
1. Robinson, A. H.	Te Aro	Wellington	682
2. Marshall, J. A. P.	Matawhero	Hawke's Bay	629
3. Watson, G. G. G.	Te Aro	Wellington	600
4. Ward, Richard F.	Grafton Road	Auckland	599
5. Hopkirk, S. M.	Dannevirke S.	Hawke's Bay	598
6. Mackenzie, J. M.	Grafton Road	Auckland	595
Marsack, C. C.	Grafton Road	Auckland	595
8. McFarlane, E. A.	Tapanui	Otago	594
9. Webber, A. J.	Dannevirke S.	Hawke's Bay	591
10. Bryan, A. G. T.	Westport	Nelson	585
11. Castle, Arthur P.	Petone	Wellington	584
Duff, E. M.	Petone	Wellington	584
Nicholls, Marjory	Terrace	Wellington	584
14. Hendry, Colin A.	Ashburton	N. Canterbury	583
15. Hall, V. J. B.	Napier	Hawke's Bay	575
16. Harding, Hilda B.	Newtown	Wellington	571
17. Parkinson, A.	Terrace	Wellington	570
Wise, Harold	Terrace	Wellington	570
19. Cross, Ernest R.	Newtown	Wellington	569
20. Colquhoun, E. A.	Mount Cook	Wellington	566
Hueston, D. L.	Clyde Quay	Wellington	566
22. Kerr, Kate	Mount Cook	Wellington	564
23. Airey, F. A.	Remuera	Auckland	566
24. Fogelberg, H. E.	Mount Cook	Wellington	559
Jones, W. M.	Papakura	Auckland	559
26. Grace, Alfred F.	Boys' Central	Nelson	557
27. Jory, Philip J.	Richmond	Nelson	556
28. Reyling, K. R.	Mount Cook	Wellington	555
29. Mason, Spencer	Terrace	Wellington	554
30. McBeath, Gordon	Caversham	Otago	552
McCormick, K.	Parnell	Auckland	552
32. Gibson, C. E. M.	Woodville	Hawke's Bay	549
33. Paulsen, N. M.	Dannevirke S.	Hawke's Bay	548
Waters, Eric	Karori	Wellington	548
35. Palmer, R. J.	Richmond Rd.	Auckland	544
36. O'Connor, I. M.	Richmond	N. Canterbury	542
Scott, Lindsay M.	Kaikorai	Otago	542
38. Alloo, Arthur W.	Albany Street	Otago	541
39. Moore, A. M. H.	Mangere	Auckland	537
40. Rosser, Ivy G.	Newton W.	Auckland	536
41. Whitehead, Y. M.	Kaikorai	Otago	533
42. Greatbatch, E. P.	Petone	Wellington	532
Hare, Ada E. H.	Newton W.	Auckland	532
Taylor, D. A.	Waverley	Wanganui	532
45. Binnie, Nisbet B.	Mount Cook	Wellington	530
Tuohy, Norah	Dannevirke S.	Hawke's Bay	530
47. McKenzie, Nellie	Waihopai	Southland	529
48. Lawry, K. S.	Mount Cook	Wellington	528
49. Pilling, Jessie C.	Miller's Flat	Otago	527
50. Fyfe, Laura H.	Kakanui	Otago	526
Perry, Albert	Newtown	Wellington	526
52. Bell, Garnet G.	Belfast Main	N. Canterbury	525
West, Edward S.	Wellesley Strt.	Auckland	525
54. Whyte, A. D. S.	Havelock N.	Hawke's Bay	523
55. Jones, Major H. R.	Ashburton	N. Canterbury	522
56. Smith, Arthur	S. Wellington	Wellington	521
57. Foster, L. D.	Mitcheltown	Wellington	520
Gilling, W. O. R.	Little River	N. Canterbury	520
Groves, T. G.	Invercargill S.	Southland	520
Norris, Nellie	Newtown	Wellington	520
Norton, Alice A.	Pahiatua	Wellington	520
62. Mills, Mary M.	Temuka	S. Canterbury	517
63. Tolley, Henry J.	Terrace	Wellington	516
64. Calvert, Daisy	Mount Cook	Wellington	513
Macmorran, B.	Terrace	Wellington	513
66. Casey, Ellen C.	Napier	Hawke's Bay	512
Pemberton, Leila E. I.	Ashhurst	Wanganui	512
68. Nichols, R. E.	Mount Cook	Wellington	511
69. Smith, Cecil M.	Kaikorai	Otago	510
70. Hutchens, F.	Hawera	Wanganui	509
Knox, R. V. A.	Newton E.	Auckland	509
72. Biss, Hugh R.	Clyde Quay	Wellington	507
Hardie, Herbert	Petone	Wellington	507
McKenzie, F. A.	Mangatainoka	Wellington	507
75. Crawshaw, R. G.	Ponsonby	Auckland	506
76. Gulliver, T. R. V.	Beresford St.	Auckland	504
Horrell, E. D. H.	Eyreton W.	N. Canterbury	504
Redpath, George	Raukaroa	Hawke's Bay	504
79. Flux, Gwen	S. Wellington	Wellington	503
Fordham, C. V.	Clyde Quay	Wellington	503
King, Geoffrey	Reefton	Grey	503
Moore, Rose	Blenheim	Marlborough	503
83. Haigh, Frank G.	Kaikorai	Otago	502
Leggat, D. R.	Waihopai	Southland	502
85. Walter, John T.	Kakanui	Otago	500
86. Preston, A. M.	St. Albans	N. Canterbury	498
Waugh, W. N.	Waihi	Auckland	498
88. McLean, Gilbert	Albany Street	Otago	497
Marshall, S. E. J.	Matawhero	Hawke's Bay	497
90. Jackson, A. T.	Newmarket	Auckland	496
91. Penman, M. E.	Wellesley St.	Auckland	494
92. Adamson, F. F.	Orepuki	Southland	493
Bingham, W. N.	Dannevirke S.	Hawke's Bay	493

EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FOR FREE PLACES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Name of Candidate.	School.	Education District.	Mks.
Glen, George ..	Wellington S.	Wellington ..	493
Jones, Ernest G.	Papakura ..	Auckland ..	493
96. Arnott, Nellie ..	Petane ..	Hawke's Bay	492
Congreve, O. A.	Lumsden ..	Southland ..	492
Rotherham H. ..	Mount Eden ..	Auckland ..	492
99. Culliford, A. F...	Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	488
100. Pigott, Bessie ..	Petone ..	Wellington ..	487
101. Astley, G. C. A.	Avondale ..	Auckland ..	486
Smith, Eva ..	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	486
103. Bilkey, E. E. ..	Buckland ..	Auckland ..	485
Heward, G. H...	Kamo ..	Auckland ..	485
Sexton, A. C. A.	Newton W. ..	Auckland ..	485
106. Edwards, K. N.	Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	484
107. Pointon, M. C. ..	Normal ..	N. Canterbury	483
Webb, Alice H...	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	483
109. Burgess, W. L...	Clyde Quay ..	Wellington ..	482
McCaul, Walter	Pihama ..	Taranaki ..	482
Mockett, John J.	Amberley ..	N. Canterbury	482
112. Carlyle, William	Roseneath ..	Wellington ..	481
Lawry, R. A. R.	W. Christchurch	N. Canterbury	481
Smith, Lily H. ..	Waihopai ..	Southland ..	481
115. Martin, Alice ..	Wainui ..	Hawke's Bay	480
116. Smith, Grace M.	Naseby ..	Otago ..	479
117. Dobbs, Elsie M.	Gloucester St.	N. Canterbury	478
Evans, Elwyn F.	Clyde Quay ..	Wellington ..	478
Lockhead, J. R. O.	Feilding ..	Wanganui ..	478
Stewart, James B.	Kaikorai ..	Otago ..	478
Taylor, R. B. ..	Clyde Quay ..	Wellington ..	478
122. Chapman, I. M.	Richmond Rd.	Auckland ..	477
Day, Dorothy R.	Grafton Road	Auckland ..	477
Harrison, S. B...	W. Christchurch	N. Canterbury	477
125. Marshall, C. S. ..	Waltham ..	N. Canterbury	476
126. Liardet, L. M. ..	Stratford ..	Taranaki ..	475
McKay, Elsie G.	Ongaonga ..	Hawke's Bay	475
128. Gordon, C. S. ..	Dalefield ..	Wellington ..	474
Jull, Doris ..	Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	474
Stack, John D. ..	Wellesley St.	Auckland ..	474
131. Colhoun, Mary A.	Ohaupo ..	Auckland ..	473
Findlay, E. A. ..	Westport ..	Nelson ..	473
133. Rooney, T. W. ..	Greymouth ..	Grey ..	472
134. Brown, A. J. ..	Macandrew Rd.	Otago ..	471
Wardrop, Muriel	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	471
136. Ewing, G. E. E.	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	470
137. Crook, Harold L.	Newton W. ..	Auckland ..	469
Hind, Florence ..	S. Wellington	Wellington ..	469
Menzies, A. B. ..	Parnell ..	Auckland ..	469
140. Barkle, Roy C. ..	Little Akaloa	N. Canterbury	467
Coombe, F. C. ..	Waihi ..	Auckland ..	467
Stainton, W. H.	Paikakariki ..	Wellington ..	467
143. Young, George ..	S. Wellington	Wellington ..	466
144. D'Audney, W. E.	Ponsonby ..	Auckland ..	465
McKinnon, M. J. W.	Whangarei ..	Auckland ..	465
146. Agnew, William	Invercargill ..	Southland ..	464
Potter, John F.	Avondale ..	Auckland ..	464
148. Cogar, Charles L.	Gisborne ..	Hawke's Bay	463
149. Tully, Walter W.	Greytown ..	Wellington ..	462
150. Barker, Arthur R.	Blenheim ..	Marlborough	461
151. Atkinson, Annie	Terrace ..	Wellington ..	460
Campbell, F. ..	Tuamarina ..	Marlborough	460
McCormick, A. M.	Woodville ..	Hawke's Bay	460
154. Grant, Ian P. ..	Stratford ..	Taranaki ..	459
Tolley, Jessie ..	Terrace ..	Wellington ..	459
156. Booth, Dorothy ..	Parkvale ..	Wellington ..	458
157. Caradus, William	Beresford St.	Auckland ..	457
Dement, U. I. G.	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	457
Nilson, James G.	Richmond Rd.	Auckland ..	457
160. Ballinger, A. W.	New Plymouth	Taranaki ..	455
Blair, R. E. G...	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	455
162. Daplyn, I. E. ..	Fortrose ..	Southland ..	454
Elliott, Sarah I.	Lovell's Flat	Otago ..	454
Hanger, William	St. Bathan's ..	Otago ..	454
Hoare, George H.	Waltham ..	N. Canterbury	454
Palmer, W. R. P.	Stratford ..	Taranaki ..	454
Turner, Lance ..	Terrace ..	Wellington ..	454
168. Gradison, A. T...	Parnell ..	Auckland ..	453
169. Dickinson, E. M.	Ponsonby ..	Auckland ..	451
Eves, John ..	S. Wellington	Wellington ..	451
West, Annie M..	Ormondville ..	Hawke's Bay	451
172. McDonald, S. G.	Arthur Street	Otago ..	450
McElwain, M. ..	Ponsonby ..	Auckland ..	450
Read, C. P. ..	Te Aro ..	Wellington ..	450
175. McDonald, E. M.	Tapanui ..	Otago ..	449
Marshall, W. L.	Hurunui ..	Auckland ..	449
177. Hale, George R.	Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	448
Lewis, Elsie ..	Waiokaraka ..	Auckland ..	448
Powell, Mabel ..	Otaki ..	Wellington ..	448
180. Tate, A. R. W. ..	Greytown ..	Wellington ..	447
181. Coldham, G. S...	Onehunga ..	Auckland ..	446
Harston, E. S. ..	Newton E. ..	Auckland ..	446
Johnston, J. G...	Kahuika ..	Otago ..	446
Tattle, W. L. ..	Clyde Quay ..	Wellington ..	446
185. Langmuir, D. I.	New Plymouth	Taranaki ..	445
186. Gamble, Jack ..	Petone ..	Wellington ..	444
Gambrill, R. ..	Thorndon ..	Wellington ..	444
Merrington, A. R.	Hamilton W.	Auckland ..	444
189. Reed, Rupert W.	Palmerston N.	Wanganui ..	443
Thompson, W. P.	Havelock N...	Hawke's Bay	443
Woodcock, T. F. N.	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	443
192. Archibald, C. M.	Helensville ..	Auckland ..	441
Foster, C. W. ..	Mitcheltown ..	Wellington ..	441
Hogg, John B. ..	Gisborne ..	Hawke's Bay	441
195. Blight, W. T. ..	Te Aroha ..	Auckland ..	440
Hyde, Ada A. ..	Khandallah ..	Wellington ..	440
Westerman, V. L.	W. Christchurch	N. Canterbury	440
198. Daines, Susan R.	Tauranga ..	Auckland ..	439
199. Barriball, G. E.	Waitangi ..	Auckland ..	438
Bishop, W. J. ..	Newton W. ..	Auckland ..	438
201. Daniels, O. G. ..	Onehunga ..	Auckland ..	436
Grant, Colin ..	Parkvale ..	Wellington ..	436
Simpson, I. R. ..	Blenheim ..	Marlborough	436
204. Dewhirst, E. ..	Stratford ..	Taranaki ..	435
Main, Alexander	Whangarei ..	Auckland ..	435
206. Lawson, Ruby M.	Brooklyn ..	Wellington ..	434
207. McLeary, J. J...	Mangatainoka	Wellington ..	433
Voss, Ronald J.	Taitapu ..	N. Canterbury	433
209. Thomson, Alister	Petone ..	Wellington ..	432
210. Edmunds, W. G.	Ponsonby ..	Auckland ..	431
Griffiths, W. M. J.	Waitohi ..	Marlborough	431
Hale, Norman C.	Remuera ..	Auckland ..	431
213. Brockett, A. ..	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	430
Gallaugher, N. M.	Ponsonby ..	Auckland ..	430
Small, Charles ..	Alfredton ..	Wellington ..	430
Wright, H. M. ..	Woolston ..	N. Canterbury	430
217. Campbell, J. R. S.	Parnell ..	Auckland ..	429
McRae, John M.	Hampstead ..	N. Canterbury	429
219. McPherson, N.	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	428
Orr, James ..	Martinborough	Wellington ..	428
221. Littlejohn, E. S.	Tokomairiro ..	Otago ..	427
Thawley, Ernest	Mount Cook ..	Wellington ..	427
Wilson, Mary E.	Hokitika ..	Westland ..	427
224. Cooke, G. M. ..	Richmond ..	Nelson ..	426
225. Butler, Robert J.	Orepuki ..	Southland ..	425
226. Bertrand, G. F.	Urenui ..	Taranaki ..	424
227. Caldicutt, E. W.	Onehunga ..	Auckland ..	423
Mann, Heathcote	W. Christchurch	N. Canterbury	423
Robb, Malcolm	Onehunga ..	Auckland ..	423
230. Boyle, Elsie B.	Newton E. ..	Auckland ..	422
Murray, H. L. ..	Rakaunui ..	Wellington ..	422
Phipps, D. D. ..	Onehunga ..	Auckland ..	422
Short, Aubrey ..	Terrace ..	Wellington ..	422
234. Atkinson, Percy	S. Wellington	Wellington ..	421
Bentley, W. P.	Brooklyn ..	Wellington ..	421
Best, Kate R. T.	Otaki ..	Wellington ..	421
Gower, Frances	Newtown ..	Wellington ..	421
Pearce, Myrtle ..	Kaiapoi ..	N. Canterbury	421
239. Bundy, Edna R.	Hampstead ..	N. Canterbury	420
Johnston, G. ..	Petone ..	Wellington ..	420
Le Pine, H. A...	Beresford St.	Auckland ..	420
Longhurst, G. E. F.	Makara ..	Wellington ..	420
243. Bennington, F. T.	Greymouth ..	Grey ..	419
Taylor, William	Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	419
245. Bassett, C. R. G.	Grafton Road	Auckland ..	418
Sarten, L. F. ..	Wanganui ..	Wanganui ..	418
Small, H. E. A.	Toi Toi Valley	Nelson ..	418
248. Abernethy, R. C.	Springston ..	N. Canterbury	417
Printzen, Doris	Petone ..	Wellington ..	417
250. Hammond, B. L.	Boys' Central	Nelson ..	416
Kennedy, Mary	Greytown ..	Wellington ..	416
Rogers, Mary M.	Clyde ..	Otago ..	416
253. Elliott, W. A. ..	Colac Bay ..	Southland ..	415
254. Griffin, John L.	Boys' Central	Nelson ..	414
Watt, E. M. ..	Bayfield ..	Auckland ..	414
Wright, E. ..	S. Wellington	Wellington ..	414
257. Asher, John A...	Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	413
Baxter, W. J. ..	Ohaupo ..	Auckland ..	413

Examination for Junior National Scholarships and for Free Places in Secondary Schools—*continued.*

Name of Candidate.	School.	Education District.	Mks.
Watkinson, P.	Mangere	Auckland	413
260. Ellis, Vida	Kilbirnie	Wellington	412
261. Ballantyne, J. M.	Ponsonby	Auckland	411
Binstead, Elsie	Avondale	Auckland	411
McKinney, G. H.	Warkworth	Auckland	411
264. Forsette, W. E.	Clyde Quay	Wellington	410
Mills, Alice	Hawera	Wanganui	410
Ross, Noel	Terrace	Wellington	410
Webb, Irene	Thorndon	Wellington	410
268. Macindoe, G.	Invercargill S.	Southland	409
Raikes, Olive	Motueka	Nelson	409
270. Chatwin, Cecely	Te Aro	Wellington	408
Mushet, M. E.	Epsom	Auckland	408
Ponder, Irene M.	Normal	N. Canterbury	408
Snell, Edward D.	Morrinsville	Auckland	408
Walker, Ruby M.	Avondale	Auckland	408
Yeats, Douglas	Hutt	Wellington	408
276. Macdougall, W. P.	George Street	Otago	407
277. Feast, Lily	Clareville	Wellington	406
Johnson, S. G.	Mahau	Marlborough	406
279. Esam, S. O.	Newmarket	Auckland	405
Moore, Robert J.	Wellesley St.	Auckland	405
281. Bodkyn, E. E.	Clyde	Otago	404
Bourke, Mary	Hamua	Wellington	404
283. Bonthron, D.	Pahia	Southland	403
Gill, Arthur	Newtown	Wellington	403
285. Hanson, E. G.	Mount Eden	Auckland	402
McDiarmid, R. S.	Woolston	N. Canterbury	402
287. Brown, C. P. M.	Richmond Rd.	Auckland	401
James, H. G. R.	Feilding	Wanganui	401
Milligan, R. G.	Remuera	Auckland	401
Spiro, Miriam	Greytown	Wellington	401
291. Dryden, Orlando	Karori	Wellington	400
Mills, Graham A.	Thorndon	Wellington	400
North, Esma	Terrace	Wellington	400
Peet, Gladys A.	Mount Roskill	Auckland	400
295. Bird, William T.	Waitobi	Marlborough	399
Tunbridge, P. A.	New Plymouth	Taranaki	399
Ward, R. R.	Clyde Quay	Wellington	399
298. Besant, Laura	Mount Cook	Wellington	398
Dobbs, J. H. L.	Chapel Street	Auckland	398
Lynch, Robert I.	Westport	Nelson	398
301. Brockett, P.	Mount Cook	Wellington	397
Day, Lorna E. G.	Hokitika	Westland	397
Harty, Ulrich K.	Devonport	Auckland	397
Sinclair, B. M.	Kumara	Westland	397
305. Le Petit, N. T. V.	Northcote	Auckland	396
Milroy, I. W. L.	Toi Toi Valley	Nelson	396
Neal, William C.	Maraekakaho	Hawke's Bay	396
308. Mellish, W. G. L.	Palmerston N.	Wanganui	395
Williams, A. L.	Remuera	Auckland	395
310. Andrews, R. O.	Newton E.	Auckland	394
Dormor, H. I. A.	Newton E.	Auckland	393
Turner, T. Y.	Normal	Otago	393
313. Courtenay, T. M.	Kauotumu	Auckland	392
Jennings, N. W.	Motueka	Nelson	392
Malcolm, Ralph	Naseby	Otago	392
Stokes, Winifred	Thorndon	Wellington	392
317. Sandel, Elsa	Toi Toi Valley	Nelson	391
Stewart, S. E.	Avondale	Auckland	391
318. Rice, Alfred	Gisborne	Hawke's Bay	390
319. Davis, Rose E.	Eskvale	N. Canterbury	388
Jermyn, A. J.	Richmond Brook	Marlborough	388
321. Miller, Ronald	Bideford	Wellington	387
Walton, W. T.	Greymouth	Grey	387
323. May, Leslie	Waimate	Auckland	386
Priest, M. W.	Inglewood	Taranaki	386
325. Disher, C. R.	Te Aro	Wellington	385
Kelk, William W.	Kurow	Otago	385
Stewart, Ethel	Ellerslie	Auckland	385
328. Eyre, Isabella	Avondale	Auckland	383
Van Staveren, H.	Terrace	Wellington	383
330. Dalrymple, E.	Featherston	Wellington	382
Edge, Doris J.	Timaru	S. Canterbury	382
Innes, A. J. L.	Henderson	Auckland	382
Sands, Maud E.	Winton	Southland	382
334. Crampton, G. J.	Domett	N. Canterbury	381
Newell, C. R.	Ponsonby	Auckland	381
Newman, W. L.	Wellesley St.	Auckland	381
Savage, Eva E.	Cambridge E.	Auckland	381
338. McMillan, G. H.	Devonport	Auckland	380
Taylor, E. R.	Wellesley St.	Auckland	380
340. Hinman, A. C.	Beresford St.	Auckland	379
Nash, M. D.	Nelson St.	Auckland	379
342. Mackay, J. R.	Invercargill S.	Southland	377
Middlemas, N. A.	Wellesley St.	Auckland	377
344. Munroe, W.	Parnell	Auckland	376
345. Bourke, Eileen	Hamua	Wellington	375
Lynch, John H.	Ngaruawahia	Auckland	375
O'Donnell, E. M. C.	Maheno	Otago	375
Smith, W. F.	Parawai	Auckland	375
349. Aitchison, C. J.	Featherston	Wellington	374
Briggs, C. R.	Epsom	Auckland	374
Harrison, M. G.	Mount Eden	Auckland	374
Monaghan, C.	Karori	Wellington	374
Simpson, John	Nelson Street	Auckland	374
354. Jacobsen, C. N.	Beresford St.	Auckland	373

CIVIL SERVICE JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Names of the Candidates that passed the Examination, arranged in Order of Merit.

I.—Passed the Examination with Credit.

	Candidate.	Examination Centre.
1.	Dugleby, Ina Burnam	Napier.
2.	Palmer, Alice May	Invercargill.
3.	Wildman, Susannah	Auckland.
4.	Johnston, Elsie Millicent	Wellington.
5.	Bailey, Violet Millicent	Wellington.
6.	Macky, Kathleen	Auckland.
7.	Stewart, Charles Alexander	Stratford.
8.	Grant, Clara Donaldson	Auckland.
9.	Lovell, Wesley Mark	Napier.
10.	Sisam, Kenneth	Auckland.
11.	Pearce, Mary Elizabeth	Dunedin.
12.	Alderton, George Edwin Lisle	Auckland.
13.	Cooper, Eleanor Catherine	Wellington.
14.	Smith, Henrietta	Invercargill.
15.	Thomas, William Webster	Stratford.
16.	Beamish, Frederick Noel Hamilton	Wanganui.
17.	Murray, Catherine Gordon	Dunedin.
18.	Greville, Vera Louise	Wellington.
19.	Percival, Norman Louis	Nelson.
20.	Spence, Matilda Louise	Invercargill.
21.	Bollinger, Elsie Margaret	New Plymouth.
22.	Sturrock, David	Christchurch.
23.	Whitfield, Ethel Margaret	Greymouth.
24.	Cornish, Lily Maude	Lawrence.
25.	Steele, John	Christchurch.
	Wilson Henrietta Vida	Napier.
27.	Fisher, William Harold	Auckland.
	Forne, Edward Stanley	Napier.
29.	Phillips, Frederick Oliver Reuben	Christchurch.
30.	McLelland, Margaret Jane	Dunedin.
31.	Anstice, Herbert	Nelson.
32.	Dwyer, Ellen Elizabeth	Wanganui.
	Thompson, Hugh Montgomery	Palmerston North.
34.	Bradley, Henry	Palmerston North.
	Gray, Christina	Auckland.
	Mothes, Frederick William	Wellington.
37.	Cunningham, Lucy Jessie Mackay	Dunedin.
	Wilkes, Ethel Annie	Nelson.
39.	Knight, Herbert Beanland	Napier.
	Miller, John Francis	Invercargill.
41.	Fitton, Walter Raymond	Wellington.
42.	Miller, May Julia	Napier.
	Mitchell, Frank	Oamaru.
	Thomas, William Charles	Auckland.
45.	Smith, Grace Amy	Wellington.
46.	Arthur, Mary Emma	New Plymouth.
47.	Geaney, Patricia Josephine	Dunedin.
48.	Hankin, Thomas Henry	Auckland.
	Martin, James Seaton	Dunedin.
50.	Baigent, Beatrice Lilian Muriel	Nelson.
51.	Dobbie, Arthur Evan	Napier.
	Ironside, Alexander William	Auckland.
	Quartermain, Percy Reuben	Christchurch.
	Wilkie, Frederick Kraeft	Napier.
55.	Compton, Winifred	Wellington.
	King, William Henry John	Invercargill.
57.	Ryan, Beatrice Sarah	Wellington.
58.	Sheen, Lois Helena	Gisborne.
	Worrall, Edith Isabel	Auckland.

CIVIL SERVICE JUNIOR EXAMINATION—*continued*.

	Candidate.	Examination Centre.
60.	Duncan, Agnes	Wellington.
	Wilson, George David	Hokitika.
62.	Mullins, Harold Michael	Thames.
63.	Kelly, Bertie Fleming	Wellington.
64.	Bowler, Frederick Columbus	Stratford.
	Jackson, Gordon Francis Welby	Masterton.
66.	Pearce, William Gilchrist	Dunedin.
67.	Beaumont, Clara Lilian	Auckland.
	Broadmore, Harry William	New Plymouth.
	Hay, Jessie Frith	Christchurch.
	Hill, Walter Stanley	Auckland.
71.	Fawcett, Robert Edwin	Auckland.
	Marks, John Reuben	Auckland.
73.	Thorpe, Richard Dumville	Wanganui.
74.	Hogben, Julius McLachlan	Wellington.
	Russell, Neil Ruffell	Palmerston North.
76.	Nixon, Albert	Auckland.
77.	Flux, Mary Lexie	Wellington.
	McKay, Edwin Colin Murdoch	Whangarei.
79.	Meek, Tertia Decima Donald	Invercargill.
80.	Armit, William David	Wellington.
	Barnett, James	Dunedin.
	Rose, Florence	Wellington.
83.	Shaw, Evelyn Caroline	Dunedin.
84.	Hogg, Elsie Myrtle	Auckland.
	Israel, Leslie Lambert Cashmore	Napier.
86.	Choate, Ethel Regina	Ashburton.
87.	Joslin, Eliza Charlton	Dunedin.
88.	Harding, Victor Coupland	Wellington.
	Ramsay, Rollo Alexander	Auckland.
90.	Jack, Helen	Dunedin.
91.	Fletcher, Joseph Hardy	Nelson.
	McLeod, Ruby Kathleen Mary	Auckland.
93.	Hilliard, Evelyn Edith	Blenheim.
	Mardon, William Henry Thomas	Hokitika.
	Mellick, Gladys	Dunedin.
96.	Barron, Isabella Fanny	Invercargill.
97.	Bogle, Gordon Kennedy	Napier.
	Broad, Winifred Bird	Dunedin.
	Fisher, Selina	Dunedin.
	Jamieson, Charles Alexander	Oamaru.
	Messenger, Ernestine Rhoda Gay	Masterton.
102.	Rasmussen, Teresa	Greymouth.
	Trevithick, Audrey	Auckland.
104.	Kay, Florence Esther	Masterton.
	Monro, Henry Alexander	Blenheim.
106.	Badger, Holly Helen Hanson	Auckland.
	Goudie, Barbara Florence	Hokitika.
	Hore, Joseph	Lawrence.
109.	Bridge, Alice Maud	Auckland.
110.	Baird, Roy Fellowes	Nelson.
	Casey, Ernest Michael	Wellington.
	Rutherfurd, James Willoughby	Palmerston North.
	Storey, Keith Munro	Auckland.
	Wilson, Louisa Nellie	Napier.
115.	Handley, Cyril Douglas	Auckland.
	Noble-Campbell, Frederick Alderson	Napier.
117.	Arthur, Leonard Percy	Lawrence.
	McCorkindale, Douglas	Napier.
	MacCormick, Marjory	Auckland.
120.	Dingle, Leslie James Henry	Christchurch.
	McCaw, Alexander Todd	Lawrence.
	Payne, Harry Thomas	Blenheim.
	Vollemaere, Henry Albert	Auckland.
	Webster, Jessie Adelaide	Auckland.
125.	Thorpe, Arthur Dumville	Wanganui.
126.	Alexander, William Robert	Auckland.
127.	Hunter, Scott	Auckland.
128.	Cooper, Tom Lester	Napier.
	Daplyn, Rosina May	Invercargill.
	Sturtevant, Harold Beresford	Wellington.
131.	Aiken, Gladys Eudora	Palmerston North.
132.	Davern, Elizabeth Catherine	Auckland.
	Speirs, John Douglas	Invercargill.
134.	Burnley, Frank Rupert	Palmerston North.
135.	Clarke, Herbert Frederick	Wellington.
	Johnston, Isabella Esther	Auckland.
	Mildon, Arthur Richard	Napier.
	Sullivan, Andrew James	Thames.
139.	Crellin, Muriel Lillian	Auckland.
	Ennor, Harrold	Napier.
	Wauchop, William Simon	Christchurch.
142.	Beattie, William Oswald	Invercargill.
	Mitchell, Maggie	Napier.
144.	Marsden, Aileen Florence Cleveland	Thames.
	Norrie, Isabel Mary Colquhoun	Christchurch.
	Watterson, Ada Elizabeth Winifred	Blenheim.
147.	Dunn, Ernest Horatio Thornton	Oamaru.
148.	Morrison, Donald	Christchurch.
149.	Bennett, John	Timaru.
	Morgan, Archibald John	Wellington.

	Candidate.	Examination Centre.
151	Donovan, Mary Ellen	Auckland.
15	Freeman, Prudence Louisa	Auckland.
	Rasmussen, Mary Catherine	Greymouth.
154.	Evans, Reda Mary	Napier.
	McDonald, Richard	Wellington.
	Watt, Christina	Christchurch.
	Wedde, Herbert Edward	Wellington.
158.	Hogwood, Annie Isabel Maude	Auckland.
	Islip, Percy Edward	Dunedin.
160.	Curry, Matthew Goodwin	Auckland.
	Fraser, George Victor Ross	Auckland.
	Morey, Percy Harold	Whangarei.
163.	Rattray, Robert Henry	Invercargill.
	Sharp, George Stanley	Dunedin.
165.	Mahoney, Edmund Justin	Auckland.
166.	Dawson, Arthur Robert	Invercargill.
167.	Arthur, John Sydney	Dunedin.
168.	Haszard, Henry Vivian Moore	Auckland.
	O'Flaherty, Mina Gertrude	Wellington.
170.	Patterson, David	Greymouth.
	Walker, David Augustus Stanley	Lawrence.
172.	Dey, Elsie	Dunedin.
	Moore, Louisa Eveline	Napier.
174.	Hartgill, George Leigh	Napier.
175.	McNaughton, Margaret	Invercargill.
176.	Robb, Edith Catherine	Nelson.
177.	Moses, Ivan Forsyth	Auckland.
	Wright, Bridget	Dunedin.
179.	Falconer, William Mouat	Lawrence.
	Higginson, William Scott	Auckland.
181.	Cosgrove, Charles Philip	Auckland.
	Tobin, Adalbert Joseph	Auckland.
183.	Barker, Charles Dines England	Napier.
	Georgetti, Sophia	Wanganui.
185.	Slyfield, Robert Gordon	Auckland.
186.	Roberts, Herbert George	Wellington.
187.	McLean, Robert Malcolm	Lawrence.
	Turner, Edith Mary	Invercargill.
189.	O'Shea, Mary	Wellington.
190.	McCracken, Arthur Ernest	Auckland.
	Trouland, Honora Bella	Greymouth.
192.	Anderson, Ethel Gertrude	Napier.

II.—PASSED THE EXAMINATION.

	Candidate.	Examination Centre.
193.	Ralph, Clarence John	Wellington.
194.	Cooke, Leonard	Blenheim.
195.	Whalley, Mary	Auckland.
196.	Blake, Valentine	Auckland.
	Pethig, Augustine Duncan Campbell	Christchurch.
198.	Moffitt, Alice May	Invercargill.
199.	Herbert, David Andrew	Dunedin.
	Ibbetson, Emily Forsyth	Wellington.
201.	Evans, Frank Willoughby	Christchurch.
	Shaw, William Edwin	Dunedin.
203.	Robertson, George Logan	Invercargill.
204.	Elliffe, George Henry	Auckland.
	Nicholson, Margaret McLean	Auckland.
	Smith, Theodora Amy O'Hara	Nelson.
207.	Leith, Maitland James	Invercargill.
208.	Vincent, Thomas Gaius	Wanganui.
209.	Byres, William James	Wanganui.
	Thorpe, George Gordon	Wanganui.
211.	Welsh, Sarah	Christchurch
212.	Dagg, Lucinda Rose	Masterton.
	Hartstonge, Daniel	Dunedin.
214.	Stafford, Henry	Thames.
215.	Browne, George Justin	Auckland.
216.	Ryan, Joseph Patrick	Wellington.
217.	Sarginson, William Moffat	Dunedin.
	Thorn, William Allen	Nelson.
219.	McEwen, James Cameron	Palmerston.
220.	Hobbs, Stephen Maundrell	Napier.
	Petchell, Hugh Cecil	Invercargill.
222.	Cullen, Patrick Francis	Westport.
223.	Joyce, Edmond Michael	Dunedin.
224.	Krebs, Walter Max	Wellington.
225.	Voss, Oscar	Palmerston North.
226.	Dunn, William Lawrence	Invercargill.
227.	Grant, Ethel Clara	New Plymouth.
	Stanton, James William	Christchurch.
229.	O'Connor, Francis Joseph	Wellington.
230.	McArthur, Alexander Cleveland	Auckland.
231.	Jones, Percival Raymond	Christchurch.
232.	Nicol, William Harold	Timaru.
233.	Marshall, James Scott	Invercargill.
234.	Buchanan, Joseph Wesley	Christchurch.
235.	Jackson, George Moore Ross	Auckland.
236.	Fawcett, Jacob William	Thames.
237.	Langmuir, Maurice Eric	New Plymouth.
238.	Kronfeld, Fritz Falevai	Auckland.
239.	McCurdy, Donald Archibald	Wellington.

SENIOR FREE PLACES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Names of the Candidates that passed the Examination, arranged in Alphabetical Order, by Schools.

- Whangarei—
  - Easton, Mathew George.
  - Palmer, Thomas Grice.
- Thames—
  - Addison, Alfred.
- New Plymouth—
  - Avery, Frederick Sidney.
  - Bullard, John Noden.
  - Skinner, Dorothy Lillian Kate.
  - Smith, Harry McKenzie.
  - Stoddart, John Henry Nichol.
  - Stöhr, Leonard.
- Palmerston North—
  - Billens, Emmie.
  - Chapman, Agnes Annie.
  - Fairbrother, Vera Muriel.
- Napier—
  - Casey, Ellen Christine.
  - Dyett, Henry Lewis Percy.
  - George, Alice Maud.
  - Goddard, Douglas.
  - Hall, Ethel Margaret Baird.
  - Harker, Cyril Geoffrey Edmund.
  - King, Guy Nelson.
  - Love, Willie Albert Hedley.
  - Macdonald, Charles.
- Blenheim—
  - Barnett, John Burley.
  - Brydon, Margaret Isabell.
  - Grace, Monica Geraldine.
  - Horton, Decima Constance.
  - Mogridge, Sidney James.
  - O'Sullivan, Agnes Elvira.
  - Simson, Irene Ruapehu.
  - Thompson, Fleetwood Bernard.
- Nelson—
  - Akers, Karl Caro.
  - Allan, Edward Florian.
  - Bamford, Eric Ellerslie.
  - Bamford, Vera Isoline Overton.
  - Bartlett, Constance.
  - Cowles, Quinice Bainbridge.
  - Dayman, Frank Scott.
  - Fathers, Harold Thomas Malcolm.
  - Haldane, Janet Minnie.
  - Hammond, Kenneth Leslie.
  - Hill, Mabel Helen.
  - Hurst, Arthur Bendigo.
  - Ingram, Charles Gordon.
  - Jennings, Natalie Lardner.
  - Jordan, Hedley Vicars.
  - Kempthorne, Frederic Maurice.
  - Kempthorne, Hilda Anne.
  - Neale, Edgar Rollo.
  - Neve, Julius.
  - Palmer, Constance Minnie.
  - Papps, Arthur James.
  - Peart, Alfred Cuthbert.
  - Pettit, Thomas Harold.
  - Richards, Gertrude Amelia.
  - Savage, Willie Howard.
  - Smith, George Talbot O'Hara.
  - Sowerby, William.
  - Thomson, Ernest Harold
  - Vercoe, Norman Arthur.
  - Veysey, Roy.
  - Wilkinson, John Arthur.
- Rangiora—
  - Anderson, Edward John.
  - Arnott, Lilian Florence.
  - Borthwick, Phœbe Fullerton.
  - Butters, William.
  - Casserley, Thomas.
  - Horrell, Constance Rayner.
  - Robinson, Robert Pursey.
  - Sullivan, Samuel Henry.
  - Turner, Lillian.
- Ashburton—
  - White, George Harold.
  - Williams, Arthur Stanley
- Timaru—
  - Malthus, Cecil.
- Dunedin—
  - Allnutt, Gladys Eliza.
  - Angell, John.
  - Arnold, Alice.
  - Bagley, Agnes Reta.
  - Barkman, Neil Bruce.
  - Barth, Irene.
  - Bayley, Stella Ione.
  - Bennett, Muriel Joyce.
  - Carrick, Hilda Marie.
  - Clayton, Helen Creta Eunice.
  - Clyde, Helen Diana.
  - Dawson, John Tewsley.
  - Evans, Catherine Anne.
  - Hancock, John.
  - Hastings, Angela.
  - Hercus, Eric Oswald.
  - Hey, Joseph Albert.
  - Johnston, William Bruce.
  - Lomas, Margaret Ethel Letitia.
  - Luke, Bertha Alice.
  - Macdonald, Margaret.
  - Maitland, Alfred William James.
  - Marshall, James Ayson.
  - Mazengarb, Oswald Chettle.
  - Miller, James Alexander.
  - Passmore, John.
  - Paterson, Stanley Gordon.
  - Reid, Percy Gower.
  - Robertson, John Hector.
  - Robertson, Walter Sneddon.
  - Rose, William David.
  - Ryan, Horace Laurence.
  - Ryan, Ruby Louisa.
  - Slater, William Turner.
  - Spedding, Arthur Vivian.
  - Terry, Elizabeth Summerfield.
  - Treurn, Amy Evelyn.
  - Turner, Beatrice Emily.
  - Turner, James Macdougall.
  - Ussher, Andrew Vincent.
  - White, Ernest William.
  - White, Percy Henry.
  - Whyte, Frank Mitchell.
- Invercargill—
  - Cochrane, George Douglas.
  - Cowie, Norman Andrew McLeod.
  - Frayne, Leonora Jane.
  - Gedney, Mary Jane.
  - Jones, Alfred William.
  - McCartney, Leslie.
  - McKellar, Beatrice Lily.
  - Mair, Hugh Lindsay Hamilton.
  - Morris, Cecil Grahame.
  - Spite, Arthur Bolton.
  - Waymouth, Nora Blanche.
  - Wylie, Thomas Wilson.

CIVIL SERVICE SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Passed the Civil Service Senior Examination.

Name of Candidate.	Examination Centre.
Alderton, George Edwin Lisle	Auckland.
Armit, Edward Napier	Wellington.
Arthur, Henry	Wellington.
Barter, Henry	Auckland.
Bretherton, Arthur Charles	Wellington.
Casey, Eugene	Auckland.
Colquhoun, Percival Cantis	Wellington.
Craig, John Alexander	Auckland.
Cumming, Roy William	Auckland.
Dawson, Walter Irving	Wellington.
Furby, Frederick Westland	Wellington.
Good, Edwin Dudley	Auckland.
Govan, Horace Osbourne	Christchurch.
Griffin, Isabella Rachel	Christchurch.
Hansard, George Albert	Dunedin.
Hay, John Alexander, M.A.	Wellington.
Hore, Arnold	Wellington.
Hudson, Wellesley Burgoyne	Dunedin.
Johnstone, Ivy Maitland	Wellington.
Morgan, Henry	New Plymouth.
Olsen, Robert Alexander	Dunedin.
Phillips, Daniel Paul	Greymouth.
Porteous, Robert McConnell	Wellington.
Rae, Robina	Christchurch.
Richardson, Oswald Maurice Guildford	Wellington.
Rutherford, David	Wellington.
Sisam, Kenneth	Auckland.
Warren, Jessie Esther	New Plymouth.
White, Charles Botham	Christchurch.

Passed in Five Subjects.

Beck, John	Wellington.
Churches, Thomas Ambrose	Wellington.
Clapham, Frederic Hampden	Wanganui.
Clouston, John Peter Porteous	Wellington.
Dale, James Murray	Wellington.
Finlay, George Panton	Thames.
Forrester, James Henry	Invercargill.
Grant, Clara Donaldson	Auckland.
Greenwood, Duncan Matheson	Auckland.
Hogben, George McLachlan	Wellington.
Leopard, John Henry	Wellington.
Macky, Kathleen	Auckland.
Macmorran, Robert Glen	Wellington.
Morris, Guy Norman	Wellington.
Rundle, James Edward	Napier.
Schramm, Frederick William	Hokitika.
Sharp, Henry Hay	Invercargill.
Smith, George Grant	Wellington.
Tudhope, James McCurdy	Wellington.
Vickery, Thomas Webb	Wellington.
Wildman, Susanna	Auckland.
Wilkie, Walter James	Wellington.

Passed in Four Subjects.

Name of Candidate.	Examination Centre.
Boyes, John Henry	Auckland.
Brocket, Charles Edmund	Wanganui.
Cooper, Eleanor Catherine	Wellington.
Davis, Geoffrey Harold	Blenheim.
Downard, Ebenezer Thomas Owen	Wellington.
Fawcett, Robert Edwin	Auckland.
Fisher, William Harold	Auckland.
Henry, James	Invercargill.
King, Walter Samuel	Wellington.
McGibbon, Roy Gregor	Wellington.
McGregor, Ernest	Gisborne.
McLeod, John Duncan	Timaru.
Parton, David Edwin	Masterton.
Paterson, Charles	Dunedin.
Porteous, James McConnell	Wellington.
Rutherford, John Porteous	Wellington.
Seddon, Herbert Robert	Wanganui.
White, Charles Hunter	Wellington.

Passed in Three Subjects.

Brooke, Charles Stevens	Christchurch.
Brosnan, James Dean	Wellington.
Burdekin, Cyril Blake	Wellington.
Craig, William J.	Dunedin.
Dunn, William Porter	Dunedin.
Edwards, Henry Dorrington	Greymouth.
Egglestone, William Morley	Wellington.
Gray, Robert James	Christchurch.
Holden, Claude	Wanganui.
Hunter, Scott	Auckland.
Lucas, Ella Gertrude	Blenheim.
McClune, James Robert	Wellington.
Macey, Leslie Lancelot	New Plymouth.
McKinnon, John Alexander	Auckland.
Millar, Frank Winfird	Wellington.
Smith, George Corser	Wellington.
Taylor, Charles Edward	Wanganui.
Thompson, Hugh Montgomery	Palmerston.
Turner, Henry	Wellington.
Waters, Allan Francis	New Plymouth.
Williamson, Ellen Eyre	Dunedin.

Passed in Two Subjects.

Acheson, Frank Oswald Victor	Wanganui.
Bertinshaw, George James	Wellington.
Chapman, John Henry	Westport.
Chesterman, Herbert	Wellington.
Ching, Albert James	Westport.
Duncan, Agnes	Wellington.
Eastick, Gordon Ambrose	Napier.
Folley, Alfred Dodridge	Hokitika.
Fraser, George Victor Ross	Auckland.
Gapper, Gordon Saywell	Wellington.
Gray, William Moody	Wellington.
Hutton, Frank Graham	Auckland.
Jordan, James Garfield	Wellington.
Patrick, Ebenezer Brown	Invercargill.
Pound, Thomas	Auckland.
Smyth, Kenneth Hugh	Wellington.
Sunley, Robert Maxwell	Wellington.
Sutherland, John Leslie	Auckland.
Thompson, Harold Tanton	Westport.
Vincent, Thomas Gaius	Wanganui.
Young, John Cawte	Gisborne.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

I.—Passed for Class C.

Byers, Evaline Hannah Forrester	Dunedin.
Clark, Sidney Alfred	Christchurch.
Hansard, George Albert	Dunedin.
Hunt, Margaret Louisa	Timaru.
Macalister, May	Palmerston N.
McGregor, Isabella (ii.)	Dunedin.
McKenzie, Helen	Dunedin.
Murdoch, James Macqueen	Palmerston N.
Ramson, Frederick Stanley	Auckland.
Roberts, Florence Grace	Wellington.
Sim, Jane Cathcart	Dunedin.
Sinclair, Ellen Evangeline	Auckland.
Walker, Clarice Agnes Redpath	Dunedin.
Williams, Henry	Hokitika.
Wooller, Joseph	Auckland.

Passed for Class D.

Anderson, Helen Maud	Napier.
Bain, Andrew	Dunedin.
Baker, Minnie Florence	Christchurch.
Ball, Alice Annie	Invercargill.
Balneaves, Kate	Invercargill.
Binstead, Henry	Auckland.
Bissell, Edward, junior	Napier.
Black, Elsie Violet	Auckland.
Blake, Bertie Newman Thornton	Wellington.
Blow, Harold Isbister	Auckland.
Botting, Helena Frances Jane	Dunedin.
Brockett, Frederick Charles	Wellington.
Brownlee, Marian Kathleen	Napier.
Burton, Percy Robert	Auckland.
Callam, Mabel	Wellington.
Cardwell, Jane	Christchurch.
Cartwright, James	Napier.
Castle, John George Thomas	Wellington.
Chapman, Jessie Moore	Palmerston N.
Clapperton, Catherine	Dunedin.
Coleman, Frances	Christchurch.
Compton, Kate Hilda	Wellington.
Crawford, Hugh Wentworth	Whangarei.
Crosby, Edward	Auckland.
Cullen, Arthur Richard	Napier.
Curteis, William Arthur	Wanganui.
Dalziel, Catherine Annie	Christchurch.

Teachers' Examination—*continued.*

Davidson, May	Christchurch.
Dowding, Frederick Bailey	Auckland.
Drakley, May Elizabeth	Dunedin.
Fairbairn, Williamina Sangster	Invercargill.
Ferguson, Mary Isabella	Wanganui.
Firth, Clara Jane	Christchurch.
Fitt, Arthur Benjamin	Palmerston N.
Forrester, Francis Edward Leonard	Dunedin.
Gabites, Herbert Fletcher	Palmerston N.
Gamble, Frank William	Wellington.
Garland, Frank William	Auckland.
Garrett, Frances Jane	Auckland.
Gawn, Elizabeth Clarke	Dunedin.
Gibbs, Betsy Hedevig Agatha	Nelson.
Grant, Mary Alexandra	Palmerston N.
Gray, Catherine	Masterton.
Greenwood, Ethel	Wellington.
Griffin, Ethel Charlotte	Nelson.
Haigh, Edith	Wellington.
Hall, Laura Louise	Auckland.
Hamilton, Lucy	Auckland.
Harvey, Roderick MacGregor	Whangarei.
Haydon, Thomas Bernard	Palmerston N.
Healey, Ernest James	Invercargill.
Heath, Andrew Walter	Auckland.
Henn, Elvira Isabella	Wanganui.
Hook, Alfred Charles	Auckland.
Hook, Percy John	Auckland.
Hope, Annie	Timaru.
Horrell, Helen Adrienne	Christchurch.
Hurren, Mary Pomona	Hokitika.
Hursthouse, Kate	Nelson.
Jannings, Frederick Charles	Palmerston N.
Jones, Frances Isabel	Christchurch.
Jones, Griffith Rogers	Thames.
Jones, William Henry (ii.)	Napier.
Judkins, William Edwin	Dunedin.
Kean, Euphemia Ruby	Wellington.
Lassen, Mary	Palmerston N.
Leech, Joshua Smith	Auckland.
Lewis, Ruth	Nelson.
Liddle, Christina Watson	Dunedin.
Lindsay, Catherine	Dunedin.
Lindsay, Jane	Dunedin.
Lindsay, Janet	Dunedin.
Lowe, Constance May	Christchurch.
McAdam, Charles Campbell	Dunedin.
McDonald, Elizabeth Jane Middleton	Dunedin.
MacGibbon, Eve Isabella	Invercargill.
MacGregor, Mabel Septima	Christchurch.
Macindoe, Janet Grierson	Auckland.
Mackay, Leslie Donald	Invercargill.
McKenzie, Ida Maude	Dunedin.
McLeod, Catherine Elizabeth	Invercargill.
McNeill, Elizabeth Loudon	Dunedin.
Marriott, William George	Timaru.
Marryatt, Ernest	Dunedin.
Martin, Frederick William	Wellington.
Maunder, Francis Bell	New Plymouth.
Meiklejohn, Lemuel Sydney Arnott	Auckland.
Melhop, Frank George	Invercargill.
Menzies, Jeannie	Christchurch.
Metherell, Florence Rose Sophia	Christchurch.
Meyenberg, Arthur Maurice	New Plymouth
Morland, Thomas Arthur	Christchurch.
Mousley, Annie Enid	Palmerston N.
Mullins, Francis James	Thames.
Murdoch, Albert	Whangarei.
Nielson, Albert	Napier.
Norris, Bertha Decima	Christchurch.
Olsen, Othenius Rudolf	Napier.
Paterson, Jessie Ramsay Ansell	Dunedin.
Pearce, Elsie Minter	New Plymouth
Peebles, Madeline Gempton	Christchurch.
Plank, Louis John	Napier.
Platts, Lilian Nevil Clemison	Dunedin.
Pole, Leonard Ernest	Auckland.
Power, Edward Arthur	Auckland.
Rauzi, Alice Cecilia Frances	Napier.
Reay, Margaret Lucas	Napier.
Reese, Marion (ii.)	Christchurch.
Ritchie, Elizabeth Miller	Timaru.
Robertson, Isabella Mary	Napier.
Rockell, Dulcia Martina	Wanganui.
Rogers, Cornelius John	Auckland.
Rugsted, Lavrine Dorthea	Christchurch.
Russell, Magdalen Laura	Auckland.
Salmond, Mary	Invercargill.
Scott, Charles Edward	Auckland.
Simmons, Ethel Jane	Wanganui.
Sims, Mary Eleanor	Dunedin.
Skelton, Alfred Hall	Whangarei.
Slocombe, Mary Annie	Christchurch.
Small, Gilbert Johnstone	Wanganui.
Smart, Alice Rebecca	Timaru.
Smith, Gertrude Caroline	Christchurch.
Smith, Louise	Masterton.
Sparrow, Agatha	Nelson.
Squire, Donald Stanley Byron	Auckland.
Stewart, Lily	New Plymouth.
Stewart, Mary Alexander	Auckland.
Sutton, Howard Harry	Masterton.
Sutton, James	Auckland.
Tomlinson, Annie Pourie	Dunedin.
Walker, Hilda Mabel	Auckland.
Webster, Arthur	Auckland.
Williams, Florence	Christchurch.
Wilson, James Reid	Invercargill.
Wilson, Violet Maud	Palmerston N.
Wootten, Jessie Constance	Auckland.
Wright, Emily Harriot Ann	Christchurch.
Wright, Jane	New Plymouth.

Passed for Class E.

Anderson, Roy	Palmerston N.
Armit, Katherine Napier	Wellington.
Barnhill, Margaret Lucy	Greymouth.
Bayliss, Louisa Ethel	Auckland.
Best, Thornton Richard	Westport.
Bicheno, Eva	New Plymouth.
Birss, Hannah Jane	Auckland.
Bonnin, Fannie	Dunedin.
Bullians, Andrew	Whangarei.
Bussell, Lilian Elizabeth	Christchurch.
Cliffe, Albert Stephen	Auckland.
Comerford, Florence Louise	Christchurch.
Coombe, Jessie Williamina	Nelson.
Cussen, Kathleen	Gisborne.
Eagar, Edward Fitzgerald	Wanganui.
Edwards, Dorothy Louisa	Wellington.
Edwards, Ernest	Wanganui.
Eyes, Itta Lucinda	Christchurch.
Finch, Thomas	Auckland.
Gain, Annie Mary	Tauranga.
Hardy, Helena Harriet	Auckland.
Hodgkinson, Jessie Louisa	Nelson.
Hogg, Ellen Catherine	Masterton.
Huggins, Rosina Minnie	Dunedin.
Iorns, Olive Evelyn	Masterton.
Jacobsen, Ethel Grace	Auckland.
Just, Leonie Carine Bertha	Christchurch.
Keir, Jessie Ann	Christchurch.
Kidson, George Rudal	Nelson.
Lambert, Alice Gertrude Annie	Wellington.
Lammas, Louisa	Nelson.
Lynch, Margaret Kate	Palmerston N.
McEwen, Malcolm Roger	Palmerston N.
McLean, Mabel	Wanganui.
Matthews, Adalena Rita	Auckland.
Merlet, Isabella Annie	Wellington.
Moore, Rupert Cyril	Auckland.
Mousley, Edward Opotiki	Palmerston N.
Muir, Margaret Murdoch	Auckland.
Nicholls, Dora	Christchurch.
Piercy, Florence Marion Sina	Palmerston N.
Powell, Ada Marian	New Plymouth.
Sinclair, Jeanne Spiers	New Plymouth.
Snowball, Laura Ellen	Christchurch.
Soundy, Carrie Audley	Napier.
Stanton, Alice Jane	Wellington.
Stewart, Bessie	Palmerston N.
Stone, Alfred Ernest	Auckland.
Thompson, Amelia	Masterton.
Train, Arthur Dennistoun Newton	Wanganui.
Veitch, Anna Elizabeth	Christchurch.
Webb, Edith Eunice	Napier.
Willis, Effie	Christchurch.
Withell, Alice Mary	Christchurch.

II.—Obtained "Partial Pass" for Class C.

Bell, Muriel Agnes	Christchurch.
Coad, Emma Maria	Auckland.
Finlayson, Catherine Helen	Wellington.
Hudson, John Holmes	Auckland.
Hurley, Irene Norma	Dunedin.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION—*continued*.

Loudon, Robina	Dunedin.
McGettrick, Anne Gertrude	Christchurch.
Williams, Florence	Christchurch.
Ziman, Rae Lena	Wellington.

OBTAINED "PARTIAL PASS" FOR CLASS D.

Allan, Jessie	Dunedin.
Allan, Margaret Gordon	Dunedin.
Anderson, Bonifacius	Palmerston N.
Anderson, Roy	Palmerston N.
Armstrong, Mary Conboy	Masterton.
Baillie, Grace	Timaru.
Barr, Muriel Lillian	Auckland.
Baskiville, Walter Charles Leslie	Wellington.
Battersby, Eleanor Beatrice	Auckland.
Battersby, Margaret Nicholson	Wellington.
Begg, Jean Emily	Dunedin.
Bell, Alexander	Auckland.
Bell, Lillian Emily	Auckland.
Bird, Myra	Wellington.
Blair, Gertrude Lois	Dunedin.
Bland, Eliza Jane	Masterton.
Blomquist, Henrietta Valerie	Masterton.
Braithwaite, Frederick Christopher	Auckland.
Brown, Jessie Swanerton	Gisborne.
Brownlee, James Little	Auckland.
Brungot, Martina Johanna Lange	Invercargill.
Bryce, Maggie Jean	Palmerston N.
Bullen, Frederick Richard Sherrar	Auckland.
Bullians, Andrew	Whangarei.
Burnley, Alice Maud	Wellington.
Burns, Hilda Evelyn	Napier.
Campbell, Mary Innis	Whangarei.
Casey, Maude	Greymouth.
Chamberlain, May Margaret Susanna	Invercargill.
Charles, Mary Jane	Christchurch.
Colley, Catherine Charlotte	Auckland.
Collins, Edith Charlotte	Auckland.
Cook, Ada Monica	Wellington.
Cooper, Muriel	Auckland.
Cowan, David	Napier.
Cray, Agnes Eliza Deumba	Dunedin.
Cross, Alexander James	Timaru.
Cunningham, Philip	Wellington.
Cussen, Kathleen	Gisborne.
Dale, Anne	Dunedin.
Dale, Margaret Frances	Wellington.
Dement, Ethel Maud	Nelson.
Dempsey, Hectorine Emma	New Plymouth.
Dempsey, Walter Seelye	Auckland.
Donnan, Mary Robison	Invercargill.
Dyer, Henrietta Eva	Christchurch.
Dyson, Priscilla	Christchurch.
East, Alfred Francis Drake	Gisborne.
Edwards, Dorothy Louisa	Wellington.
Elder, Violet	Dunedin.
Elmslie, Barbara	Wanganui.
Eslick, Violet Irene	Auckland.
Eyes, Itta Lucinda	Christchurch.
Farnie, Violet Cheyne	Timaru.
Finch, Thomas	Auckland.
Findlay, Sylvia	Thames.
Flyger, Juanita Eulalie	Palmerston N.
Foweraker, Charles Ethelbert	Timaru.
French, Henrietta Agnes	Dunedin.
Fuller, Mary Maud	Auckland.
Goldsbury, Montague	Wanganui.
Goldsmith, Katherine Mary	Wellington.
Gow, Beatrice	Dunedin.
Grattan, Ida Vashti Crago	Auckland.
Green, Florence Margaret	Auckland.
Greer, Ellen	Christchurch.
Gunn, Eva Hearne	Dunedin.
Hagenson, Matilda	Palmerston N.
Hall, Eveline Maud	Auckland.
Hamilton, Gordon Kerr	Auckland.
Hill, Winifred Mary	Auckland.
Hitchcock, Mary Lavinia	Wellington.
Hodge, Millicent Mary	Thames.
Hogg, Ellen Catherine	Masterton.
Holm, Eva Mary	Wellington.
Holton, Clarice Margaret	Christchurch.
Horner, Hugh Henry	Nelson.
Hughes, Edith Jessie	Christchurch.
Hutton, Ella Bannatyne	Dunedin.
Iorns, Ivy Phœbe	Masterton.
Iorns, Olive Evelyn	Masterton.
Irwin, Samuel John	Christchurch.
Isherwood, Grace Isabella	Christchurch.
Jenks, Francis Llewellyn	Palmerston N.
Johnston, Annie Charlotte	Auckland.
Jones, Florence Mary de Vaynes	Auckland.
Just, Leonie Carine Bertha	Christchurch.
Keam, Margaret Pourie	Dunedin.
Keir, Jessie Ann	Christchurch.
Kelpe, Caroline	Westport.
Ker, Marion Maggie Allen	Dunedin.
Kerse, Helen Potter	Dunedin.
Kidson, George Rudal	Nelson.
King, Eleanor May	Auckland.
King, Margaret	Auckland.
Kirkham, Glawdys	Auckland.
Lambert, Alice Gertrude Annie	Wellington.
Leary, Bridget	Timaru.
Lightbourne, Reuben Charles Derham	Auckland.
Long, Edgar Robert	Whangarei.
Long, Mary Ann	Dunedin.
Loudon, Rubina	Dunedin.
Lyttle, David John Albert	Invercargill.
McAllister, Christina Sinclair	Invercargill.
McCallum, Louisa Maud	Dunedin.
McClure, Cecil Bertram Travice	Gisborne.
McElwee, Marion Elizabeth	Westport.
McEwen, Malcolm Roger	Palmerston N.
MacKay, Annie	Invercargill.
Mackay, Bessie	Nelson.
Mackay, Frieda Margaret	Auckland.
MacKellar, Jean Logan	Dunedin.
McKenzie, George Simon	Timaru.
McLeod, Janet	Dunedin.
Macrae, Murdoch	Auckland.
Mahon, Eileen Agatha	Auckland.
Mandeno, Mary Ethel	Blenheim.
Mark, Louis James	Auckland.
Marten, Margaret Lucy	Wellington.
Martin, Cora	Nelson.
Martyn, Laura	Hokitika.
Masefield, John	Auckland.
Mayo, Ernest	Napier.
Miller, Jane	Invercargill.
Mitchell, Jessie McFarlane	Dunedin.
Mouro, Agnes Stewart	Auckland.
Moore, Rupert Cyril	Auckland.
Morrison, Isabella	Christchurch.
Morton, Lucy Sandford	Dunedin.
Mousley, Edward Opotiki	Palmerston N.
Muir, Margaret Murdoch	Auckland.
Nelson, Hannah Cathcart	Dunedin.
Nicoll, Mabel Grace	Blenheim.
Palmer, Arthur Freeman Kitchen	Wellington.
Peacock, John	Christchurch.
Perrin, Gertrude Matilda	Palmerston N.
Pickett, James Andrew	Thames.
Robinson, Elizabeth	Wellington.
Robinson, Lillie Isabel Ferguson	Masterton.
Rogers, Bertha Freeman	Christchurch
Rowe, Adrian Manfred	Auckland.
Saiten, Lillias Grace	Wanganui.
Schmidt, William Henry	Auckland.
Shiers, Mary	Timaru.
Sinclair, William Hamilton Clark	Dunedin.
Skinner, Marion Young	Dunedin.
Smith, William Henry	Auckland.
Snowball, Laura Ellen	Christchurch.
Speight, Mary Violet	Auckland.
Stanton, Alice Jane	Wellington.
Stent, William Frank	New Plymouth.
Stevenson, Alithea Barbara Gertrude	Wellington.
Stevenson, Jeanie	Timaru.
Stewart, Henrietta Divenia Thomson	Invercargill.
Stewart, Jeanie December	Timaru.
Sullivan, Margaret	Wellington.
Taylor, Robert Moncrieff	Timaru.
Teesdale, Jacob Tallentire	Whangarei.
Thomas, Minnie Adeline	Dunedin.
Thompson, Alfred William	Palmerston N.
Thompson, Myrtle Mary Elizabeth	Westport.
Totman, Leonard White	Auckland.
Turner, Olive Alice	Invercargill.
Ullmer, Frederica	Greymouth.
Upton, Frederick George	Auckland.
Valentine, Winifred Annie	Dunedin.
Veitch, Anna Elizabeth	Christchurch.
Walshe, Elizabeth Margaret Gertrude	Greymouth.
Webb, Hilda May	Wellington.
Webb, Mary	Dunedin.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Whelan, Letitia Violet	Nelson.
White, Dora	Dunedin.
Whitehead, Louis Grenville	Christchurch.
Whitmore, Ella Jane	Auckland.
Williamson, Agnes	Timaru.
Willocks, Ada Maria Robson	Dunedin.
Wilson, Frank Reginald	Auckland.
Wilson, Maud Ellen	Greymouth.
Woodhouse, Margaret Agnes	Dunedin.
Worrall, Louisa	Auckland.
Yortt, Hilda Maria	Palmerston N.
Ziesler, Freja Lina	Timaru.

The following candidates are provisionally regarded as having gained partial pass for Class D, subject to their passing an examination in handwork to be held later in the year.

Bairstow, Jane	Masterton.
Ewart, Jane	Christchurch.
Silvester, Eveline	Wellington.

III.—PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR CLASS C.

Andrews, Ernest Herbert	Christchurch.
Fraser, Anne Beatrice	Auckland.
Harding, Albert John	Christchurch.
Harvey, John Hooper	Auckland.
Lamb, William Oliver	Thames.
Robertson, David	Dunedin.

PASSED IN THREE SUBJECTS.

Blakey, Frank Ernest	Auckland.
Blue, Francis Ritchie	Invercargill.
Dewar, Janet	Dunedin.
Donald, James	Invercargill.
Gibson, Henry Thomas	Auckland.
Sinclair, George Kennedy	Hokitika.

PASSED IN TWO SUBJECTS.

Aiken, Janet Mary	Christchurch.
Bary, Edward	New Plymouth.
Bell, Cecil Frederick John	Dunedin.
Dowling, Mary	New Plymouth.
Galland, James	Palmerston N.
Gray, James Hawthorne	Napier.
Hutton, Robert Guthrie	Auckland.
Payne, Henry Marriott	New Plymouth.
Stephenson, Edward William	Auckland.

PASSED IN ONE SUBJECT.

Roberts, Mary Emma	Auckland.

IV.—SPECIAL MENTION.

Baillie, Grace, Timaru, methods of teaching.
Balneaves, Kate, Invercargill, English history.
Bell, Muriel Agnes, Christchurch, botany, Class C; physiology, Class C; methods of teaching.
Cunningham, Philip, Wellington, arithmetic, Class D.
East, Alfred Francis Drake, Gisborne, sound, light, and heat, Class D.
Ellis, Leonard Richmond, Timaru, agriculture, Class D.
Fitt, Arthur Benjamin, Palmerston, vocal music.
Hansen, Mary, Wanganui, German, Class D.
Harsant, Elizabeth Maud Noakes, Auckland, agriculture, Class D.
Heath, Andrew Walter, Auckland, French, Class D, and vocal music.
Hudson, John Holmes, Auckland, general history.
Hunt, Margaret Louisa, Timaru, theory of education.
Hurley, Irene Norma, Dunedin, methods of teaching.
Jones, William Henry (ii.), Napier, sound, light, and heat, Class D.
Isherwood, Grace Isabella, Christchurch, vocal music.
Lewis, Annie Marie Leach, Greymouth, passed in all six branches of drawing.
Lindsay, Janet, Dunedin, needlework.
Macalister, May, Palmerston, commercial geography.
McGettrick, Anne Gertrude, Christchurch, physiology, Class C.
Mackay, Leslie Donald, Invercargill, sound, light, and heat, Class D.
McKenzie, George Simon, Timaru, physiology, Class D.
McKenzie, Helen, Dunedin, theory of education.
Martin, Frederick William, Wellington, mechanics, Class D.
Masefield, John, Auckland, agriculture, Class D.
Molloy, Ellen Catherine, Greymouth, methods of teaching.
Mousley, Edward Opotiki, Palmerston North, English history.
Sealey, May, Christchurch, botany, Class D.
Sims, Mary Eleanor, Dunedin, needlework.
Steven, Martha, Dunedin, sound, light, and heat, Class D.
Sutton, Howard Harry, Masterton, vocal music.
Teesdale, Jacob Tallentire, Whangarei, agriculture, Class D.
Walshe, Elizabeth Margaret Gertrude, Greymouth, vocal music.
Wooller, Joseph, Auckland, general agriculture.
Wootten, Jessie Constance, Auckland, English history.
Worrall, Louisa, Auckland, vocal music.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

No. 1.—General Knowledge, A.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: One hour and a half. [*Any six questions may be attempted, but not more than six.*]

1. By what experiments could you prove the composition of air?

2. Describe an apparatus and a method by means of which the relative densities of two liquids (such as water and kerosene) can be determined.

3. Describe two grasses in common use in New Zealand pastures.

4. What are the chief methods of cooking meat? Write out full directions for boiling a piece of beef 5 lb. in weight. Would the same method be employed in stewing? Give reasons for your answer.

5. What is necessary for the germination of a seed? Show the different stages in the germination of a bean.

6. Name some of the commoner orchard pests in your district. What steps would you take to keep your trees free from them?

7. Write briefly on one of the following: Petition of Right, Act of Settlement, First Reform Bill, Repeal of the Corn Laws.

8. What do you know of Captain Cook, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Sir George Grey, John Ballance, and either Heke *or* Te Rauparaha?

9. Give some account of the duties or work of one of the following: The Arbitration Court, the Licensing Bench, Education Board, School Committee.

10. Explain the following terms as used in Parliament: Cabinet, Speaker, Whip, Opposition, Third Reading.

11. Explain the principle of any *one* of the following: A cream separator, a siphon, a windmill, a maximum thermometer, a minimum thermometer, any apparatus for taking the altitude of the sun.

12. Lights of certain colours are used at night, and flags of certain colours by day, as signals by railway guards: what are the colours, and what do they mean?

No. 2.—General Knowledge, B.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: One hour and a half. [*Any six questions may be attempted, but not more than six.*]

1. Describe two sets of experiments to show that water consists of certain gases combined in fixed proportions.

2. How would you make a Leyden jar? In what way is it charged and discharged?

3. Write out as full a description as you can of *one* of these flowers: Sweet-pea, violet, wallflower, buttercup, primrose.

4. What is meant by digestion? Give an account of the process of digestion.

5. Name six native and six imported birds. Compare the sparrow with the lark both as to appearance and as to habits.

6. What is an infectious disease? Mention some of the symptoms of any three infectious diseases that occur in this country. What precautions should be taken in the event of an outbreak in a household?

7. Write a short account of *one* of the following: (1) Seven Years' War, (2) English Revolution (3) Hundred Days, (4) Chartist Movement.

8. Who are Emperor of India, President of the United States, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, Minister of Education in New Zealand, Members or Member of Parliament for your electoral district (state name of district)?

9. What do you understand by the terms "prohibition," "yellow peril," "secondary school," "first line of defence," "all-red cable"?

10. What are the duties of Mayor, Coroner, Public Trustee, Returning Officer, Government Valuer?

11. Write an account of the method of work or process employed in *one* of the following industries and occupations: (*a*) Soap-making, (*b*) brick-making, (*c*) any method of gold-mining, (*d*) flax-dressing, (*e*) bread-making, (*f*) sawmilling, (*g*) freezing mutton, (*h*) printing a newspaper.

12. Give the "rules of the road" for drivers of vehicles and for foot passengers.

No. 3.—English, A.—For Junior National Scholarships and for Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half. [*Candidates must attempt the first three questions.*]

1. Write a letter of about twenty-five lines to a cousin of your own age in England, describing the method of Government in New Zealand; mention the constitution of and system of election to both Houses of the New Zealand Parliament.

2. Write three paragraphs on *one only* of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Electric tramways.
(*b.*) A visit to a lighthouse.
(*c.*) Any story you have read.

3. Rewrite the following in your best handwriting; arrange it in proper form, inserting capitals where necessary, and all punctuation marks:—

Just then one of the customers at the far side rose suddenly and made for the door it was close by him and he was out in the street in a moment but his hurry had attracted my notice and i recognised him at a glance it was the tallow faced man wanting two fingers who had come first to the admiral benbow oh i cried stop him its black dog i dont care two coppers who he is cried silver but he hasnt paid his score harry run and catch him.

4. Point out the faults you find in each of the following, and rewrite each sentence so as to avoid the faults:—

(*a.*) He is a man whom I should say was one of the least competent that ever was raised to that position.

(*b.*) Neither his father or mother are aware of his intention.

(*c.*) Damon was as generous, if not more generous, than his friend.

5. Explain briefly the meaning of each of the following words, making for each a sentence that will clearly show that you understand the meaning: Arbitrate, endorse, granular, international, incandescent.

6. Express the following passage in other words so as to make it clear that you understand the meaning:—

This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands,
This blessed plot, this realm, this England.

7. Analyse—

Such was the scorn that filled the sage's mind,
Renewed at ev'ry glance on human kind.
How just that scorn ere yet thy voice declare,
Search every state.

8. Write the plural of staff, roof, compass, mercy, that Norman, this talisman, pendulum, stamen, corps, datum; the possessive case singular of James, Moses, countess; the possessive case plural of child, butterfly, wife; the feminine of abbot, wizard, sultan.

9. Write out the twenty words dictated to you by the Supervisor.

No. 4.—English, B.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half. [*Candidates must attempt the first three questions.*]

1. Write a letter of about twenty-five lines to a cousin of your own age in England describing all the different kinds of schools and colleges in New Zealand.

2. Write three paragraphs on *one only* of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) A day in the bush.

(*b.*) Any important industry in New Zealand.

(*c.*) Any one of Sir Walter Scott's novels.

3. Rewrite the following in your best handwriting; arrange it in proper form, inserting capitals where necessary, and all punctuation marks:—

Just at that moment came the first news of the attack if you please sir said joyce if i see anyone am i to fire i told you so cried the captain thank you sir returned joyce with the same quiet civility nothing followed for a time but the remark had set us all on the alert straining ears and eyes the musketeers with their pieces balanced in their hands the captain out in the middle of the blockhouse with his mouth very tight and a frown on his face.

4. Point out the faults you find in the following, and rewrite each sentence so as to avoid the faults:—

(*a.*) Every competitor will only be allowed to get one medal.

(*b.*) He writes to say he hopes we will not be vexed at him not addressing the electors.

(*c.*) Those kind of things are no use.

5. Explain briefly the meaning of the following words, making for each a sentence that will show clearly that you understand its meaning: Repudiate, currency, hazard, juvenile, effervescent.

6. Express the following passage in other words so as to show that you understand the meaning:—

For there is none of you so mean and base
That hath not noble lustre in your eyes.
I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. The game's afoot.
Follow your spirit, and upon this charge
Cry, "God for Harry, England, and Saint George!"

7. Analyse—

As I followed the chief waiter with my eyes, I could not help thinking that the garden in which he had gradually blown to be the flower he was, was an arduous place to rise in.

8. Write the 3rd person singular of the past tense indicative active of—fly, choose, flow, grind, repay, abide, patrol, deride, benefit; the present participle active and the past participle of—die, singe, conceal, dye, appal.

9. Write out the twenty words dictated to you by the Supervisor.

No. 5.—English, C. (Spelling).—For Junior National Scholarships and for Free Places in Secondary Schools.

(For Supervisors only.)

[The attention of the Supervisor is drawn to the fact that, as the candidates are probably unaccustomed to his voice and are writing in a room that is strange to them, there is need for more than usual care in the reading of the words and passage set for dictation. The enunciation of every word should be complete and distinct.

The following list of words for spelling, with the explanation given of each, is first to be read aloud once; the words, without the explanations, are then to be dictated slowly to the candidates, and are afterwards to be read out again to afford opportunity for correction.]

(1.) Advantageous (productive of greater benefit). (2.) Belligerent (a power or country that is at war with another). (3.) Bisection (the cutting of a line or mathematical figure into two equal parts). (4.) Celibacy (the unmarried condition; perpetual bachelorhood). (5.) Contagious (said of a disease that passes from one patient to another). (6.) Convalescent (getting better in health after sickness). (7.) Homogeneous (of one and the same substance throughout). (8.) Irresistible (too strong to be successfully withstood). (9.) Obsolete (gone out of use or fashion). (10.) Obstacle (anything that blocks the way). (11.) Opulent (well-to-do; rich). (12.) Parallel (said of two lines that are equally distant from each other throughout their length). (13.) Prejudice (unreasoning condemnation of something not well known or understood). (14.) Sacrilege (theft of holy things or trespass in holy places). (15.) Scimitar (a curved sword sharp on the outer edge). (16.) Strategy (the art of directing the movements of armies in war). (17.) Symmetry (resemblance in size and shape between the opposite parts of a whole). (18.) Temporary (lasting or meant to last for a short time only). (19.) Tomahawk (a short-handled axe). (20.) Tyrannous (ruling oppressively or unlawfully).

No. 6.—English, I.—For Civil Service Junior

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. (*a.*) Say what is meant by each of the following, giving examples to illustrate your answer: Optative subjunctive, complement, demonstrative pronoun, impersonal verb, antecedent.

(*b.*) Mention four words each of which can be used as more than one part of speech. Give examples of such uses of each word.

2. (*a.*) Give the word that expresses the opposite meaning to each of the following: Transparent, agile, monotonous, affirm.

(*b.*) Give at least one other word similar in meaning to each of the following: Famous, anguish, wise, resentment.

(*c.*) Give one word to express each of the following: "Exactly suitable to the occasion," "to make what is said in one language intelligible to people that speak another," "improving in health after an illness," "inscription on a tomb."

3. Make a connected narrative by expanding the following notes, putting the conversation into dialogue form:—

Two travellers lost in a Corsican forest. The elder apprehensive of brigands, the younger careless and sanguine. They obtain a night's shelter in a farmhouse, the walls of which bristle with weapons. In the night the farmer and his wife creep into the guests' room. The elder traveller wakes to hear the words "Shall we kill one, or both?" and the answer "Both." The farmer with a long knife cuts down a ham from a rafter. Next morning each traveller at his departure is given a cold roast chicken as provision for the day's journey.

Comment on the unworthiness of misplaced suspicion.

4. Correct or justify the following, rewriting each sentence in proper form:—

(1.) An elm was planted between each oak.
(2.) Northern India is bounded by the Himalayas, very high mountains, and which have at their base a very thick jungle.
(3.) He saw that each was sorry, and forgave both.
(4.) I am to blame, not you.

5. Analyse fully the following passage, and parse the italicised words:—

"'Tis said *that* to the brow of *yon* fair hill
Two brothers clomb, and turning face from face,
Nor one look *more exchanging*, *grief* to still
Or feed, each *planted* on that lofty place
A chosen tree; then eager *to* fulfil
Their courses, *like* two new-born rivers, they
In opposite directions urged their way
Down from the far-seen mount."

6. Give in terse idiomatic English the sense of the following passage:—

"Yet remember all
He spoke among you, and the man who spoke;
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with eternal God for power;
Who let the turbid streams of rumour flow
Thro' either babbling world of high and low:
Whose life was work, whose language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life;
Who never spake against a foe;

Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right;
Truth-teller was our English Alfred named,
Truth-lover was our English Duke;
Whatever record leaps to light
He never shall be shamed.
Lo! the leader in these glorious wars
Now to glorious burial slowly borne,
Followed by the brave of other lands;
He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour showered all her stars
And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
Yea, let all good things await
Him who cares not to be great,
But as he saves, or serves the State.
Not once or twice, in our rough island story
The path of duty is the way to glory:
He that walks it, only thirsting
For the right, and learns to deaden
Love of self before his journey closes,
He shall find the stubborn thistles bursting
Into glossy purples which outredden
All voluptuous garden roses."

7. Punctuate the following passage, and put capitals where required:—

As mr thomson is a married man i will not say what hour had struck when we laid down the last of the following pages but i will give a few words of what ensued here said mr thomson is a novel ready to your hand all you have to do is to work up the scenery develop the characters and improve the style my dear fellow said i they are just the three things that i would rather die than set my hand to it shall be published as it stands but it is so bald objected mr thomson i believe there is nothing so noble as baldness replied i and i am sure there is nothing so interesting i would have all literature bald and all authors if you like but one well well said mr thomson we shall see.

No. 7.—English. II. (Composition and Spelling).—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. As a test of spelling, write the passage and words dictated by the Supervisor.

[The candidate is requested to number the words, to write them in a column, and to use a separate book for the spelling exercises. No marks will be given for a word that contains a doubtful letter. The letter "e" must be looped, the letter "i" must be dotted, and the letter "t" must be crossed.]

Give up your dictation book to the Supervisor, and take a fresh book for Question 2.

2. Write an essay on one of the following subjects, paying great attention to expression, punctuation, and neatness of form:—

(*a*.) Interesting physical features of New Zealand.
(*b*.) Favourite male and female character in history.
(*c*.) A walking-picnic.
(*d*.) A rifle volunteer corps.

No. 8.—Dictation and Spelling: (Part of the Second Paper on English).—For Civil Service Junior.

(For Supervisors only.)

The attention of the Supervisor is drawn to the fact that, as the candidates are probably unaccustomed to his voice and are writing in a room that is strange to them, there is need for more than usual care in the reading of the words and passage set for dictation. The enunciation of every word should be complete and distinct.

The following passage for dictation and the list of words for spelling (with the explanation given of each) are first to be read aloud once; the passage and the words (without the explanations) are then to be dictated slowly to the candidates, and are afterwards to be read out again to afford opportunity for correction.

List of Words for Spelling.

(1.) Counterfeit (bearing a false resemblance to something). (2.) Asthma (a disease characterized by difficulty in breathing). (3.) Ethereal (having the nature of ether). (4.) Tranquillity (calmness). (5.) Vinegar (a sour liquid). (6.) Potato (a garden vegetable). (7.) Psychological (having to do with mental science). (8.) Mistletoe (a plant that grows on hawthorn trees). (9.) Chintz (a shiny printed cotton fabric used in upholstery). (10.) Spinach (a garden vegetable). (11.) Harassed (constantly vexed, worried, or bothered). (12.) Effervesce (to bubble like boiling water). (13.) Dysentery (a disease of the bowels). (14.) Parallelogram (a mathematical figure). (15.) Mussel (a shell-fish). (16.) Pumice-stone (a volcanic rock that floats in water). (17.) Fuchsia (a flowering shrub). (18.) Preëminence (a greater degree of conspicuousness or notability). (19.) Medicinal (having healing properties). (20.) Separation (parting or being parted).

Passage for Dictation.

Now, the popular opinion, under certain conditions, is not to be disregarded. When arising of itself—when manifesting itself in a strictly spontaneous manner—we should look upon it as analogous with that intuition which is the idiosyncrasy of the individual man of genius. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred I would abide by its decision. But it is important that we find no palpable traces of suggestion: the opinion must be rigorously the public's own. The distinction, however, is often exceedingly difficult to perceive and to maintain.

No. 9.—English, I.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Candidates are expected to answer the first four questions, and any four of the others.]

1. Analyse the following in tabular form:—

> " But she was calm and sad, musing alway
> On loftiest enterprise, till on a day
> The Tyrant heard her *singing* to her lute
> A wild and sad and spirit-thrilling lay,
> *Like* winds that die in wastes—one *moment mute*
> The evil thoughts it *made* that *did* his breast pollute."

2. Parse fully the italicised words in the passage above.

3. In what exact sense is each of the following words used by grammarians: *Stress, common, strong, mood,* and *relative?* In each case compare the technical grammatical use with the more ordinary colloquial or literary use.

4. Define and explain fully the term "subjunctive mood." Write down all the forms of the subjunctive mood of the verb "to have." Give examples to show under what syntactical conditions these forms (*a*) *must* and (*b*) *may* be used, and comment upon the general tendency of modern English, written and spoken, with regard to the use of these forms.

5. Construct sentences showing the correct use of each of the following words: *Oblivious, trite, propaganda, welkin,* and *mutual.* Define carefully the meaning of each word, and point out any inaccuracies you have observed in the ordinary use of any of them.

6. Indicate as clearly as you can (by giving rimes, or otherwise) what you consider to be the correct pronunciation of each of these words: *Envelope, indisputable, fanatic, slough, vase, progress, prepense, troth, lichen,* and *dahlia.* Point out in each case any commonly occurring error in the pronunciation, and give a reason, where necessary, for your decision as to the correct pronunciation.

7. Define a metaphor. Point out all the metaphorical expressions in the following:—

"It still remains that the combined weight of these factors is not in harmony with the extent of the depression, and is inadequate as an explanation thereof."

Criticize the use of the metaphors in the above sentence.

8. What is a "split infinitive"? On what grounds may the idiom be condemned and defended?

9. Give a list of words, not more than twelve, which have become English standard words during the last twenty or thirty years. Point out how the word has become English in each case, and produce from your list some general statement as to the way or ways in which the language continues to be enriched.

10. Give a complete list of those English consonant sounds which could be perfectly enunciated by a person with no tongue. Define also the exact sense in which the term "dental" is used in reference to consonant sounds.

11. In how many distinct grammatical functions can each of the following words be employed: *Stone, pass, church, wing,* and *mother?* Give an example of each usage, and account, if you can, for the peculiar facility with which English words change their function.

12. Translate each of the following expressions into terser or more idiomatic English:—

(*a.*) He partook of some refreshment.
(*b.*) I was favourably impressed by this manifestation of his intelligence.
(*c.*) We advanced with considerable celerity.

Under what circumstances, in cases like the above, is the longer and more formal expression to be preferred?

No. 10.—English II.—For Class D.

Time allowed: One hour and a half.

WRITE an essay on any one of the following subjects. Great attention must be given to the spelling and punctuation. Handwriting and general neatness of work will be taken into account.

1. The contrast between the North and South Islands of New Zealand, and its probable result, in the long run, upon the character of their respective populations.

2. The special advantages and drawbacks of the teaching profession as compared with either the Law, the Church, or Medicine.

3. The relative importance of athletics, natural science, and history in the equipment of the ideal teacher.

No. 11.—English Language and Literature.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Eight questions may be answered, but not more than eight. Every candidate is expected to attempt the first five questions.]

1. Illustrate from Carlyle's "French Revolution" what seems to you his special strength and weakness as a historian.

2. Comment on the following: "If Shakespeare idealises Brutus, Cassius, Antony, he has notoriously depressed Cæsar."

3. Comment on the following: "Severely as Shakespeare judged Shylock, he entered into his situation with a marvellous intimacy of understanding, which the modern world has excusably mistaken for sympathy."

4. Show exactly what part each of the following persons plays in "Esmond," carefully distinguishing those whose connection with the plot is vital from those whose part is only subsidiary: The Pretender, Steele, General Webb, Lord Mohun, and Swift.

5. Analyse and paraphrase the following:—

> "Be not *fond*
> *To think* that Cæsar bears *such* rebel blood
> *That* will be thaw'd from the true quality
> With that which swelleth fools—I mean sweet words,
> Low-crooked *court'sies,* and base spaniel fawning."

6. Comment upon anything remarkable in the meaning, construction, or subsequent history of each of the italicised words in the passage above.

7. Give the substance of Carlyle's reflections upon the death of Mirabeau.

8. Of whom does Carlyle use the following expressions:—

(*a.*) "Wild burstings of affection were in this great heart—of fierce lightning, and soft dew of pity";
(*b.*) "Cruel-lovely, with half-angelic, half-demonic splendour";
(*c.*) "With immeasurable confused outlooks and purposes, with no clear purpose but this of still trying to do His Majesty a service"?

Give a brief account of the share each person referred to had in the Revolution.

9. Quote two passages from Julius Cæsar (of not more than twenty lines each), the one to exhibit Shakespeare's power as a master of language, the other as a master of the human heart. Comment upon each passage from the corresponding point of view.

10. Quote the famous "mercy" speech of Portia in the "Merchant of Venice," and show whether it is or is not strictly in harmony with her character as displayed elsewhere in the drama.

11. Show fully the relation which "Esmond" bears *either* to the other works of Thackeray *or* to the historical novel as handled by Sir Walter Scott.

12. Quote any ten lines from Julius Cæsar. Explain the normal construction of the metre, and comment upon any irregularities or remarkable variations from the normal type. Show how such metre and such irregularities may serve as an aid to determine approximately the date of the composition of the play.

No. 12.—Greek.—(I.) Composition and Unprepared Translation.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Translate into English—

(*a.*) Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει (ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορίᾳ ἤδη καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι ἦσαν πολλοὶ ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν πολεμίων γεγενημέναις) πύρα καύσαντες ὡς πλεῖστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιὰν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ᾗ διενοήθησαν, ἀλλὰ τοὐναντίον ἢ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτήρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν. ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς αὕτη οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης τῷ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἕτερον μέρος τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαν καὶ τὰς ταύτῃ πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ πολλὰ ἐχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δείματα ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν νυκτί τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ἰοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή.—*Thucydides*, vii. 80.

(*b.*)
Τὰς συμφορὰς γὰρ ὅστις οὐκ ἐπίσταται
θνητὸς πεφυκὼς ὃν τρόπον χρεὼν φέρειν,
οὐδ' ἀνδρὸς ἂν δύναιθ' ὑποστῆναι βέλος.
ἐγκαρτερήσω θάνατον· εἶμι δ' ἐς πόλιν
τὴν σὴν, χάριν τε μυρίων δώρων ἔχω.
ἀτὰρ πόνων δὴ μυρίων ἐγευσάμην·
ὧν οὔτ' ἀπεῖπον οὐδέν' οὔτ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων
ἔσταξα πηγὰς οὐδ' ἂν ᾠόμην ποτὲ
ἐς τοῦθ' ἱκέσθαι, δάκρυ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων βαλεῖν.
νῦν δ', ὡς ἔοικε, τῇ τύχῃ δουλευτέον.
εἶεν· γεραιὲ, τὰς ἐμὰς φυγὰς ὁρᾷς,
ὁρᾷς δὲ παίδων ὄντα μ' αὐθέντην ἐμῶν.
δὸς τούσδε τύμβῳ καὶ περίστειλον νεκροὺς
δακρύοισι τιμῶν, ἐμὲ γὰρ οὐκ ἐᾷ νόμος·
πρὸς στέρν' ἐρείσας μητρὶ δούς τ' εἰς ἀγκάλας,
κοινωνίαν δύστηνον, ἣν ἐγὼ τάλας
διώλεσ' ἄκων. γῇ δ' ἐπὴν κρύψῃς νεκροὺς,
οἴκει πόλιν τήνδ', ἀθλίως μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως
ψυχὴν βιάζου τἀμὰ συμφέρειν κακά.
—*Euripides, Hercules Furens*, 1348–1366.

2. Translate into Greek—

(*a.*) The Persians, under the eyes of their king, fought with great bravery, but they were badly generalled, and the place of the combat was unfavourable to them. Their numbers were only an encumbrance, and when the ships in front retreated they hindered the rear from advancing, partly owing to the crowded space and partly to lack of practice in acting together.

Among the anecdotes told about this battle the most famous is that which was current at Halicarnassus, of the signal bravery and no less signal good fortune of the Carian queen Artemisia. She saved herself by the stratagem of attacking and sinking another Carian vessel. Those who stood round Xerxes observed the incident, but supposed the destroyed trireme to be Greek. "Sire," they said, "seest thou how Artemisia has sunk an enemy's ship?" And Xerxes exclaimed "My men have become women, my women men."

(*b.*) If I had known by whom these things were done, I should not have believed you.
(*c.*) He went away that no one might see him.
(*d.*) Everybody denied that they knew him.
(*e.*) He was so poor that he did not fear that he would be robbed.
(*f.*) You cannot go away too soon.
(*g.*) I have no place to run to.

No. 13.—Greek.—(II.) Prepared Books.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Translate into English—

Τούτω στάσιν τιν’, ὡς ἐγὼ ’δόκουν ὁρᾶν,
τεύχειν ἐν ἀλλήλαισι· παῖς δ’ ἐμὸς μαθὼν
κατεῖχε κἀπράϋνεν, ἅρμασιν δ’ ὕπο
ζεύγνυσιν αὐτὼ καὶ λέπαδν’ ἐπ’ αὐχένων
τίθησι· χὴ μὲν τῇδ’ ἐπυργοῦτο στολῇ,
ἐν ἡνίαισί τ’ εἶχεν εὔαρκτον στόμα·
ἡ δ’ ἐσφάδαζε, καὶ χεροῖν ἔντη δίφρου
διασπαράσσει, καὶ ξυναρπάζει βίᾳ
ἄνευ χαλινῶν, καὶ ζυγὸν θραύει μέσον.
—*Aeschylus*, *Persae*, 188–196.

2. Explain the above passage. Conjugate ὁρᾶν, μαθών. Explain the force of the tense of κατεῖχε.

3. Translate into English—

Φόβος δὲ πᾶσι βαβάροις παρῆν
γνώμης ἀποσφαλεῖσιν· οὐ γὰρ ὡς φυγῇ
παιᾶν’ ἐφύμνουν σεμνὸν Ἕλληνες τότε,
ἀλλ’ ἐς μάχην ὁρμῶντες εὐψύχῳ θράσει.
σάλπιγξ δ’ ἀϋτῇ πάντ’ ἐκεῖν’ ἐπέφλεγεν·
εὐθὺς δὲ κώπης ῥοθιάδος ξυνεμβολῇ
ἔπαισαν ἅλμην βρύχιον ἐκ κελεύματος,
θοῶς δὲ πάντες ἦσαν ἐκφανεῖς ἰδεῖν.
—*Ibid.*, 391–398.

4. In the above passage: Compare σεμνός, εὐθύς, ἐκφανεῖς, θοῶς; comment on the cases of γνώμης, φυγῇ, and the mood of ἰδεῖν; parse ἀποσφαλεῖσιν.

5. Translate into English—

Θῖνες νεκρῶν δὲ καὶ τριτοσπόρῳ γονῇ
ἄφωνα σημανοῦσιν ὄμμασιν βροτῶν
ὡς οὐχ ὑπέρφευ θνητὸν ὄντα χρὴ φρονεῖν.
ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανθοῦσ’ ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν
ἄτης, ὅθεν πάγκλαυτον ἐξαμᾷ θέρος.
—*Ibid.*, 818–822.

6. In the above passage: Parse ἐξαμᾷ; comment on the use of ἄφωνα and the tense of ἐκάρπωσε.

7. Translate the following passages, with brief notes on the syntax:—

(*a.*) Δόκιμος δ’ οὔτις ὑποστὰς μεγάλῳ ῥεύματι φωτῶν
ἐχυροῖς ἕρκεσιν εἴργειν ἄμαχον κῦμα θαλάσσας.
(*b.*) Ἦ μακροβίοτος ὅδε γέ τις
αἰὼν ἐφάνθη γεραιοῖς, ἀκούειν τόδε πῆμ’ ἄελπτον.
(*c.*) Ἐνταῦθα πέμπει τούσδ’ ὅπως ὅτ’ ἂν νεῶν
φθαρέντες ἐχθροὶ νῆσον ἐκσωζοίατο,
κτείνοιεν εὐχείρωτον Ἑλλήνων στρατόν.
(*d.*) Ἦ καὶ τὸν Περσῶν αὐτοῦ
τὸν σὸν πιστὸν πάντ’ ὀφθαλμὸν
μυρία μυρία πεμπαστὰν
ἔλιπες.

8. Translate into English—

Τούτων δή σφι ἀμφοτέρων ἔχοντες ἔγκοτον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ πέμψαντες κήρυκα ἠγόρευον τάδε· Ὦ Φωκέες, ἤδη τι μᾶλλον γνωσιμαχέετε μὴ εἶναι ὁμοῖοι ἡμῖν. πρόσθε τε γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι, ὅσον χρόνον ἐκεῖνα ἡμῖν ἥνδανε, πλέον αἰεί κοτε ὑμέων ἐφερόμεθα, νῦν τε παρὰ τῷ βαρβάρῳ τοσοῦτο δυνάμεθα, ὥστε ἐπ’ ἡμῖν ἐστι τῆς γῆς τε ἐστερῆσθαι καὶ πρὸς ἠνδραποδίσθαι ὑμέας· ἡμεῖς μέντοι τὸ πᾶν ἔχοντες οὐ μνησικακέομεν, ἀλλ’ ἡμῖν γενέσθω ἀντ’ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὑμῖν ὑποδεκόμεθα τὰ ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν χώρην ἀποτρέψειν. ταῦτά σφι ἐπηγγέλλοντο οἱ Θεσσαλοί. οἱ γὰρ Φωκέες μοῦνοι τῶν ταύτῃ ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐμήδιζον, κατ’ ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, ὡς ἐγὼ συμβαλλόμενος εὑρίσκω, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἔχθος τὸ Θεσσαλῶν· εἰ δὲ Θεσσαλοὶ τὰ Ἑλλήνων αὖξον, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν, ἐμήδιζον ἂν οἱ Φωκέες.—*Herodotus*, *Urania*, xxix.

9. In the above passage: Comment on the cases of ὅμοιοι, ὑμέων; parse ἐστερῆσθαι, αὖξον; explain the construction of ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν, and mentionother similar expressions.

10. Translate into English—

Ὡς δὲ ἐξῆλθέ οἱ Θεμιστοκλέης, ἔλεγ' Ἀριστείδης τάδε· Ἡμέας στασιάζειν χρεών ἐστι ἐν τεῷ ἄλλῳ καιρῷ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῷδε περὶ τοῦ ὁκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται. λέγω δέ τοι, ὅτι ἴσον ἐστι πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα λέγειν περὶ ἀποπλόου τοῦ ἐνθεῦτεν Πελοποννησίοισι. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτόπτης τοι λέγω γενόμενος, ὅτι νῦν οὐδ' ἢν ἐθέλωσι Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς Εὐρυβιάδης οἷοί τε ἔσονται ἐκπλῶσαι· περιεχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κύκλῳ. ἀλλ' ἐσελθών σφι ταῦτα σήμηνον. Ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο τοισίδε· Κάρτα τε χρηστὰ διακελεύεαι καὶ εὖ ἤγγειλας. τὰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην γενέσθαι, αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενόμενος ἥκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέο τὰ ποιεύμενα ὑπὸ Μήδων. ἔδεε γὰρ ὅτε οὐκ ἑκόντες ἤθελον ἐς μάχην κατίστασθαι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι.—*Ibid.*, lxxix–lxxx.

11. In the above passage: Write a brief historical note on Aristides; parse σήμηνον; give the principal parts of the verbs from which ἐκπλῶσαι, ἤγγειλας, κατίστασθαι come; give the Attic forms of τεῳ, ὁκότερος, διακελεύεαι, ἐδεόμην.

12. Translate the following passages, with brief explanatory notes:—

(*a.*) Φράζεο, βαρβαρόφωνος ὅταν ζυγὸν εἰς ἅλα βάλλῃ
Βύβλινον, Εὐβοίης ἀπέχειν πολυμηκάδας αἶγας.

(*b.*) Ἔστι ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλι ταύτῃ Ἐρεχθέος τοῦ γηγενέος λεγομένου εἶναι νηὸς, ἐν τῷ ἐλαίη τε καὶ θάλασσα ἔνι, τὰ λόγος παρ' Ἀθηναίων Ποσειδέωνά τε καὶ Ἀθηναίην ἐρίσαντας περὶ τῆς χώρης μαρτύρια θέσθαι.

(*c.*) Λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὡς φάσμα σφι γυναικὸς ἐφάνη, φανεῖσαν δὲ διακελεύσασθαι ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον ὀνειδίσασαν πρότερον τάδε· Ὦ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι κόσου ἔτι πρύμνην ἀνακρούεσθε;

(*d.*) Τὸ γὰρ προσωτέρω πᾶν δεινὸν ἦν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι οὔτε τῶν χώρων ἐοῦσι ἐμπείροισι, στρατιῆς τε πάντα πλέα ἐδόκεε εἶναι· τὴν δὲ Σάμον ἠπιστέατο δόξῃ καὶ Ἡρακλέας στήλας ἴσον ἀπέχειν.

No. 14.—Latin.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Translate into English—

(*a.*) Cum Alexander, Macedonum rex, sorte monitus ut eum qui sibi porta egresso primus occurrisset interfici iuberet, asinarium forte sibi obvium factum ad mortem abripi iussisset, eoque quaerente quidnam se immerentem capitali supplicio afficeret, cum ad excusandum factum suum oraculi praeceptum rettulisset, asinarius "Si ita est" inquit "rex, alium sors huic morti destinavit: nam asellus, quem ante me agebam, prior tibi occurrit."—*Valerius Maximus* VII. iii. 10.

(*b.*) Caesar in eam spem venerat, se sine pugna et sine vulnere suorum rem conficere posse, quod re frumentaria adversarios interclusisset. Cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? Cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos? Cur denique fortunam periclitaretur, praesertim cum non minus esset imperatoris consilio superare quam gladio? Movebatur etiam misericordia civium quos interficiendos videbat: quibus salvis atque incolumibus rem obtinere malebat. Hoc consilium Caesaris plerisque non probabatur: milites vero palam inter se loquebantur, quoniam talis occasio victoriae dimitteretur, etiam cum vellet Caesar sese non esse pugnaturos. *Caesar, De Bello Civili*, i. 72.

(*c.*) Jam steterant acies ferro mortique paratae:
  Jam lituus* pugnae signa daturus erat:
Cum raptae veniunt inter patresque virosque,
  Inque sinu natos, pignora cara, ferunt.
Ut medium campi scissis tetigere capillis,
  In terram posito procubuere genu:
Et, quasi sentirent, blando clamore nepotes
  Tendebant ad avos brachia parva suos.
—*Ovid, Fasti* iii. 215.

* *Lituus*, trumpet.

2. Translate into Latin—

(*a.*) Do not go before I come.
(*b.*) All were spared save twenty.
(*c.*) Having said this he set out for home on the 25th March.
(*d.*) Do you know if your father is still at Athens?
(*e.*) There are some that are afraid that he will die.
(*f.*) The brave soldier was given a week's leave (*commeatus*).
(*g.*) Marching on steadily, he was only eleven miles from the German headquarters(1) when the envoys returned. Again they begged him to halt; and again he refused. They then asked for three days' grace(2) to arrange terms with the Ubii. What they really wanted, as Caesar saw, was to gain more time. He promised, however, not to advance that day beyond a river, four miles distant, where he intended to water(3); and told them to come back again on the morrow, that he might decide on their request, and to bring with them as many of their leaders as could come.

3. (*a.*) In passage 1 (*a*) above conjugate the verbs from which come *egresso, abripi, rettulissent;* give the reasons for the mood of *occurrisset, afficeret; ut eum interfici iuberet*—rewrite this, substituting *impero* for *iubeo.*

(*b.*) In 1 (*b*) compare *optime, minus;* explain the cases of *re frumentaria, gladio, quibus salvis, plerisque.* What is meant by subjective and objective genitive? To which classes belong *vulnere suorum* and *misericordia civium?*

(*c.*) In 1 (*c*) give the nominative singular, the genitive plural, and the gender of *ferro, morti, pignora, genu, nepotes;* write out in full the future indicative active of *steterant*, the present indicative active of *ferunt*, and the perfect subjunctive passive of *tetigere;* explain *morti paratae, medium campi.*

(1) Headquarters = *castra.* (2) Grace = *venia.* (3) To water = *aquor* (deponent).

No. 15.—Latin.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Translate into English—

(*a.*) Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt ut Romam proficisceretur et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque se ex illa die qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desiisse. Itaque et uxorem a complexu removit et senatui suasit ne pax cum Poenis fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus spem nullam habere: se tanti non esse ut tot milia captivorum propter unum se et paucos qui ex Romanis capti fuerant redderentur. Ipse Carthaginem rediit cum negasset se in ea urbe mansurum in qua, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset.—*Eutropius* iii. 25.

(*b.*) Sensus autem interpretes ac nuntii rerum in capite tamquam in arce ad usus necessarios et facti et collocati sunt. Nam oculi altissimum locum obtinent ex quo plurima conspicientes fungantur suo munere: et aures, cum sonum percipere debeant qui natura sublime fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatae sunt: itemque nares et quod omnis odor ad supera fertur recte sursum sunt, et quod cibi et potionis iudicium magnum earum est non sine causa vicinitatem oris secutae sunt.—*Cicero, De Natura Deorum* ii. 140.

(*c.*) "Vive et amicitias omnes fuge": verius hoc est
Quam "regum solas effuge amicitias."
Est mea sors testis: maior me afflixit amicus
Deseruitque minor: turba cavenda simul.
Nam quicunque pares fuerant fugere fragorem,
Necdum collapsam deseruere domum.
I nunc et reges tantum fuge! Vivere doctus
Uni vive tibi, nam moriere tibi. —*Anthologia Latina.*

2. Translate into Latin—

(*a.*) If you come I shall see you.
(*b.*) I shall enquire whether it rains or not.
(*c.*) I was persuaded to do this.
(*d.*) He promised to give me a million sesterces.
(*e.*) The soldiers were too weak to prevent the enemy from escaping.
(*f.*) He sent to say he was well.
(*g.*) Cassiopeia having boasted(1) herself to be fairer than Hera, Poseidon sent a sea-monster(2) to ravage the country belonging to her husband, Cepheus. On consulting the oracle it was ascertained that nothing would appease the anger of the gods except the exposure of the King's daughter, Andromeda, on a rock to be devoured by the monster. At the moment when the dragon(3) approached the maiden, Perseus appeared and, learning her peril, engaged the monster and slew him.

3. (*a.*) In passage 1 (*a*) above, conjugate the verbs from which come *proficisceretur, desiisse, fractos, redderentur*; give the nominative singular, the genitive plural, and the gender of *pacem, die, casibus, urbe*; write a note on the mood of *venisset* (used twice) and the case of *tanti*.

(*b.*) Write out the comparison of *necessarius, plurimus, recte, magnus*; write out the present indicative of *fero* and the future indicative of *sequor*; *fungantur suo munere*—explain the mood and the case, and mention two other verbs which take the same construction.

(*c.*) Parse *afflixit, cavenda, deseruere, moriere*; distinguish *solas* and *soles, turbam cavere* and *turbae cavere, fugĕre* and *fugēre*; write out the singular of *quicunque* (all genders) and the plural of *par* (all genders).

(1) Boast, use *se iactare*. (2) Monster, use *belua*. (3) Dragon, use *anguis*.

No. 16.—Latin.—(I.) Composition and Unprepared Translation.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Translate into English—

(*a.*) Ibi arbitris remotis cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu aliquantum temporis consumpsisset, ad postremum eum ex servis vocat, sub cuius fide regio more ad incerta fortunae venenum erat, et mixtum in poculo ferre ad Sophonisbam iubet ac simul nuntiare, Massinissam libenter primam ei fidem praestaturum fuisse, quam vir uxori debuerit: quoniam eius arbitrium qui possint adimant, secundam fidem praestare ne viva in potestatem Romanorum veniat: memor patris imperatoris patriaeque et duorum regum quibus nupta fuisset, sibi ipsa consuleret. Hunc nuntium ac simul venenum ferens minister cum ad Sophonisbam venisset: "Accipio" inquit "nuptiale munus neque ingratum, si nihil maius vir uxori praestare potuit: hoc tamen nuntia, melius me morituram fuisse, si non in funere meo nupsissem."—*Livy*, xxx. 15.

(*b.*) Cui genetrix flenti, "Fortuna viriliter" inquit
"—Siste, precor, lacrimas—ista ferenda tibi est.
Sic erat in fatis, nec te tua culpa fugavit,
Sed deus: offenso pulsus es urbe deo.
Non meriti poenam pateris sed numinis iram:
Est aliquid magnis crimen abesse malis.
Conscia mens ut cuique sua est, ita concipit intra
Pectora pro facto spemque metumque suo.
Omne solum forti patria est, ut piscibus aequor,
Ut volucri vacuo quidquid in orbe patet.
Non fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno,
Et tibi, crede mihi, tempora veris erunt." —*Ovid, Fasti* i. 479.

2. Translate into Latin—

There were some who told the following story of a German cohort, which had landed on the coast for the purpose of procuring water: Thinking that the barbarians had been cowed by the issue of the former battle, they advanced carelessly, as men who had nothing to fear either from the valour or from the strategy of the conquered enemy. But the Britons, having sent on their bravest men to occupy a hill overlooking* the river, attacked our men on the bank. Although cut off in this manner our men abated nothing of their usual bravery, seeing that slavery awaited them on the one hand and death on the other. At last, when all hope of safety had gone, and they had reached such a pitch of helplessness that scarcely twenty could hold their weapons, two fresh cohorts arrived, sent to their relief by the general, who had been alarmed by the long delay.

* Use *immineo*.

3. Give the Latin for—

(*a.*) He was born on the 23rd March, and died on the 3rd July, aged seventy-nine years.
(*b.*) I left nothing undone to appease him.
(*c.*) When will you find a man to take the letter?
(*d.*) No one can see him without loving him.
(*e.*) Don't you know that he is too honourable to tell a lie?

No. 17.—Latin.—(II.) Prepared Books.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Translate into English—

Bona fortunaeque in tributum, ager atque annus in frumentum, corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conteruntur. Nata servituti mancipia semel veneunt, atque ultro a dominis aluntur: Britannia servitutem suam quotidie emit, quotidie pascit. Ac sicut in familia recentissimus quisque servorum etiam conservis ludibrio est, sic in hoc orbis terrarum vetere famulatu novi nos et viles in excidium petimur: neque enim arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur. Virtus porro ac ferocia subiectorum ingrata imperantibus: et longinquitas ac secretum ipsum quo tutius, eo suspectius.—*Tacitus, Agr.* 31.

2. In the above passage explain the cases of *silvis, servituti, ludibrio;* conjugate *conteruntur, veneunt, pascit;* why is *reservemur* in the subjunctive?

3. Translate into English—

Nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari satis notum est, ne pati quidem inter se iunctas sedes. Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit. Vicos locant non in nostrum morem connexis aedificiis: suam quisque domum spatio circumdat, sive adversus casus ignis remedium sive inscitia aedificandi. Ne caementorum quidem apud illos aut tegularum usus; materia ad omnia utuntur informi et citra speciem aut delectationem. Solent et subterraneos specus aperire eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hiemis et receptaculum frugibus, quia rigorem frigorum eiusmodi loci molliunt, et siquando hostis advenit, aperta populatur, abdita autem et defossa aut ignorantur aut eo ipso fallunt quod quaerenda sunt.—*Tacitus, Germ.* 16.

4. In the above, comment on the cases of *populis, remedium;* the use of *loci; domum spatio circumdant*—what other construction does *circumdo* take?

5. Translate the following passages, with brief explanatory notes:—

(*a.*) Definitur et numerus: centeni ex singulis pagis sunt, idque ipsum inter suos vocantur, et quod primo numerus fuit iam nomen et honor est.

(*b.*) Sescentesimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, cum primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma.

(*c.*) Quamquam primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu Nerva Caesar res olim dissociabiles miscuerit, natura tamen infirmitatis humanae tardiora sunt remedia quam mala.

(*d.*) Brigantes femina duce exurere coloniam ac, nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere iugum potuere.

6. Translate into English—

Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
Ante levi iaculo longum per inane secutus,
Sistit equos biiuges et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo
Impresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto
Fulgentem tinguit iugulo, atque haec insuper addit:
"En agros et quam bello, Troiane, petisti
Hesperiam metire iacens: haec praemia, qui me
Ferro ausi temptare, ferunt: sic moenia condunt."

—*Virgil, Æneid* xii. 353–361.

7. In the above, parse *campo, dextrae, agros, metire;* distinguish *lĕvi, lēvi, metire, metere.*

8. Translate into English—

Ecce autem, flammis inter tabulata volutus
Ad coelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
Subdideratque rotas pontesque instraverat altos.
"Iam, iam fata, soror, superant: absiste morari:
Stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
Morte pati: neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem."
Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis.

—*Virgil, Æneid* xii. 672–680.

9. In the above, explain the cases of *Aeneae, acerbi, arvis;* comment on *volutus, absiste morari, furere furorem.*

10. Translate with brief notes—

(*a.*) Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
Feminea tegat et vanis sese occulat umbris.
(*b.*) Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
(*c.*) Neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.
(*d.*) Paeonium in morem.
(*e.*) Ductor Rhoeteius.

No. 18.—French.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English—

A Brave Deed.

Au moment où Lena Tarn conduisait le troupeau des belles vaches rouges, le grand taureau de trois ans, qui s'ennuyait dans l'étable vide, avait réussi à défaire sa chaîne. Fièrement il s'approcha des femmes. Mais Lena, qui pensait toujours à tout, tenait en main le petit siège triangulaire en bois dont se servent les femmes lorsqu'elles vont traire. Brandissant son siège, elle cria au taureau: "Halte-là, polisson!" car elle ne pouvait le souffrir. Mais le taureau au poil rouge approchait toujours. Lena jéta un regard rapide et irrité vers les hommes armés de fouets qui se tenaient auprès de la grange: "Que faites-vous donc là, lourdauds?" cria-t-elle, puis elle leva le siège et en asséna un coup vigoureux sur la tête du taureau. Celui-ci en fut tellement abasourdi qu'il courut tout droit entre les mains des hommes.

(*b.*) *Au moment où:* What does *où* stand for in this sentence? Illustrate by short examples other uses of *où.*

(*c.*) *Dans l'étable vide:* This position of the monosyllabic adjective is contrary to grammatical rule; account for it.

(*d.*) *Vers les hommes:* What is the difference between *vers* and *envers?*

2. (*a.*) Translate into English—

London welcomes President Loubet.

Les Français ne s'attendaient donc point à l'explosion d'enthousiasme qui accueillit leur premier magistrat dès qu'il eût mis le pied sur le sol anglais. Impossible de nier la spontanéité charmante des hommages qui furent prodigués au président: "*Good old Loubet,*" dont la simplicité et le fin sourire plurent tout de suite aux Anglais, devint là-bas le personnage le plus populaire de l'année. Sa réception par le lord-maire marqua l'apogée de son triomphal séjour, et le bruit des acclamations suivit sur mer le navire qui le ramenait en France. A partir de ce moment, l'entente cordiale fut à l'ordre du jour. La présence d'Edouard VII. à Paris avait permis de constater combien peu de véritable anglophobie se dissimulait sous les traditionnels épigrammes que le parisien décoche aux Anglais chaque fois qu'il en a l'occasion.

(*b.*) Some of the verbs in the above piece are in the imperfect tense, some in the preterite: distinguish carefully between the uses of the two tenses.

(*c.*) Write in full the present imperative of *servir.*
" the present indicative of *tenir.*
" the present subjunctive of *devenir.*

3. Translate into English—

La source tombait du rocher
Goutte à goutte à la mer affreuse.
L'Océan, fatal au nocher,
Lui dit: "Que me veux-tu, pleureuse?
Je suis la tempête et l'effroi;
Je finis où le ciel commence.
Est-ce que j'ai besoin de toi,
Petite, moi qui suis l'immense?
La source dit au gouffre amer:
Je te donne, sans bruit ni gloire,
Ce qui te manque, o vaste mer!
Une goutte d'eau qu'on peut boire."

4. Translate into French—

The little Dauphin, whiter than the cushions on which he is lying, is resting with his eyes closed. But he is not asleep. He turns to his mother, and seeing that she is weeping, he says: "Why are you crying? Do you really think, like the rest of them, that I am going to die?" The Queen tries to answer, but sobs prevent her from speaking. "Do not cry, mother; you forget that I am the Dauphin, and that Dauphins cannot die in this way." At last he gets frightened. "Stop," he says, "I do not wish death to come and take me, and I can easily prevent it from coming here. Let forty very strong guards be *called in*(1) immediately to mount guard round my bed. Let a hundred large cannon watch night and day, with lighted *fuse*(2), under our windows; and woe to death if he dares to come near us!"

(1) *Call in*, faire venir. (2) *Fuse*, la mèche.

5. *A* writes to his friend *B*, telling him that he has been appointed to a post in Wellington, and asking him for information about that city. Write *B*'s reply in French. The letter should consist of about ten ordinary written lines. If you do not know Wellington, choose some other place which you do know.

6. Translate into French—

(*a*.) This rule is difficult; pay great attention to it.
(*b*.) We do not think it necessary to write to him.
(*c*.) What will be the end of it?
(*d*.) I want this book; give it to me.
(*e*.) It is better to wait until it is finished.

No. .—French.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. (*a*.) Translate into English—

Science.

Par la science les sages osent franchir les barrières étroites dans lesquelles la nature s'est plu à renfermer l'homme. Citoyens de toutes les républiques, habitants de tous les empires, le monde, quelle qu'en soit l'étendue, est leur patrie. La science, conductrice tout aussi fidèle que rapide, les mène de pays en pays, de royaume en royaume; elle leur en révèle les lois, les mœurs, la religion, le mécanisme politique dans ses ressorts même les plus secrets. Ils reviennent, à l'instar des triomphateurs romains, chargés des dépouilles de l'orient et de l'occident, après avoir rendu tributaires de leur génie tous les peuples, toutes les nations répandues sur la terre. N'étant pas plus arrêtée dans son essor par les bornes des temps que par celles des lieux, la science, prodigue de merveilles envers ses disciples, semble les avoir fait vivre longtemps avant l'époque qui les a vus naître. C'est pour eux que les plus pures, les plus doctes célébrités des siècles anciens ont pensé, ont agi, ou plutôt ils ont vécu avec elles, ils les ont entendues parler, ils ont été témoins de leurs grands exemples.

(*b*.) In the last sentence of (*a*) [*C'est—exemples*] state exactly to what words *eux*, *elles*, *ils*, *les*, *leurs* refer.

(*c*.) *Quelle qu'en soit l'étendue:* put into French—

"However great its extent may be."
"Although its extent be great."
"Whatever you may think of its extent."

(*d*.) *Révèle:* Show, by means of English letters, the difference in sound between *é* and *è*.

(*e*.) *Romain:* Put into French—

"I am a Roman."
"I speak the Roman tongue."
"The Roman and Greek literatures."

2. (*a*.) Translate into English—

Zealous Service.

C'était en 1849 que le capitaine de vaisseau Nevelskoy outrepassait les instructions diplomatiques qu'il avait reçues et qui lui recommandaient d'observer, à l'égard de la Mandchourie, le *status quo* le plus absolu. Le conseil des ministres lui infligea un dur châtiment: il le dégrada et le ramena au rang de simple matelot. Il supporta la punition sans se plaindre, mais demanda audience au tsar Nicolas 1^er^. Celui-ci le reçut dans son cabinet de travail, et, après un court entretien, lui dit, "Nevelskoy, il faut que ta désobéissance soit punie." Et, souriant, il prit, sur un guéridon, la croix de Saint-Vladimir, la lui épingla sur la tunique, lui donna l'accolade, ajoutant, avec gravité, ces mots qui sont gravés sur le monument de Nevelskoy, à Vladivostok: "Merci de ton patriotique labeur. Partout où le drapeau russe a été une fois hissé, il ne peut plus être descendu."

(*b*.) Give the first person singular present indicative, the first person singular preterite indicative, the present participle, and the past participle of the following: *Mener*, *charger*, *répandre*, *faire*, *vivre*, *plaindre*.

3. Translate into English—

The Child.

Lorsque l'enfant paraît, le cercle de famille
Applaudit à grands cris. Son doux regard qui brille
Fait briller tous les yeux,
Et tous les tristes fronts, les plus souillés peut-être,
Se dérident soudain à voir l'enfant paraître,
Innocent et joyeux.
Quelquefois nous parlons, en remuant la flamme,
De patrie et de Dieu, des poëtes, de l'âme
Qui s'élève en priant;
L'enfant paraît — adieu le ciel et la patrie
Et les poëtes saints! La grave causerie
S'arrête en souriant.

4. Translate into French—

The gradual expansion of Russia towards the East was one of the reasons of the war between Russia and Japan. A certain Russian officer had been brought before the Czar for having been too zealous in extending the frontiers of the Russian Empire. He had already been punished, but the Czar wished to see him. "I see," said the Czar, "that you have been organizing expeditions"; and, unfolding a map of Siberia upon the table, he pointed with his finger to various places upon it. "By this expedition you became a lieutenant, by that a captain, and by that an admiral. Surely that was sufficient." The officer followed the Czar's finger upon the map, not knowing whether to be pleased or not. At last the Czar turned to him and said, "You have been too zealous on this occasion, and for this you have been punished. But by your zeal your country has been made greater, and for that I intend to reward you."

5. Write a short letter to a friend upon *either:* Your preparation for this examination, *or* Your favourite forms of amusement. [*N.B.*—The letter should consist of not less than fifteen lines of your usual writing.]

6. Translate into French—

(*a.*) What does this mean?
(*b.*) Show Mr. A into this room.
(*c.*) This place is used as a prison.
(*d.*) I can see nothing but mountains.
(*e.*) The next morning he started on his way.

No. 20.—French.—(I.) Composition and Unprepared Translation.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Translate into English—

A Reinvestment.

Quinze jours depuis ma dernière lettre, et tant de petits événements. Il faudrait s'écrire au jour le jour, sinon, le fil casse . . . vous savez avec quel accès de mauvaise humeur, quelle morgue bourrue, mon oncle avait accueilli ma détermination de déplacer cette fameuse somme qui constitue désormais ma dot. "Petite sotte, qui se permet de blâmer toute une vie de volonté et de labeur. Il était bien récompensé de sa philanthropie!" Enfin, il s'est rendu compte que mon "coup de tête" passait au-dessus de lui, visait un "ordre de choses fermement établi, une loi fatale," bref, qu'il aurait tort de paraître vexé plus longtemps. Je dis paraître, car au fond il l'est, terriblement. Il a beau affecter une courtoisie parfaite, l'ironie perce. Samedi dernier, il m'a jeté d'un air négligent, "Et ton argent, petite, veux-tu que je le passe à ton notaire—car tu as aussi un notaire, maintenant?—ou préfères-tu que je te signe un chèque?" Sur mon geste évasif, il a pris son carnet, sa plume, et tout au long a libellé le, "Payez au porteur la somme de deux cent quatre-vingt-sept mille cent et quelques francs," sans oublier les centimes. Son dur paraphe . . . et avec un sourire, un salut narquois, il m'a tendu le chèque, en ajoutant: "De deux à cinq, payable au Crédit Lyonnais." Comme le léger papier m'a paru lourd! La peur absurde de le perdre; l'idée qu'il représentait tant de souffrances, tant de misères, tant de charités possibles ou de joies égoïstes; l'idée aussi que c'était là ma dot, ma rançon de femme, le "Sésame, ouvre-toi" de ma vie nouvelle.—*Paul et Victor Margueritte.*

2. Translate into English—

Advice to Young and Old.

Jeunes hommes, vieillards aux longues destinées,
Vous, couronnés de fleurs; vous, couronnés d'années,
Si vous faites le mal sous la voûte des cieux,
Regardez devant vous et soyez sérieux.
Ces sont des instants courts et douteux que les nôtres.
L'âge vient pour les uns, la tombe s'ouvre aux autres.
Donc, jeunes gens, si fiers d'être puissants et forts,
Songez aux vieux; et vous, vieillards, songez aux morts!
Soyez hospitaliers surtout! C'est la loi douce.
Quand on chasse un passant, sait-on qui l'on repousse?
Sait-on de quelle part il vient? Fussiez-vous rois,
Que le pauvre pour vous soit sacré! Quelquefois
Dieu qui d'un souffle abat les sapins centenaires,
Remplit d'événements, d'éclairs et de tonnerres,
Déjà grondant dans l'ombre à l'heure où nous parlons,
La main qu'un mendiant cache sous ses haillons!

—*Victor Hugo.*

3. Translate into French—

The immoderate egotism of British commerce imposed on the native populations, in some instances, restrictions on industry that an honest application of the principles of free trade necessarily removed; and, in some cases, a forced cultivation, like that of opium, which was a shame to England and a scourge to China. But, everything considered, and allowing a large amount of evil, we may boldly affirm that history gives no example of a conquest so completely turned to the good of the vanquished. Let us think of the frightful condition of those weak and industrious races exposed without defence for so many centuries to the cruelty, the rapacity, the outrages of the Moguls, the Afghans, and others, and compare their condition with that of the one hundred and fifty millions of souls who live now in peace under the laws and the flag of England. They are governed by a handful of foreigners—foreigners by origin, by manners, by religion, but belonging by ties of justice and humanity to the populations which they govern, which they have saved from the worst excesses of oppression and iniquity. If, when transplanted to these distant regions, and deprived of all the conditions of success which short-sighted politicians consider as exceptional in the history of the world, this British race thus exhibits everywhere an incontestable superiority and solidity, we may reasonably reckon on a persevering exercise of the same qualities on their native soil.

4. Write an essay, in French (fifteen to twenty lines), on *either*—
"L'entente actuelle entre La France et L'Angleterre," *or*
"La Nouvelle-Zélande doit-elle avoir peur du vainqueur dans la lutte russo-japonaise?"

5. Put into French—

A. I am quite exhausted: what shall we order for lunch?
B. Anything you like; but if you take my advice, you'll make it dinner.
A. All right; ring the bell: I can hardly stand.
B. Poor fellow! How will you be able to use your knife and fork?
A. Never mind: get the things put on the table, carve, give me a good slice, and you'll see.
B. Here you are then.

No. 21.—French.—(II.) Prepared Books.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English—

Auguste—

Apprends à te connoître, et descends en toi-même:
On t'honore dans Rome, on te courtise, on t'aime;
Chacun tremble sous toi, chacun t'offre des vœux,
Ta fortune est bien haut, tu peux ce que tu veux:
Mais tu ferois pitié même à ceux qu'elle irrite,
Si je t'abandonnois à ton peu de mérite.
Ose me démentir, dis-moi ce que tu vaux,
Conte-moi tes vertus, tes glorieux travaux,
Les rares qualités par où tu m'as dû plaire,
Et tout ce qui t'élève au-dessus du vulgaire.
Ma faveur fait ta gloire, et ton pouvoir en vient;
Elle seule t'élève, et seule te soutient;
C'est elle qu'on adore, et non pas ta personne;
Tu n'as crédit ni rang qu'autant qu'elle t'en donne;
Et pour te faire choir je n'aurois aujourd'hui
Qu'à retirer la main qui seule est ton appui.
J'aime mieux toutefois céder à ton envie:
Règne, si tu le peux, aux dépens de ma vie.

—*Corneille: Cinna*, Acte V., Sc. i.

(*b.*) The title of this play is "Cinna, ou la clémence d'Auguste." State whether you prefer the first or the alternative title, and give your reasons fully.

(*c.*) *Choir:* What parts of this verb are used in modern French?

(*d.*) *Par où tu m'as dû plaire:* What does *où* stand for here? Arrange these words in the order in which they would stand in modern French.

2. (*a.*) Translate into English—

Sabine—

Quand il faut que l'un meure et par les mains de l'autre,
C'est un raisonnement bien mauvais que le vôtre.
Quoique ce soient, ma sœur, des nœuds bien différens,
C'est sans les oublier qu'on quitte ses parens:
L'hymen n'efface point ces profonds caractères;
Pour aimer un mari, l'on ne hait pas ses frères;
La nature en tout temps garde ses premiers droits,
Aux dépens de leur vie on ne fait point de choix:
Aussi bien qu'un époux ils sont d'autres nous-mêmes;
Et tous maux sont pareils alors qu'ils sont extrêmes.
Mais l'amant qui vous charme et pour qui vous brûlez
Ne vous est, après tout, que ce que vous voulez;
Une mauvaise humeur, un peu de jalousie,
En fait assez souvent passer la fantaisie.
Ce que peut le caprice, osez-le par raison,
Et laissez votre sang hors de comparaison.

—*Corneille: Horace*, Acte III., Sc. iv.

(*b.*) In what sense are the following words used in "Horace": Déplaisirs, heur, flamme, sus, étonnement?

(*c.*) Give very shortly the arguments of Le vieil Horace when pleading for the life of Horace.

3. (*a.*) Translate into English—

Acaste—

Moi? Parbleu! Je ne suis de taille ni d'humeur
A pouvoir d'une belle essuyer la froideur.
C'est aux gens mal tournés, aux mérites vulgaires,
A brûler constamment pour des beautés sévères,
A languir à leurs pieds et souffrir leurs rigueurs,
A chercher le secours des soupirs et des pleurs.
Et tâcher, par des soins d'une très-longue suite,
D'obtenir ce qu'on nie à leur peu de mérite.
Mais les gens de mon air, marquis, ne sont pas faits
Pour aimer à crédit et faire tous les frais.
Quelque rare que soit le mérite des belles,
Je pense, Dieu merci, qu'on vaut son prix comme elles;
Que, pour se faire honneur d'un cœur comme le mien,
Ce n'est pas la raison qu'il ne leur coûte rien;
Et qu'au moins, à tout mettre en de justes balances;
Il faut qu'à frais communs se fassent les avances.

—*Molière : Le Misanthrope*, Acte III., Sc. i.

(*b.*) Write a short character of Alceste, illustrating it by occasional quotations.

4. Comment on the following constructions which occur in the "Misanthrope," with special reference to the words in italics:—

(*a.*) A peine pouvez-vous dire *comme* il se nomme.
(*b.*) Que le cas soit *pendable*.
(*c.*) Son *misérable honneur* ne voit pour lui personne.
(*d.*) Parlons à cœur ouvert, et voyons *d'*arrêter.
(*e.*) Et savent *y* donner de favorables noms.
(*f.*) Aussi ne *trouverais-je* aucun sujet de plainte.

No. 22.—German.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [N.B.—If you write in German characters, use a fine pen.]

1. (*a.*) Translate into English—

A Street in Stamboul.

Ein Gang durch die engen Strassen ist zwar einerseits mühsam, da man im bunten Gedränge der Reiter, der Ochsenkarren, der Wasserträger, der Eseltreiber, der Träger von Ölkrügen, der Brotverkäufer, der Eierhändler, u.s.w., nur langsam vorwärts kommt; andererseits wieder hoch interessant, um die verschiedensten Stände und Nationalitäten zu beobachten. Dort reitet ein Pascha mit zahlreichem Gefolge, hier bringt ein Beduine seine gekauften Waffen in Sicherheit, ein singender Derwisch leiert seine Loblieder ab, oder ein weissbärtiger Hadschi erzählt dem lauschenden Kreise, der sich um ihn gebildet, Wundermärchen. Hier sehen wir rechts und links die Handwerker in ihren Werkstätten; dort schauen wir in ein Kaffeelokal, wo in qualmerfülltem Raume die Fanatiker der Ruhe stundenlang mit untergeschlagenen Füssen sitzen, um sich dem Kaf, dem absoluten Nichtsthun, hinzugeben.

(*b.*) *Engen, bunten, hoch :* give the comparative and superlative of these words.
(*c.*) *Rechts und links :* what other ways are there of forming adverbs in German?
(*d.*) *Ein singender Derwisch :* decline this expression in full.
(*e.*) *Dort :* express the English word "there" in as many ways as you can in German.

2. (*a.*) Translate into English—

An Evening Song.

Abend wird es wieder;
Über Wald und Feld
Säuselt Frieden nieder,
Und es ruht die Welt.
Nur der Bach ergiesset
Sich am Felsen dort,
Und er braust und fliesset
Immer fort und fort.
Und kein Abend bringet
Frieden ihm und Ruh'
Keine Glocke klinget
Ihm ein Rastlied zu.
So in deinem Streben
Bist, mein Herz, auch du;
Gott nur kann dir geben
Wahre Abendruh.

(*b.*) Give the third person singular of the present indicative, the third person singular of the imperfect indicative, and the past participle of the following: *Kommen, beobachten, erzählen, sehen, sitzen.*

3. Translate into German—

In a town there are always many streets, and on each side of the streets many houses and other buildings(1). In a new town the streets are generally wide, but in an old town they are often narrow(2). In the early morning and in the evening there is not much noise, but from 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. the streets are full of people and carriages. In the principal streets there are always many shops, in the windows of which goods(3) of all kinds are to be seen. It is much pleasanter to live in the country than in towns.

(1) Building, *das Gebäude*. (2) Narrow, *eng*. (3) Goods, *Waaren*.

4. Translate into German—

(*a.*) He would rather go on horseback than by train (*Zug*).
(*b.*) The sooner you read your book the better.
(*c.*) The army arrived at midnight.
(*d.*) That has nothing to do with me.
(*e.*) We are going on a long journey; get clothes and money ready, and leave everything in order.

No. 23.—German.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [If you write in German characters, use a fine pen.]

1. (*a.*) Translate—

A Cavalry Recruit.

Man führte mich zu einem Stall, der gar nicht übel anssah, und in dem ich neben den Wagenpferden des Hausherrn meinen Rappen in einen bequemen Stall stellen konnte. Der Stallknecht kam und half mir absatteln und putzen, was ich heute, da mein Bursche bei der Batterie draussen blieb, selbst hätte besorgen müssen. Er erbot sich, aus dem Magazin meine Fourage zu holen, was mir sehr lieb war; denn ich wäre doch nicht gern mit einem grossen Bunde Stroh und Heu und einem Sack Hafer durch die Strassen gelaufen. Zur Schlafstelle wurde mir ein Bett in einem Verschlag neben dem Stalle angewiesen. Er war neben zwei andern, die der Stallknecht und Bediente einnahmen. Ich wollte gegen diese Kameradschaft protestiren; doch die Beiden, welche mich natürlich ganz für ihres Gleichen ansahen, meinten gutmüthig wir würden schon gute Freundschaft halten.—*Hackländer.*

(*b.*) *Zu einem Stall:* What other methods are there of expressing in German "motion towards"?

(*c.*) *Half mir absatteln . . . erbot sich zu holen:* How would you generally be guided as to the use or omission of *zu* with an infinitive?

(*d.*) *Wir würden:* As a rule the finite verb in a dependent sentence is put at the end of it: why is this not the case here?

2. (*a.*) Translate—

The Sturdy Workman and the Thin Doctor.

"Wie viel Geld geben Sie für Ihr Mittagessen aus?" fragte der Professor. "Eine Mark," antwortete der Maurer. "Was kaufen Sic sich dafür?" "Drei Mass Bier—sind 78 Pfennig—und ein bischen Wurst und Brod." "Sehen Sie," lehrt ihn der Professor, "Wenn ich eine Mark für den Mittagtisch auslegen will, mache ich es umgekehrt: ich kaufe mir um 22 Pfennig Fleisch und um 22 Pfennig etwas zu trinken, aber nicht Bier, sondern Limonade." "Mei'," sagt der Arbeiter mit einem geringschätzigen Blick auf den Gelehrten, "Sie schauen aber darnach aus."

3. Translate—

Ich reit'am finstern Garten hin,
Die dürren Bäume sausen drin,
Die welken Blätter fallen.
Hier pflegt ich in der Rosenzeit,
Wann alles sich der Liebe weiht,
Mit meinem Lieb zu wallen.
Erlöschen ist der Sonne Strahl,
Verwelkt die Rosen allzumal,
Mein Lieb zu Grab getragen.
Ich reit'ins finstre Land hinein
Im Wintersturm, ohn'allen Schein,
Den Mantel umgeschlagen.
—*Uhland.*

4. (*a.*) Translate into German—

Not long afterwards there was a rumour(1) that Metz had capitulated. Army and fortress and all the war material had been surrendered. Three marshals, 4,000 officers, and 173,000 men had given themselves up as prisoners. The entrance of our troops was to take place on the next day; so I drove to Metz. It was not until after one o'clock that the imprisoned troops began to march out of all the gates. Bazaine appeared before Prince Frederick Charles at the head of his officers. The Prince beckoned(2) him to his side, and then began the march-past of the prisoners: they were to lay down their arms later on in the town. No one would have seen from their faces that distress(3) had reigned in the fortress, but the horses had eaten up one another's manes and tails The bearing(4) of the soldiers was dignified.

(1) Rumour, *das Gerücht*. (2) Beckon to, *winken an*. (3) Distress, *die Not*. (4) Bearing, *die Haltung*.

(*b.*) Translate into German—

(1.) These are my books.
(2.) Wishing to see him, I went to his house.
(3.) He has become ill from working too much.
(4.) I shall drink a cup of tea or coffee.
(5.) The sooner you read the book the better.

No. 24.—German.—(I.) Composition and Unprepared Translation.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours. [If you write in German characters, use a fine pen.]

1. Translate into English—

Fiete Krey searches for Treasure.

Fiete Krey aber blieb oben in der dürren Heide stehen; als Jörn sich umsah, stand er wie ein schwarzen Pfahl am Horizont. Langsam kehrte Fiete Krey sich um und ging wieder in die Mulde hinunter, legte sein Bündel neben das Wasser, zog seine Jacke aus, legte sich ins Gras und langte in das Wasser, so tief er konnte. So kroch er rund um das Wasser und fand nichts. Da kleidete er sich eilig aus, und als er nackend war, fasste er einige starke Zweige, die am Rande lagen und stieg vorsichtig in das kalte Wasser und bekam Grund. Es reichte ihm bis an die Brust. Er trat vorsichtig hin und her; aber er spurte nichts Hartes. Es war alles weich, Sand und verwestes Laub. Er tauchte dreimal unter und suchte an den Rändern, aber da war nichts als eine glatte Lehmwand, mit Wassergewächs überzogen. Da gab er es auf. Er stieg wieder heraus und stand eine Weile, ehe er nach dem Hemde griff. Er stand gerade und still. Er spürte die schneidende Kälte nicht, die ihn mit feinen, eisigen Ruten schlug. Er stand und sah ins Wasser, das mit Stillem, traurigem Auge ihn ansah, als hielte es wehmütig sein Geheimniss fest.—*Gustav Frenssen.*

2. Translate into English—

The Awakened Rose.

Die Knospe traümte von Sonnenschein,
Vom Rauschen der Blätter im grünen Hain
Von der Quelle melodischem Wogenfall,
Von Süssen Tönen der Nachtigall,
Und von den Lüften, die kosen und schaukeln,
Und von den Düften, die schmeicheln und gaukeln.
Und als die Knospe zur Rose erwacht,
Da hat sie mild durch Thränen gelacht,
Und hat geschaut, und hat gelauscht,
Wie's leuchtet und klingt, wie's duftet und rauscht.
Und als ihr Träumen nun wurde wahr,
Da hat sie vor süssem Staunen gelebt,
Und leis geflüstert: "Ist mir's doch gar,
Als hätte'ich das Alles schon einmal erlebt!"
—*Sallet.*

3. Translate into German—

(*a.*) Well, Staphyla died one day, and a great loss she was to me, and I went into the market to buy me another slave. But, by the gods! they were all grown so dear since I had bought poor Staphyla, and money was so scarce, that I was about to leave the place in despair, when a merchant plucked(¹) me by the robe. "Mistress," said he, "dost thou want a slave cheap? I have a child to sell—a bargain. She is but little, and almost an infant, it is true; but she is quick and quiet, docile(²) and clever, sings well, and is of good blood, I assure you." "Of what country?" said I. "Thessalian." Now, I know the Thessalians are acute and gentle; so I said I would see the girl. I found her just as you see her now, scarcely smaller and scarcely younger in appearance. I asked the merchant his price: it was moderate, and I bought her at once. The merchant brought her to my house, and disappeared in an instant. Well, my friends, guess my astonishment when I found she was blind! Ha! a clever fellow that merchant.

(¹) Pluck, *züpfen.* (²) Docile, *gelehrig.*

(*b.*)

DEAR C,—

I hope you have received the card I sent you last week. I went to the post again to-day to get the letter I expected from you, but found none. Last Sunday I went to a concert, as you and I did a fortnight ago. It was a delightful concert, but I could not help thinking how much more I should have enjoyed it had you been with me. We have long hours at the office, but I will try to write regularly each week. Please try to do the same.

Your affectionate brother,
G.

4. Translate into German—

(*a.*) There was much talking and laughing.
(*b.*) He received three-fourths of the money.
(*c.*) What are you afraid of?
(*d.*) He walked there and back.
(*e.*) He did it in a most satisfactory manner.
(*f.*) He wrote to his friend and his son (*i.e.*, his friend's son).

No. 25.—German.—(II.) Prepared Books. For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Two hours. [If you write in German characters, use a fine pen.]

. (*a.*) Translate into English—

Maria—

Es kann der Brite gegen den Schotten nicht
Gerecht seyn, ist ein uralt Wort—Drum ist
Herkömmlich seit der Väter grauer Zeit,
Dass vor Gericht kein Brite gegen den Schotten,
Kein Schotte gegen jenen zeugen darf.
Die Noth gab dieses seltsame Gesetz:
Ein tiefer Sinn wohnt in den alten Bräuchen,
Man muss sie ehren, Milord—die Natur
Darf diese beiden feur'gen Völkerschaften
Auf dieses Bret in Ocean: ungleich
Vertheilte sie's und hiess sie darum kämpfen.
Der Tweede Schmales Bette trennt allein
Die heft'gen Geister; oft vermischte sich
Das Blut der Kämpfenden in ihren Wellen . . .
Und nicht erlöschen wird der Hass, bis endlich
Ein Parlament sie brüderlich vereint,
Ein Zepter waltet durch die ganze Insel.

—*Schiller: Maria Stuart,* Act I., Sc. vii.

(*b.*) Mention five or six historical inaccuracies in this play.

(*c.*) *Der Väter grauer Zeit:* When do you use *von*, and when do you use the simple genitive in German to represent the English "of"?

(*d.*) *Hiess:* Translate the various uses of the word *heissen.*

2. (*a.*) Translate into English—

Shrewsbury advises Mary Stuart—

Thuts dennoch!
Sprecht ehrerbietig, mit Gelassenheit!
Ruft ihre Grossmuth an, trotzt nicht, jetzt nicht
Auf euer Recht, jetzo ist nicht die Stunde.

Maria—

Ach, mein Verderben hab'ich mir erfleht,
Und mir zum Fluche wird mein Flehn erhört!
Nie hätten wir uns sehen sollen, niemals!
Daraus kann nimmer, nimmer Gutes kommen!
Eh mögen Feu'r und Wasser sich in Liebe
Begegnen, und das Lamm den Tiger küssen—
Ich bin zu schwer verletzt—sie hat zu schwer
Beleidigt—Nie ist zwischen uns Versöhnung.

—*Ibid.,* Act III., Sc. iii.

(*b.*) Give some account of the meeting between Mary and Elizabeth, with special regard to the arguments used by the former.

(*c.*) *Mögen:* Discuss the various uses of this word.

3. (*a.*) Translate into English—

Mother and Son.

Also sprachen die Männer, sich unterhaltend. Die Mutter
Ging indessen, den Sohn erst vor dem Hause zu suchen,
Auf der steinernen Bank, wo sein gewöhnlicher Sitz war.
Als sie daselbst ihn nicht fand, so ging sie, im Stalle zu schauen,
Ob er die herrlichen Pferde, die Hengste, selber besorgte,
Die er als Fohlen gekauft und die er Niemand vertraute.
Und es sagte der Knecht: Er ist in den Garten gegangen.
Da durchschritt sie hehende die langen doppelten Höfe,
Liesz die Ställe zurück und die wohlgezimmerten Scheunen,
Trat in den Garten, der weit bis an die Mauern des Städtchens
Reichte, schritt ihn hindurch, und freute sich jeglichen Wachstums,
Stellte die Stützen zurecht, auf denen beladen die Aeste
Ruhten des Apfelbaums, wie des Birnbaums lastende Zweige,
Nahm gleich einige Raupen vom kräftig strotzenden Kohl weg;
Denn ein geschäftiges Weib thut keine Schritte vergebens.

—*Goethe: Hermann und Dorothea, Euterpe.*

(*b.*) When Hermann's mother finds Hermann, what is the account of his grief which she elicits from him?

(*c.*) What circumstances probably gave rise to this poem?

(*d.*) Mention some of the constructions in (*a*) which are unlike ordinary German, and are introduced to heighten the resemblance of the poem to Homer's work.

4. Translate into English—

(*a*.) Nun aber scheint es nöthig, umständlicher anzuzeigen und begreiflich zu machen, wie ich mir in solchen Fällen in der französischen Sprache, die ich doch nicht gelernt, mit mehr oder weniger Bequemlichkeit durchgeholfen. Auch hier kam mir die angeborene Gabe zu Statten, dass ich leicht den Schall und Klang einer Sprache, ihre Bewegung, ihren Accent, den Ton und was sonst von äuszern Eigenthümlichkeiten, fassen konnte. Aus dem Lateinischen waren mir viele Worte bekannt; das Italiänische vermittelte noch mehr, und so horchte ich in kurzer Zeit von Bedienten und Soldaten, Schildwachen und Besuchen so viel heraus, dass ich mich, wo nicht ins Gespräch mischen, doch wenigstens einzelne Fragen und Antworten bestehen konnte.—*Goethe: Aus meinem Leben I.*, iii.

(*b*.) *Durchgeholfen:* Is the use of *ge* with the past participle in this sentence in accordance with modern usage in German?

(*c*.) Write out the German of (*a*) from the words *das Italiänische* to the end, and mark the syllable in each word upon which the accent falls. Monosyllables need not be marked.

5. Translate into English—

Nicht glücklicher ging es mit der Zusammensetzung einer Elektrisirmaschine. Ein Hausfreund, dessen Jugend in die Zeit gefallen war, in welcher die Elektricität alle Geister beschätigte, erzählte uns öfter, wie er als Knabe eine solche Maschine zu besitzen gewünscht, wie er sich die Hauptbedingungen abgesehen und mit Hülfe eines alten Spinnrades und einiger Arzneigläser ziemliche Wirkungen hervorgebracht. Da er dieses gern und oft wiederholte und uns dabei von der Elektricität überhaupt unterrichtete, so fanden wir Kinder die Sache sehr plausibel und quälten uns mit einem alten Spinnrade und einigen Arzneigläsern lange Zeit herum, ohne auch nur die mindeste Wirkung hervorbringen zu können. Wir hielten demungeachtet am Glauben fest und waren sehr vergnügt, als zur Messzeit, unter andern Raritäten, Zauber- und Taschenspielerkünsten, auch eine Elektrisirmaschine ihre Kunststücke machte, welche, so wie die magnetischen, für jene Zeit schon sehr vervielfältigt waren.—*Ibid.*, I., iv.

No. 26.—Maori.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Say how the passive of the verb is formed. Give the passive forms of the verbs *pupuri, tango, tahu, hanga, horo, kakahu.* How is the plural number formed?

2. What is the Maori for one, two, ten; for once, ten times; for first, second, twentieth?

3. Translate into English—

Kua mamae au. E haere na ia. Kua porangi te tangata. Kua makona au i te kai. Hapainga kia teitei ki runga. Aua koe e mangere. Hei a tera tau. No nanahi i tae mai ia. E rua mano e wha rau e toru tekau ma whitu.

4. Translate into Maori—

Friend, I have been to Waikato, and have seen the land you told me of, but I do not like it; there is too much swamp, and too little land fit to cultivate. I asked the owner the price, but he wants too much for that land. Hence shall I seek some other place as a home for myself and family. I will write to you when I have found a suitable place.

5. Translate into English—

I te wa i tae mai nei nga waka i Hawaiki, ka u aua waka ki Whangaparaoa, i ko atu o Opotiki. E rima aua waka, a, ka ngangare nga tangata o runga i aua waka. Mea ana nga tangata o tetahi o aua waka ko ratou i u wawe; mea ana etahi tangata ko ratou kua tae wawe mai. He nui te ngangare me te korero mo taua take. I te mutunga kua rere kē atu etahi waka ki te kimi kainga mo ratou kei nga wahi mamao o te motu. Koia i marara ai nga tangata o taua heke. Kua noho etahi ki Maketu, etahi ki Kawhia, etahi ki Waitara, etahi ki Turanga me era atu wahi—a, e noho nei nga uri o aua tangata i aua wahi i naianei. A, ko nga whakapaparanga tangata mai o te heke nei, tae iho ki naianei, e rua tekau ma rua.

No. 27.—Maori.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Put the following into Maori:—

If I had been there. If it had not been for you. When I was living there formerly. I shall go at some future time. The largest of all. A little is better than none. You two alone. We stayed, they went. It were better to die than live in sin. They two quarrelled between themselves.

2. State the difference in meaning between *ta ratou, to ratou, ma maua, mo maua.* What is the plural of *taua mea* and of *tetahi mea*? What is the present participle of *mea, patu, hanga, tanu, tiro, tia*?

3. Translate into English—

Ma te aha ka oti ai? I peheatia i moumou ai? Ora noa au te mate. E taea ana te pehea. Mate tangata, mate whenua. Té korikori té aha. Ma te matapihitia mai. Whaka-te-tonga Kauaka e kataina. Whakarongo marire, ata tirohia. Aue te mamae i a au!

4. Translate into Maori—

Once upon a time there dwelt at an inland village named Waiaua, on the inland side of Opotiki, a certain man named Tapa-kakahu. This man was seized with a desire for fish, so he took his *paua-pounamu*, or jade shell-hook, proceeded to sea, and cast his hook on the waters. As it floated it was taken by the *kahawai*. He had caught at least ten fish, and was excited by the sport, when, alas, a great *kahawai* carried off his hook. The man was disconsolate on account of his hook, because it was an heirloom from his ancestors.

Tapa-kakahu then returned home, and taking his dog-skin mat, put it on, and started off to follow the shoal of *kahawai*, which proceeded along outside in the sea whilst the man ran along the shore repeating his *karakias* as he went. He knew well that the shoal of *kahawai* was going to Motu, which river is the source of all the *kahawai* in the seas of this island, and where is the *mauri* of the *kahawai*. It is a rock in the river, and is a *tupua*. He also knew that in all probability Te Whanau-a-Apanui would be fishing with the net for the shoals of *kahawai*, and, may be, that great *kahawai* that took his hook would be caught.

5. Translate into English—

Kua hui katoa nga iwi me nga toa-taua, mai tona kainga o Kawhia mai, a, tae noa mai ki a Te Ati-awa. Koia ra tenei ka haere nei tenei ope—ko te nuinga i tika ma runga waka, ka ahu ma te moana—ko Ngati-Koata ia. Ko Te Whare-o-te-riri i tika ma uta, ma te maunga e karangatia nei ko Maunga-tawhai. Ka tae taua ope ki Kaiapohia, rokohanga atu kua tae katoa nga iwi nei, kei te karapoti i te pa o Ngai-Tahu. Ka mahara a Ngati-Koata, e! me pehea ra e horo ai taua pa-teko. Katahi ka keria haeretia e ratou i te whenua; a ka tata noa ki te pa, katahi ka mahia ki te raruhe, ki te manuka, a, ka pae, ka kimihia tetahi tino tohunga; ka kitea tetahi, a, nana i karakia te hau kia whiti ki te hautonga. No te putanga o taua hau katahi ka haria aua raruhe me nga manuka hei tahu i taua pa-teko. No kona i hinga ai taua pa nui—kaha nei, na te ahi. I te mea e keria ana taua awarua nei ka haere atu tetahi tangata ki reira moe ai. Te makanga mai a te pu ki taua tangata mate tonu atu. No reira te whakatauki nei: "Ka mate te iwi keri parepare, hei aha ma Te Whare-o-te-riri?"

No. 28.—Arithmetic, A.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: Two hours. [*You are to answer, if you can,* all *the first eight questions, and* two only *of the remaining four.*]

1. Find the least number that must be added to three hundred and seven million eight thousand five hundred in order that the sum may be exactly divisible by thirty-seven thousand and eight.

Also find the sum of all the numbers between 200 and 300 that are exactly divisible by 19.

2. In dividing $\frac{6}{7}$ by 3 I either divide the numerator by 3, getting $\frac{2}{7}$, or multiply the denominator by 3, getting $\frac{6}{21}$: draw a diagram to show that the results are equal.

Find in pence the value of $\frac{7}{8}$ of 5s. 9d. $-$ $\frac{3}{16}$ of £1 6s. 1d. $+$ $3\frac{1}{12}$ of 4s. 5d.

3. A merchant buys a quantity of butter; three-sixteenths of it is unsaleable, and the rest, sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$d. a pound, realises £362 17s. 3d.: how much butter did he buy?

4. Find by the method of practice the value of 3 cwt. 0 qr. 50 lb. of copper at £64 a ton.

Also, by the same method, find the cost of 857 things at £1 6s. 10d. a hundred.

5. The wheel of a motor car is 30 inches across: how often will it revolve in $3\frac{3}{5}$ minutes when travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour? [Assume that the circumference is $3\frac{1}{7}$ times the diameter.]

6. My walking-stick, which is 2 ft. 10 in. long, casts a shadow of 6 ft. 8 in. at the same time that the shadow of a tree is 26 yd. 2 ft. 3 in.: find the height of the tree.

7. The working of the sum "What is the interest on £187 for 5 months at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum?" was set out in two steps, without explanation, as follows:—

$$£\frac{19}{4} \times \frac{187}{100}$$

$$£\frac{19}{4} \times \frac{187}{100} \times \frac{5}{12}$$

State as clearly as you can the reasoning on which these two steps are based.

8. A farmer buys a block of land of 1,095 acres 3 roods 10 perches; he finds that 476 acres 3 roods of it is good pasture, the remainder being swamp land and bush: if the area of the swamp land is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as that under bush, what will be the cost of draining the swamp land at £6 10s. an acre?

9. On the 5th December I repaid the sum of £750 which I had borrowed some time before at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum: if the charge for interest was £11 5s., what was the date of the loan?

10. In an arithmetic-book a sum was printed with a number omitted, thus: Simplify $9\frac{3}{4} - 3\frac{5}{8} + 4\frac{1}{12} - \qquad + 10\frac{7}{18}$: if the answer given at the end of the book was $8\frac{1}{3}$, find the missing term.

11. A test was made of the eyesight of the pupils in three schools containing 1,240, 1,160, and 1,075 pupils respectively; in the first school 45 per cent., in the second 30 per cent., and in the third 56 per cent. had weak eyes: find the percentage of pupils with weak eyes in the three schools together.

12. Given that a surveyor's chain contains 100 links, and that 10 square chains make an acre, show that with a little knowledge of decimals you can readily express square links in acres. Express 476875 square links in acres and the decimal of an acre, and reduce the decimal part to roods and perches.

No. 29.—Arithmetic, B.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: Two hours. [*You are to answer, if you can,* all *the first eight questions, and* two only *of the remaining four.*]

1. Show by means of a diagram that $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$; also express the difference between $2\frac{3}{5}$ feet and $6\frac{7}{10}$ inches as the fraction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

2. A bankrupt whose debts amount to £8,760 can pay only $9\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$d. in the £: find what he is worth.

3. Travelling at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour I can get from Napier to Taupo in $15\frac{3}{4}$ hours: what must be my speed if I return in $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours?

4. A farmer threshes 6 qr. 5 bush. of wheat per acre from a field of 28 acres, and he sells it at £1 11s. 6d. a quarter: find, by the method of practice, the value of the crop.

5. What is the interest on £1,253 15s. from November 14th, 1904, to February 14th, 1905, at 6½ per cent. per annum?

6. A coal-merchant buys a cargo of 297 tons 12 cwt. of coal for £223 4s.; he reckons that it will cost him 8s. 4d. a ton to sell it in truck-loads of 4 tons 16 cwt. each: if he charges £6 10s. a truck, what is his total profit?

7. A can do a piece of work in 10 days; B can do it in 6¼ days: how long will it take them, working together, to do a piece of work twice as great?

8. Assuming that 396 inches = 1008 centimeters, express 2 miles 14 chains in centimeters.

9. A farmer sends 260 sheep to the saleyards, and they are sold at 15s. 9d. a head: if the auctioneer charges a commission of 2¼ per cent., how much does the farmer receive for his sheep?

10. Express 2 roods 16 perches as the decimal of an acre, and find the value of a farm of 164 acres 2 roods 16 perches at £8 an acre.

11. Gold-leaf is sold in packets of 500 sheets, each sheet measuring 3½ inches square, at £2 10s. a packet; the quantity required to cover a cubical block costs £3: find the length of the edge of the block.

12. The working of the sum "How long will 16 reapers take to cut 120 acres of wheat if 12 reapers cut 84 acres in 7 hours?" was set out in two steps, without explanation, as follows:—

Hours.

$$7 \times \frac{12}{16}$$

$$7 \times \frac{12}{16} \times \frac{120}{84}$$

State as clearly as you can the reasoning on which these two steps are based.

No. 30.—Arithmetic.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [The full working of the questions should in all cases be given.]

1. By what factor less than 1000 must 4389 be multiplied so that the last three figures of the product may be 438?

2. Simplify $1\frac{5}{8}$ of $\dfrac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{3}+4\frac{1}{4}}$ of $\dfrac{\dfrac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{7}}+\dfrac{\frac{3}{16}}{1\frac{3}{8}}}{\dfrac{3}{4\frac{1}{2}}+\dfrac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3}}$

3. Reduce 3 cwt. 3 qr. 5 lb. 4 oz. to the decimal of a ton.

4. Show how to obtain the product of $27{\cdot}545\dot{6}$ and $8{\cdot}34\dot{7}$ to five places of decimals by contracted multiplication, and test your answer by multiplying in the ordinary way.

5. A vessel whose speed was 9¼ miles an hour started at 8 o'clock to go a distance of 74 miles; a second vessel whose speed was to that of the first as 8 to 5, starting from the same place, arrived 5 minutes before the first: when did the second vessel start?

6. Two rectangular fields are enclosed by fences each 3,796 feet in total length, the first field being square, and the second 624 feet longer than the first: what length of fencing would it take to enclose a square field equal in area to the second?

7. A Lyons merchant could sell silk at home at 7 fr. 10 c. a meter, making a profit of 6¼ %; but at Vienna he could sell it at 10 fl. 25 kr. (100 kreutzer = 1 florin) for 3 meters, gaining 8¼ %: find the rate of exchange between Austria and France in florins for 200 fr.

8. If the interest on £253 2s. 6d. at 5 % be equal to the true discount on £257 6s. 10½d. for the same time at the same rate, when is the latter sum due?

9. A rents a house for a year at £93 12s., and at the end of four months takes in B as a co-tenant, and they admit C in like manner for the last 2½ months: how much of the rent should each pay?

10. Given that 7 women are paid as much as 4 men, and that 24 men and 7 women working together earn 726 guineas in 51 days, what number of women should work with 20 men so that the earnings of the 20 men and the women together for 17 days may amount to £254 2s.?

11. If the length of the minute hand of a clock is 11 ft., find to the nearest yard the distance that the end of it will travel in 365¼ days, taking the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference as 7 to 22.

12. The area of a coalfield is 937½ square miles, and the average thickness of the coal is 70 ft.: if a cubic yard of coal weigh a ton, and the annual output be 70,000,000 tons, how many years will it take to exhaust the coal?

No. 31.—Arithmetic.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [All the work by which a result is obtained must be clearly shown, as no credit can be allowed for any result, however correct it may be, unless the method of obtaining it is given.]

1. (*a.*) Divide 3879769 by 56, short division, by factors; and explain the reason for your method of finding the remainder.

(*b.*) Find the G.C.M. of 441441 and 844272, and explain the principles involved in the working

2. Find the value of 375 ac. 2 ro. 17 pr. at £75 15s. 6d. an acre.

3. (*a.*) Simplify $1\frac{5}{6} \times \dfrac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{3}+4\frac{1}{4}} \times \dfrac{\dfrac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{7}}+\dfrac{\frac{3}{16}}{1\frac{3}{8}}}{\dfrac{3}{4\frac{1}{2}}+\dfrac{4\frac{1}{2}}{3}}$

(*b.*) Find the value of $0\cdot\dot{2}4\dot{6}$ of 9s. 3d. + $0\cdot25\dot{9}$ of 25s. + $0\cdot0\dot{2}$ of £3 7s. 6d., and reduce the result to the decimal of £3.

4. Apply a short method to find the product of 375·76843 and 3·14159 correct to four places of decimals.

5. A bankrupt estate pays 6s. 6d. in the pound, and a creditor is paid £350 5s. 6d.: what was his full claim?

6. If a meter contains 39·37 inches, find the number of meters in a mile, to three places of decimals.

7. Find the length of the side of a square which is equal in area to a rectangle whose sides are 513 yards 1 foot 11 inches and 1,628 yards 11 inches.

8. At what time between 10.30 and 11.30 will the angle between the hands of a watch be equal to the angle through which the long hand turns in 25 minutes?

9. Find the compound interest on £2,350 5s. 9d. for 2 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, interest accruing quarterly.

10. A person invests £14,970, part in the three-per-cents at 90 and the rest in the three-and-a-quarter-per-cents at 97: if his total income is £500 a year, how much of each stock did he buy?

11. (*a.*) When multiplying a number by 9 the digits carried were successively 7, 2, 3, 0, 6, 6, 2, 4: what was the number?

(*b.*) Supply the missing digits in the following multiplication sum:—

$$\begin{array}{r} **9* \\ 6* \\ \hline 18**9 \\ ***** \\ \hline 173*** \end{array}$$

12. The diameter of a tree at the base is 6 feet, and at 25 feet from the ground it is 5 feet: find the number of cubic feet in this part of the tree, considering it as a part of a right circular cone. [The volume of a right circular cone is one-third of the product of the height and the area of the base.]

No. 32.—Arithmetic and Algebra.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Algebraic symbols and methods may be used throughout.*]

1. The solar year contains 365·242218 mean solar days: show that it would be more nearly correct to add 8 days in 33 years than to continue the present arrangement of leap year. With this correction, what would the accumulated errors amount to in 5,000 years?

2. Discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of introducing a decimal system of measures.

Make out the following bills:—

(*a.*) 23 tons 7 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lb., at 11s. 5d. a pound.
18 yd. 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., at $5\frac{1}{2}$d. an inch.
107 gallons 1 quart, at 10s. 4d. a pint.

(*b.*) 1278·35 grams, at 11·23 francs a gram.
17·26 meters, at 5·22 francs a meter.
236·13 liters, at 15·35 francs a liter.

3. Prove the identity $\dfrac{(a+b)\,(a+b)-(a-b)\,(a-b)}{(a+b)+(a-b)}=2b$;

and hence, or otherwise, simplify $\dfrac{\left(1+\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\times\left(1+\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)-\left(1-\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\times\left(1-\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)+\left(1-\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)}$

4. A and B enter into a speculation. A puts in £50 and B puts in £125; at the end of 5 months A withdraws $\frac{1}{2}$ of his capital, and at the end of 6 months B withdraws $\frac{1}{5}$ of his; C then enters with a capital of £85. At the end of 15 months the profits of the concern are £364. How ought this to be divided, allowance being made for capital and for the time during which it remains invested.

5. A merchant insures a ship and cargo for £65,250 at a premium of $2\frac{1}{4}$% to cover the value of the ship and cargo and the cost of insurance: find the premium paid, and the value of the ship and cargo.

6. Simplify (i.) $\dfrac{a}{a-c}-\dfrac{a}{a+c}-\dfrac{2ac}{a^2+c^2}-\dfrac{4ac^3}{a^4+c^4}$

(ii.) $\left(c-a+\dfrac{a^2}{c}\right)\div\left(\dfrac{a}{c^2}+\dfrac{c}{a^2}\right)$

7. Prove that $a^m\times a^n=a^{m+n}$ where m and n are positive integers. What meaning is ascribed to the symbols $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, a^{-} , a^0, and why? Multiply $a^{\frac{2}{3}}c^{-\frac{2}{3}}+1+a^{-\frac{2}{3}}c^{\frac{2}{3}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{3}}c^{-}\ -1+a^{-\frac{1}{3}}c^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

8. Draw graphs of $y=x+2$, and $y=3-2x-x^2$; and hence solve the equations $x+2=0$, $3-2x-x^2=0$, and the simultaneous equations $y=x+2$ and $y=3-2x-x^2$.

9. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\frac{x-1}{x-2}+\frac{x-6}{x-7}=\frac{x-5}{x-6}+\frac{x-2}{x-3}$

(ii.) $\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x-2}-\sqrt{2x-5}=0$

(iii.) $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+x+y=14 \\ xy=3 \end{cases}$

verify the results in each case.

10. Find formulæ for the n^{th} term and the sum of n terms of a geometrical progression.

From a cask of wine $\frac{1}{3}$ was drawn off, and the cask was filled by pouring in water: if this were done 6 times, show that the contents of the cask would be more than $\frac{9}{10}$ water.

11. Eight persons contributed £60 to buy a piano; one-half of the amount was contributed by women, and the other half by men, each man giving £4 more than each woman: what did each contribute?

No. 33.—Algebra.—For Completion of Class D, under Regulations now repealed.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Explain briefly the relation between arithmetic and algebra.

Two boys had together £1 1s: if the elder had twice as much as the younger, how much had each? Work this out (a) by arithmetic, (b) by algebra.

If $a=1$, $b=2$, $c=3$, $d=4$, $e=5$, find the numerical value of—

$$\left[\left\{(a+b)\times c\,(d+e)-a\right\}b\right]\div bd\sqrt{a+c}$$

2. State and prove the rules for adding and subtracting positive and negative quantities. Show by examples how the conception of negative quantities may arise in dealing with problems of daily life.

Simplify $a-b-c-\left(d+2a+\left\{3b-2c+d\right\}-4a-2b\right)$

3. Prove $(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$, and find the squares of $a+b$ and of $a+b-c+d$. Hence find the squares of 999 and of 97, and the product of 32 and 28.

4. In division the sign of any term of the quotient is + when the divisor and dividend have like signs, and – when they have unlike signs: why is this?

Divide $a^2+2bc-b^2-c^2$ by $a-b+c$; and a^5-b^5 by $(a^3+b^3)(a+b)+a^2b^2$

5. Factorise—

(i.) $8x^2+x-7$ (ii.) $x^2-b^2-2xy+y^2$

(iii.) $36ab-18ac-18b^2+9bc$ (iv.) $81x^4-64x^2y^2+4y^4$

6. Explain carefully the reasoning involved in the process of finding the highest common factor of two expressions by division. Find the H.C.F. of $3x^2+11x+6$ and $2x^2+11x+15$.

7. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\frac{4x-2}{11}+4-\frac{3x-5}{13}=5$

(ii.) $\frac{2x+8}{5}+\frac{x}{2}-8=\frac{x-\frac{4x-9}{3}}{6}-8\frac{5}{6}$

(iii.) $\begin{cases} 2x-3y=3 \\ 4x+5y=39 \end{cases}$

8. A lady distributed 252 shillings among the poor, giving the men 12s. each, the women 6s. each, and the children 3s. each; the number of women was two less than twice the number of men, and the number of children was four less than three times the number of women: how many poor were there?

9. If a certain rectangle were 1 ft. longer and 1 ft. broader it would contain 14 sq. ft. more area; if it were 1 ft. shorter and 6 in. broader its total area would be unchanged: find the dimensions of the rectangle.

No. 34.—Elementary Mathematics.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. (i.) Write down the squares of $3ab^2c^3$ and $-4a^2b^3c^5$ and the cube of $-7a^3b^5c^4$, find the product of the results, and divide it by the fifth power of $6a^2b^5c^5$.

(ii.) Divide $5x^5-12x^2y^3+16x^4y+17x^3y^2+18xy^4$ by $3xy^2-4x^2y+5x^3$.

2. Factorise—

(i.) x^3-2x^2-x+2 (ii.) $x^2-\left(a+\frac{1}{a}\right)x+1$ (iii.) x^4-16

Also find the H.C.F. of $x^4+3y^4+xy\,(x^2-y^2)+2x^2y^2$ and $x^3-3y^3+xy\,(x+y)$

3. (i.) Simplify—

$$\frac{a^2-(b-c)^2}{(a+b)^2-c^2}+\frac{b^2-(c-a)^2}{(b+c)^2-a^2}+\frac{c^2-(a-b)^2}{(c+a)^2-b^2}$$

(ii.) Draw the graph of $y=\frac{2x+5}{x-5}$

4. Solve the equations—

$$\text{(i.)}\ \frac{2}{3-x}+\frac{3}{9-x^2}=\frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$\text{(ii.)}\ \begin{cases}17x+23y=5\\23x+17y=35\end{cases}$$

$$\text{(iii.)}\ x^2+\frac{36}{x^2}=13$$

5. A train travelling at the rate of 45 miles an hour (66 ft. a second) takes 5 seconds to pass a man walking in the same direction, but would have taken only 3 seconds to pass him if he had been walking in the opposite direction at the same rate: find the length of the train.

6. Two triangles are congruent if two angles and a side of one triangle are respectively equal to two angles and the corresponding side of the other.

The bisectors of two angles of a triangle meet in a point which is equidistant from the sides.

7. Parallelograms on equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

If A B C D is a quadrilateral having B C parallel to A D, and if E is the middle point of D C, then the triangle A E B is half the quadrilateral.

8. In any right-angled triangle the square described on the side that subtends the right angle is equal to the squares described on the sides that contain the right angle.

If a quadrilateral has its diagonals at right angles to each other, the sum of the squares on two opposite sides is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

9. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

If the perimeter of a rectangle is constant, its area is greatest when its sides are equal.

No. 35.—Elementary Mathematics.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Write out, with appropriate illustrations and examples, as if explaining to a class of beginners, the proof of the fundamental theorems $a-(-b)=a+b$ and $a\times b=b\times a$.

2. Multiply $a^5-5a^3+2a^2-1$ by $a^5+5a^3-2a^2+1$, and check the result for the case $a=1$. Divide a^6-b^6 by $a^3-2a^2b+2ab^2-b^3$.

3. Factorise—

(i.) $4x^2-7x+3$ (ii.) $12ax-9ay-8bx+6by$

(iii.) a^4+a^2+1 (iv.) $abxy+b^2y^2+acx-c^2$

4. Solve the equations—

$$\text{(i.)}\ \frac{3x-3}{4}-\frac{3x-3}{3}=\frac{15}{3}-\frac{27+4x}{9}$$

$$\text{(ii.)}\ \frac{9x+20}{36}-\frac{x}{4}=\frac{4x-12}{5x-4}$$

$$\text{(iii.)}\ \begin{cases}\dfrac{3x}{5}+\dfrac{7y}{4}=10\\[2mm]\dfrac{2x}{7}-\dfrac{y}{5}=\dfrac{22}{35}\end{cases}$$

$$\text{(iv.)}\ 3x^2+5x=8$$

Illustrate the solution by graphs wherever possible.

5. A started from home on a bicycle at 7 a.m., going at the rate of eight miles an hour; when he had ridden a certain distance the machine broke down, and he was compelled to return afoot, and reached home at 6.30 p.m.: how far did he ride if he walked back at the rate of three and a half miles an hour?

6. Show how, by means of ruler and compasses, to draw a straight line through a given point in the straight line A B at right angles to A B.

Prove that the following is a correct method for erecting a perpendicular from a point A in a line A B: With A as centre, describe an arc of a circle; with the same radius, and B as centre, describe a second arc intersecting the first at O; with O as centre, and the same radius, describe a third arc; join B O, and produce it to meet the third arc in D; then A D is the perpendicular required.

7. If two triangles have a side and two adjacent angles of one equal to a side and two adjacent angles of the other, the two triangles are equal.

Through a given point draw a straight line such that the perpendiculars on it from two given points may be equal.

8. Triangles on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal in area. Show that a trapezium is bisected by the straight line that joins the middle points of its parallel sides.

9. If a straight line is divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

If a straight line is divided into any three parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares on the three parts, together with twice the rectangles contained by each pair of those parts.

Prove both the proposition and the rider algebraically as well as geometrically.

No. 36.—Euclid.—For Completion of Class D, under Regulations now repealed.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, the triangles are equal in all respects.

If A B C D is a rhombus, and A C cuts B D in E, then A E is equal to E C.

2. Bisect a given rectilineal angle.

Compare Euclid's method with any practical one with which you are acquainted.

3. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior and opposite angles.

Two of the medians of an isosceles triangle are equal.

4. If a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal, and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side; and also the two interior angles on the same side together equal to two right angles.

If any straight line be parallel to the line joining two points, it is equidistant from those points.

5. Triangles on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

Make a triangle equal in area to a given quadrilateral A B C D.

6. In any right-angled triangle, the square on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing the right angle.

7. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse, the square on this perpendicular is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the hypotenuse.

8. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

If from one of the base angles of an isosceles triangle a perpendicular be drawn to the opposite side, then twice the rectangle contained by that side and the segment of it adjacent to the base is equal to the square on the base.

No 37.—Geometry and Trigonometry.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

Find the triangle that has the least perimeter, with a given base and area.

2. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

C is any point on the circumference of a circle whose centre is the middle point of a given straight line AB: prove that the sum of the squares on AC, BC is constant.

3. Equal chords in a circle are equidistant from the centre, and chords that are equidistant from the centre are equal.

In a given circle draw a chord that shall be equal to one given straight line and parallel to another.

4. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

Two circles intersect at A and B, and through A any straight line PAQ is drawn terminated by the circumferences: prove that PQ subtends a constant angle at B.

5. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

If the circle inscribed in the triangle ABC touches the sides at D, E, F, prove that the angles of the triangle DEF are respectively $90^\circ - A/2$, $90^\circ - B/2$, $90^\circ - C/2$.

6. If a straight line be drawn parallel to a side of a triangle it shall cut the other sides, or those sides produced, proportionally.

From P, a given point in the side AB of the triangle ABC, draw a straight line to AC produced so that it shall be bisected by BC.

7. Give a definition of an angle, suitable for the purposes of trigonometry. Explain the different systems of measuring angles, and the advantages and disadvantages of each system. What is meant by positive and negative angles?

What is the circular measure of the angle subtended at the centre by an arc of length 2·7 in. if the radius of the circle is 5 in.?

8. Prove the formulæ—

$$\text{Sin}\,(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$
$$\text{Cos}\,(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

and deduce expressions for $\sin 2A$ and $\sin 3A$ in terms of $\sin A$ and $\cos A$.

9. Prove the identities—

(i.) $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

(ii.) $1 + \frac{\tan^2 A}{1 + \sec A} = \sec A$

(iii.) $\cos(A+B)\cos(A-B) = \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A$

(iv.) $\cos^4 A - \sin^4 A = \cos 2A$

10. Find relations between the trigonometrical ratios of A and those of 180° − A, 180° + A, and 90° + A. Trace the changes in $\tan\theta$ as θ increases from $-\pi$ to π, and draw graphs of $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, and $y = \tan x$, between the limits $-\pi$ and π of x.

11. In any triangle prove—

(i.) $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$

(ii.) $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

(iii.) $\tan \frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$

12. Show how to solve a triangle, given two sides and the included angle.

If $a = 410{\cdot}03$ chains, $b = 487{\cdot}18$ chains, C = 68° 33′ 58″, find the remaining parts.

Log 7·715 = ·88734
log 8·972 = ·95289
log 8·973 = ·95294
log 4·100 = ·61278
log 4·101 = ·61289
log 5·093 = ·70697
log 5·094 = ·70706

Ltan 55° 43′ = 10·16639
Ltan 55° 44′ = 10·16666
Lsin 68° 33′ = 9·96883
Lsin 68° 34′ = 9·96888
Ltan 7° 11′ = 9·10049
Ltan 7° 12′ = 9·10150
Lsin 48° 31′ = 9·87457
Lsin 48° 32′ = 9·87468

No 38.—Elementary Mechanics.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*All answers should be illustrated, where possible, with diagrams.*]

1. Define *mass*, *acceleration*, *pound*, *poundal*, and *momentum*.

Write down the main formulæ that connect the acceleration with other magnitudes.

What is the weight in poundals of a mass of 40 lb. at a place where the body would fall through only 12 ft. in the first second?

2. Explain fully the principle on which the recoil of a gun depends.

A quarter-ton shot is discharged from an eighty-one-ton gun with a velocity of 1,750 ft. a second: what will be the velocity of recoil of the gun?

How would it affect your answer if the mass of the powder, which also is a quarter of a ton, were taken into account?

3. Prove (or describe an experiment arranged to verify) the parallelogram of forces.

Show how you would find by construction the angle between two forces, each of 12 units, which have a resultant equal to 6 units.

4. State the conditions necessary for the equilibrium of a body free to move in one plane, and acted on only by a system of parallel forces. To what do these conditions reduce when one point in the body is fixed?

Three parallel forces of 2, 6, 8 units are in equilibrium: find how they are disposed, and illustrate by a figure.

5. What is the C.G. of a body? How would you verify by experiment that the C.G. of a cube is equidistant from the faces?

If a cube be placed on a plane with an edge about which it turns horizontal, at what inclination of the plane will the cube just topple over, the cube being supposed not to slide?

6. Describe the requisites of a good balance.

Supposing that a balance is accurate except for an inequality in the arms, and that a body that appears to weigh 49 pounds when placed in the one scale-pan appears to weigh 51 when placed in the other, find the true weight of the body to three places of decimals.

7. How is the pressure of a fluid measured when variable?

Find the pressure at a depth of 600 yards below the surface of the sea in pounds to the square inch, taking a cubic foot of sea-water to weigh 1,025 oz.

8. Distinguish between *density* and *specific gravity*. Describe two different methods for finding the specific gravity of a liquid. How would you find that of sand?

9. Prove that when a body floats in equilibrium the weight of the liquid displaced is equal to that of the body. What determines the particular position in which the body will float?

A body floats with one-ninth of its volume above the surface of pure water: if the body were transferred to liquid of specific gravity of 1·2, what fraction of its volume would then project above the surface?

No. 39.—Elementary Mechanics.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*All answers should be illustrated, where possible, with diagrams.*]

1. Describe how velocity is measured (i.) when uniform and (ii.) when variable.

If the velocity of a body is 30 when measured in feet and seconds, what is it when measured in miles and hours?

2. Describe briefly how you would explain and illustrate to a class (i.) the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$, where a represents the acceleration; (ii.) the distinction between the weight of a body and its mass.

3. If a body falling freely describes a distance of 20 yards in one particular period of a third of a second, what was the velocity at the beginning of the period?

4. State the principle of the parallelogram of forces, and describe any modifications of it that are sometimes useful, showing what uses may be made of them.

Find the resultant, by construction or otherwise, of forces of 5 and 15 units acting at a point and inclined at 120°.

5. What is meant in mechanics by a *couple* and its *moment*? Mention some familiar instances of couples. How would you make it clear that a couple cannot be kept in equilibrium by a single force?

6. What is the *centre* of a system of parallel forces?

If two weights of 3 lb. and 7 lb. balance on a lever, one of whose arms is 5 in. longer than the other, find the lengths of both the arms.

7. Find the force that will keep a body at rest on an inclined plane when the force is (i.) horizontal and (ii.) parallel to the plane.

Two unequal weights, connected by a string, are in equilibrium on two smooth inclined planes, the string passing over a pulley at the intersection of the planes: find the ratio between the weights.

8. Distinguish between a solid and a fluid, between a liquid and a gas, and between density and specific gravity. What is the special character of a perfect fluid?

The specific gravity of brass being taken as 8, and the mass of one cubic foot of water as 1,000 oz., find the density of brass in ounces to the cubic inch.

9. Describe the essential features of the mercurial barometer, and explain why the mercury falls when carried up a mountain. When carried up 1,000 ft. will the mercury fall ten times as much as it does when carried up 100 ft.? Why?

10. Show how you would prove, experimentally or otherwise, that the pressure at any point in a heavy liquid at rest is proportional to the depth below the free surface of the liquid.

Find the pressure on a square inch of the base of a cone one foot high, standing with its vertex upwards, and just filled with water.

11. Two liquids which do not mix meet in a bent tube: show how to compare their densities by observing the relative heights of the three surfaces.

No. 40.—Theoretical Mechanics.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*All answers should be illustrated, where possible, with diagrams.*]

1. What do you understand by relative velocity? State and justify the theorem known as the "parallelogram of velocities." For what other magnitudes can a similar theorem be stated?

A train travels 100 miles in 3 hours 50 seconds: what is its average velocity in feet a second?

2. Distinguish carefully between kinetic and potential energy, and show that the kinetic energy of a mass m moving with velocity v is $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$.

A train weighing 500 tons runs on a level road against a total resistance of 10 lb. a ton: how many units of work must be expended in a run of 50 miles?

3. Explain the principle and describe the applications of the simple pendulum. What other varieties of pendulum are there?

A simple pendulum, supposed to beat seconds, loses 20 seconds in a day: find by how much its length should be altered to make it accurate.

4. What are the complete conditions that three forces should be in equilibrium?

Show that forces represented completely by the three medians AD, BE, CF of a triangle ABC will be in equilibrium.

5. Show, with proof, how to find the resultant of two like parallel forces.

Parallel forces of 5, 4, 3 units act at points 4, 6, 10 inches respectively from one end of a line: find the magnitude and position of the resultant.

6. Where are the centres of gravity of a triangle, a pyramid, and a cone? Establish the case of the triangle.

The mass of an equilateral triangle is 6 lb., and masses of 1 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb. respectively are placed at its angular points: find the centre of mass of the system.

7. A salesman's balance has unequal arms a, b, and he weighs goods alternately in one scale and the other to the same nominal amount in each: does he gain or lose by his balance not being true, and how much?

8. State and prove a rule for finding the whole pressure of a liquid on a body, or the magnitude of the resultant pressure on a plane area, immersed in it.

A sphere, whose radius is 2 ft., has its centre 5 ft. below the surface of water in which it is immersed: find the whole pressure and also the resultant pressure of the water on it.

9. Describe the hydrometer of variable immersion.

A hydrometer of this kind is put first into a liquid whose S.G. is 0·80, and then into a liquid whose S.G. is 0·90, a mark being made in each case at the point of the stem that is at the surface of the liquid, and one mark is found to be 6 in. from the other: how far above or below the surface will each of the marks be when the hydrometer floats in a liquid whose S.G. is 0·87?

10. Describe the force pump and its action. If the cross-section of the piston has an area of 8 square inches, with what pressure must it be forced down to raise water to an elevation of 120 ft.

No. 41.—Physiography.—For Class C.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Candidates are requested to answer only eight questions. Diagrams should be used wherever applicable.*]

1. Account for—

- (*a.*) The phases of the moon.
- (*b.*) An eclipse of the moon.
- (*c.*) The same face of the moon always being presented to the earth.

2. Distinguish between *true solar day*, *mean solar day*, and *sidereal day*. Explain clearly why a sidereal day is always of the same length.

3. What simple method would you adopt of determining the latitude of the place in which you live ?

4. Define a unit of work.

A mass of '*m*' pounds falling from rest reaches the ground at the end of two and a half seconds: what is its energy at the moment of impact ?

What kind of energy does such a body possess (*a*) before falling, (*b*) when just reaching the ground ?

5. State the reasons why mercury is so generally used in thermometers.

A thermometer plunged into a hot liquid registers 203° Fahrenheit: what temperature would be indicated by the centigrade scale ?

6. In summer the absolute humidity of the air may be much greater than in winter, and yet the latter season may show a larger rainfall: explain this.

7. Observations taken in the Southern Hemisphere show that on a certain day the readings of the barometer indicate that the atmospheric pressure is greatest towards the N.E. and gradually diminishes towards the S.W.: what deductions can you make as to the direction of the wind ?

8. What causes lead to the production of oceanic circulation ? Account for the current known as the Gulf Stream.

9 Give as many proofs as you can to show that glaciers are in motion. Why are they sometimes called rivers of ice ?

10. What is meant by specific gravity ? The specific gravity of the earth as a whole is considerably greater than that of the rocks forming its crust: can you offer any explanation of this ?

11. An exposure of rock shows a bed of limestone overlaid by beds of shale and sandstone, the sandstone being on the top: classify these rocks, and describe as far as you can the probable conditions under which they were formed.

12. The island of Ascension is a mass of volcanic rock rising out of mid-ocean, yet it possesses a *fauna* and a *flora*: how do you account for this ?

No. 42.—Sound, Light, and Heat.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Candidate may answer questions either in Sound and Light or in Heat, but not in both. All answers should be illustrated, where possible, with diagrams.]

A.—SOUND AND LIGHT.

1. The velocity of sound in air is largely influenced by the temperature, but not by the pressure of the atmosphere: explain this.

2. What do you understand by wave motion? Define, by reference to a diagram, the meaning of the terms "wave length," "phase," and "amplitude."

3. Give a short account of the phenomenon known as interference.

4. Describe any method whereby the velocity of light has been accurately determined.

5. State the laws of reflection of light.

Two vertical plane mirrors meet at an angle of 60°, and a luminous point is placed between the mirrors and equidistant from each: construct a diagram showing the number of images of the point which will be formed in each mirror.

6. Define the terms "principal axis," "principal focus," and "focal length" of a concave mirror; and explain two methods whereby the focal length of a concave spherical mirror can be determined experimentally.

7. What do you understand by a real and a virtual image? If you wished to demonstrate the existence of virtual images, what apparatus would you employ?

8. How can it be shown that white light is composite in its nature?

B.—HEAT.

1. Two similar thermometers are exposed to the sun's rays, but the bulb of one of them is wrapped round with a single thickness of flannel: will both thermometers indicate the same temperature? Give reasons for your answer, and mention any other experiments which support the truth of your statement.

2. How is a common thermometer constructed? How would you ascertain whether the fixed points upon a mercurial thermometer were correctly placed?

3. You are told that "two solid bodies have the same mass, and that one is much hotter than the other, but contains far less heat": explain clearly what this statement means. How would you find out whether the statement is true or not?

4. What is meant by the coefficient of linear expansion of a substance? A bar of metal 1 meter long at 0° C. was found to have increased in length by 2 millimeters when the temperature was raised to 97°: what was the coefficient of expansion of the metal?

5. Define the terms "unit of heat," "specific heat," and "latent heat of fusion." How can it be shown that the latent heat of fusion of ice is smaller than the latent heat of vaporisation of water?

6. State clearly how you would find the boiling-point of a strong solution of common salt. Give a neat sketch of the apparatus you would employ.

7. Give a short account of the phenomena of ocean currents.

No. 43.—Sound, Light, and Heat.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Candidates may answer questions either in Sound and Light or in Heat, but not in both. All answers should be illustrated, where possible, with diagrams.]

A.—SOUND AND LIGHT.

1. How has the velocity of sound in air been ascertained? Point out the sources of inaccuracy in the method which you describe, and show how the errors may be minimised or eliminated.

2. Explain the statement that a sound-wave consists of longitudinal vibrations. The wave-length of a certain note in air is found to be double that of a second note in the same medium: show how the pitch of the first note is related to that of the second.

3. State what you know about resonance.

4. What is the law connecting the intensity of illumination of a given plane surface with the distance from the source of light? How can the truth of the law be experimentally tested?

5. A gas flame of sixteen-candle power is 75 centimetres from a standard candle: what is the nearest position to the candle at which a screen can be placed so as to be equally illuminated by both sources of light?

6. Define the terms "refractive index" and "critical angle."

A scratch on the under surface of a horizontal glass plate appears to be 3 in. from the upper surface when viewed normally from above: if the refractive index of the glass is 1·5, what is the real thickness of the plate?

7. Make a careful diagram of the path of the rays from an object placed 3 in. in front of a double-convex lens and coming to a focus at the same distance behind it. Deduce from your diagram the focal length of the lens.

8. Describe and explain the changes in the nature of the image seen by an observer as he approaches a large concave mirror from a considerable distance.

B.—HEAT.

1. Define the terms: Unit of heat, coefficient of linear expansion, specific heat, latent heat of vaporisation, radiation.

2. In what respects is the expansion of water anomalous? Describe and show graphically the nature of the volume changes which a piece of ice would undergo if gradually heated from −10° C. to 120° C.

3. What do you understand by the boiling-point of a liquid? What circumstances affect the boiling-point of a liquid? How would you determine the boiling-point of benzine?

4. Make a sketch showing the application of a hot-water system to the heating of a two-storied school. Explain the principle of the apparatus, and point out the probable effects which would result if the circulating-pipes became frozen overnight.

5. Into 100 grams of oil at 80° C. 60 grams of ice (at its melting-point) were dropped; after careful stirring the mixture showed a uniform temperature of 5°: what was the specific heat of the oil?

6. Describe three experiments which you would perform in order to convince your class that steam contains more heat than the same weight of water at the same temperature.

7. How would you propose to measure temperatures above the boiling-point or below the freezing-point of mercury?

No. 44.—Sound, Light, and Heat.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Candidates may answer questions either in Sound and Light or in Heat, but not in both. All answers should be illustrated, where possible, with diagrams.]

A.—SOUND AND LIGHT.

1. How would you construct a simple sonometer and demonstrate with it the laws of the transverse vibrations of strings?

2. Describe any method whereby the relative velocity of sound in air and in glass can be determined.

3. Explain the formation of musical notes in open and in closed pipes. A narrow closed pipe gives a fundamental note the pitch of which is 256 vibrations a second: if the velocity of sound in air is 1,100 ft. a second, what is approximately the length of the pipe?

4. State the laws of reflection of light, and show how they may be applied to find the angular elevation of the sun.

5. How can a hollow acute-angled prism be used for determining the refractive index of a transparent liquid?

Calculate the refractive index of a substance in which the critical angle is 30°.

6. Explain the action of the eye as an optical instrument. What is the physical meaning of "short-sightedness," and how can this defect be remedied by spectacles?

7. Draw a clear diagram of the path of rays of sunlight through a spectroscope to an observer's eye. What is the spectroscope used for?

B.—HEAT.

1. Thermometers are sometimes found to indicate correctly at 0° C. and at 100° C., but to be incorrect at intermediate temperatures: how can this be accounted for, and how could the exact error at 50° be ascertained?

2. How can the real and apparent coefficient of expansion of a liquid be determined?

3. Describe two methods whereby the temperature of maximum density of water can be ascertained.

4. Heat is said to be a form of energy: give any evidence you can in support of this statement.

5. 100 c.cm. of steam at 100° C. and 760 mm. pressure, contained in a cylinder with a moveable piston, is (*a*) compressed to one-half its volume (*b*) expanded to twice its volume by the movement of the piston: state clearly what other physical changes will accompany the changes in volume.

6. A ball of brass weighing 75 grams, and at a temperature of 15° C., was surrounded by steam at 100° until the temperature became constant, when it was found that 1·1 grams of water had condensed on the ball: if the latent heat of vaporisation of water at 100° be 537, what value does this experiment give for the specific heat of brass?

7. Describe Bunsen's ice calorimeter. Explain how it is got ready for use, and how it is used. What advantages or disadvantages has Bunsen's method over the method of mixtures?

8. How would you show that benzine has a lower specific gravity but a higher vapour-pressure than kerosene? How would you propose to measure the vapour-pressure of kerosene at 100° C.?

No. 45.—Magnetism and Electricity.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Illustrate your answers, where possible, by diagrams.*]

1. What do you understand by the magnetic meridian at a given place? How can the plane of the magnetic meridian be accurately determined and recorded?

2. By what experiments would you ascertain whether the poles of two magnets were of the same strength?

3. How could you magnetize a steel ring in such a way that it would show neither north nor south poles? Show by a diagram the magnetic state of the two pieces if the ring were broken in halves.

4. Describe the construction of the gold-leaf electroscope. How is the instrument used to test the state of electrification of an insulated conductor?

5. Explain the production of electricity by the plate electrical machine and by the electrophorus.

6. Make a careful diagram of a Daniell cell, indicating by arrows the direction of the current without and within the cell. What changes occur in the cell when a current is passing?

7. Define the terms "ampère," "ohm," and "volt"; and explain how the ampèreage of two currents can be compared.

8. What conditions determine the heating effect of an electric current? A current flows in series through a fine platinum wire surrounded by cold water and through a strong solution of copper sulphate: if the strength of the current be doubled, what will be the effect upon (1) the rate of evolution of heat from the wire, (2) the rate of deposition of copper from the copper sulphate?

No. 46.—Magnetism and Electricity.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Illustrate your answers, where possible, with diagrams.*]

1. Describe any experiments which you have made with magnets.

2. A magnetic needle is suspended in the magnetic meridian in such a manner that it can swing only in a vertical plane: if the stand upon which the needle is suspended is slowly turned horizontally through an angle of 180°, trace and explain the changes in the position taken up by the needle.

3. How can it be shown that there are two kinds of electrification? How would you attempt to show that the production of one kind of frictional electricity involves the production of an equal quantity of the other kind?

4. Explain the terms "free" and "bound" electricity, and describe any of Faraday's experiments upon free and bound charges.

5. What do you understand by electrical potential? How would you ascertain (1) whether the potential, (2) whether the density of the charge were the same at all points upon an insulated egg-shaped conductor? What results would you expect to find?

6. Describe any effects which may be observed in the neighbourhood of a wire through which a current is flowing. Which effects are directly proportional to the strength of the current?

7. If you were given two bichromate cells, on what considerations would you decide whether to use them in series or in parallel?

8. Explain the construction of an incandescent lamp. If you were able to increase gradually but indefinitely the voltage between the terminals of such a lamp, what effects would you expect to notice?

No. 47.—Magnetism and Electricity.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

[Atomic weights: H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cu = 63, Zn = 65.]

1. What do you understand by "the intensity of a magnetic field" at a point in it? How would you plot a chart showing at all points the direction and intensity of the horizontal field passing through the centre of a vertical circular coil of wire through which a uniform current is flowing?

2. Define the magnetic axis and the magnetic moment of a magnet, and explain two methods whereby the magnetic moments of two magnets may be compared.

3. State the laws of electrical attraction and repulsion. How can the truth of these laws be accurately demonstrated?

4. What is meant by "an electrical condenser"? What factors affect the capacity of a spherical condenser?

Two similar condensers of unit capacity are respectively charged with two units and ten units of positive electricity; they are then connected for a moment by a fine wire: what is the final potential of each condenser, and what is the initial and final energy of the system?

5. Four Daniell cells are arranged in series, with two cells containing (*a*) a solution of copper sulphate and (*b*) a solution of sulphuric acid: give a quantitative account of the changes which occur in each part of the circuit during the solution of 1 gram of zinc in one of the Daniell cells.

6. Explain clearly the meaning of the terms "electrical resistance," "specific resistance," and "temperature coefficient." How would you determine the specific resistance of platinum at 0° C.?

7. The resistance of a galvanometer is 0·9 ohm: what is the maximum current which a combination of 20 cells, each having an internal resistance of 1 ohm and an E.M.F. of 1 volt, can send through it? At what rate does the instrument absorb energy when the maximum current is flowing?

No. 48.—Chemistry.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

[H = 1; N = 14; Cl = 35·3.]

1. How would you distinguish between—
   (*a.*) Zinc oxide and slaked lime;
   (*b.*) Chalk and white lead;
   (*c.*) Black oxide of copper and manganese dioxide?

2. Mention three common oxidizing and three reducing agents, and give equations to illustrate the oxidizing and reducing action of each.

3. How is carbon dioxide prepared in a pure and dry state? What are the properties of the gas and its chief industrial applications? How would you attempt to find out whether a sample of the gas contained nitrogen or not?

4. Show, by reference to water and ammonia, that a chemical formula is a symbol representing the quantitative composition of a compound together with the volume relations of the compound in the state of vapour to its gaseous constituents.

5. Give instances of gases and solids which are very easily soluble, moderately soluble, and sparingly soluble in water. What circumstances usually affect the solubility of gases and solids in a given liquid?

6. What do you understand by acid, basic, and neutral salts? Give instances of carbonates belonging to each of these classes.

7. State shortly the most striking properties of hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

8. What weight of ammonia could be obtained from 100 grams of ammonium chloride? What volume would the gas occupy at 100° C. and 700 mm. pressure?

No. 49.—Chemistry.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

[Atomic weights: H = 1, O = 16, C = 12, Na = 23, Cl = 35·3, S = 32.]

1. Explain how you would prove to a class that the liquid produced by burning hydrogen in air is really water.

2. What evidence is there that air is a mixture, and that hydrochloric-acid gas is a compound?

3. How could you show that sulphuric acid contains each of the elements which enter into its composition? Calculate the percentage composition of sulphuric acid.

4. Explain clearly the nature of the evidence for the statement that the three forms of carbon, though physically distinct, are chemically identical.

5. How would you distinguish between caustic soda, soda crystals, and bicarbonate of soda? How can each of these compounds be prepared from common salt?

6. What volume of hydrochloric acid measured at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure could be obtained from 10 grams of common salt? If the gas were dissolved in water, what weight of four-per-cent solution of caustic soda would be required to neutralise it?

7. What are blue and green vitrol? A boiling solution of each of these substances is treated successively with sulphuretted hydrogen, nitric acid, and ammonia: what changes will occur in each case?

8. What experiments would you perform if you were giving a lesson on ammonia? Why is the formula NH_3 given to this compound?

No. 50.—Chemistry.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

[H = 1; O = 16; S = 32; N = 14.]

1. Describe in detail any experiment you would perform in order to illustrate the proposition that when a chemical reaction occurs there is no change in mass, but that there is generally a change in volume and an evolution of heat.

2. When steam is passed over red-hot iron, hydrogen is evolved; when hydrogen is passed over red-hot iron oxide, steam and metallic iron result: explain this apparently contradictory behaviour, and mention other reactions to which your explanation is also applicable.

3. Give a short account of the allotropic forms of sulphur and of phosphorus. What do you understand by the statement that prismatic and octahedral sulphur are in equilibrium at 96° C.?

4. How can the percentage of oxygen, water, and carbon dioxide in the air be accurately ascertained? What experimental difficulties attend the determination of the carbon dioxide?

5. What is the action of hot strong sulphuric acid upon each of the following substances: Charcoal, copper, alcohol, potassium iodide, and sulphuretted hydrogen? Indicate in each case the equation expressing the probable reaction.

6. Two grams of the ammonium salt of a monobasic acid were distilled with excess of caustic-soda solution, and the gas evolved neutralised 25 grams of five-per-cent. sulphuric acid: calculate the percentage of ammonia in the salt, and the molecular weight of the monobasic acid.

7. Show, by a comparison of the two elements and of their more important compounds, that magnesium is intimately related on the one hand to calcium, and on the other to zinc.

8. Demonstrate, by reference to the compounds of mercury and of iron, that the reactions of the salts of a metal are influenced not only by the nature of the metal and of the acid radicle, but also by the state of oxidation in which the metal exists.

No. 51.—Elementary Geology.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. It is often stated that the interior of the earth differs in important physical and chemical respects from its exterior: state any facts that support this belief.

2. If you were given a rock specimen, how would you satisfy yourself that it belonged to the igneous, to the sedimentary, or to the metamorphic class?

3. By what characters is pyrites or mundic distinguished from other minerals? What is its chemical composition? State what you know of its general occurrence and of its occurrence in New Zealand.

4. Pumice is said to cover one-twenty-fifth part of the surface of New Zealand: state what you know of the composition and origin of pumice and of its distribution in New Zealand.

5. In what parts of New Zealand are artesian wells used? On what conditions does their existence depend? What reasons are there to expect that the flow of the water from them will decrease or that it will be permanent?

6. Describe the general arrangement of strata deposited near the mouth of a river off a low-lying coast undergoing gradual submergence.

7. What are the general differences between the coals mined on the east and on the west coasts of New Zealand? Account for these differences.

8. How are river valleys formed? Give any examples that you can from New Zealand.

No. 52.—Geology.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Mention and discuss the facts that have been quoted in support of the belief that the mineralogical and chemical composition of the earth's crust is different from that of its interior.

2. Upon what principles is the chronological classification of the rocks of the earth's crust based?

3. A land-surface consists of a central axis of Palæozoic rocks much folded and denuded. The rocks are slates and grits, and their strike is parallel to the axis. Round the flanks and in some of the larger valleys middle Tertiary limestones lie almost horizontally. The rivers have transverse valleys with broad shingle beds, and run indifferently over the Tertiary and Palæozoic rocks. Trace the geological history of the area.

4. Black ironsand fringes much of the west coast of New Zealand: of what minerals does it consist? From what rocks have they been derived? Account for its present distribution.

5. Classify and describe the formations in which payable auriferous deposits are found in New Zealand.

6. The New Plymouth "Sugarloaf" is composed of a light-coloured rock containing black crystals with bright cleavage-surfaces inclined 56° and 124°; also colourless crystals with bright cleavage-surfaces apparently inclined 90°, some showing simple and others polysynthetic twinning. These crystals are imbedded in a fine-grained ground-mass. What are the minerals and the rock they compose? Give reasons for your answers.

7. State any facts in connection with the New Zealand fauna and flora that tend to show that New Zealand was formerly connected with other lands.

No. 53.—Elementary Botany.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Illustrate your answers with careful and fully labelled diagrams.]

1. Suppose that you have a healthy green plant completely submerged in water and exposed to sunlight—
   - (*a*.) State what phenomenon will be observed.
   - (*b*.) Explain carefully what is taking place in the plant.
   - (*c*.) By what steps do you arrive at your conclusions?

2. Describe the life-history of a fern.

3. Give an account of the structure of an albuminous seed, and also of an exalbuminous seed. Describe what happens when a seed is placed in conditions suitable for its germination, and state what those conditions are.

4. Describe carefully the following fruits: Orange, apple, strawberry, gooseberry. State exactly what parts of the original flower are concerned in the formation of each of the above fruits.

5. What are the functions of stomata, phloem, xylem, root?

6. Write an account of any composite plant with which you are familiar. Mention some New Zealand representatives of this order.

No. 54.—Elementary Botany.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Illustrate your answers with careful and fully labelled diagrams.]

1. What are the functions of leaf, root, and stem, so far as the process of nutrition is concerned?

2. Describe the structure, internal as well as external, of a leaf. How would you ascertain whether starch is present? In what part of the leaf would you expect to find it?

3. Describe the series of events which occur when a pollen grain falls upon the stigma of a flower.

4. Describe briefly any flower you are acquainted with which presents some special adaptations to ensure pollination by an insect, and another in which some special arrangement exists for the dispersal of seeds.

5. What do you understand by cambium, tracheide, epipetalous flower, gamopetalous flower, and hypogynous flower?

6. Describe carefully the following fruits: Currant, grape, bean, walnut. Show exactly what parts of the original flower are concerned in the formation of each of these fruits.

No. 55.—Botany.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Illustrate your answers with careful and fully labelled diagrams.]

1. Give a general account of the mode of nutrition of a green vascular plant.

2. Describe the method of conjugation in *Mucor*, *Spirogyra*, and *Marchantia*. Point out carefully the resemblances and the differences in the process, and state what is the result of the process in each case.

3. Describe an ovule of *Pinus*, and the corresponding phase in the life-history of a liverwort.

4. Describe in detail the methods by which you would prepare a leaf and a piece of the stem of a plant for the study of their internal structure.

Briefly describe this structure in the case of any plant that you have examined. Name the plant.

5. If you place (*a*) yeast and (*b*) *Haematococcus* separately in vessels of ordinary water, and expose them to sunlight, what will happen in each case? Explain this.

6. Give an account of the structure of the flower of a member of each of the orders *Violaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Leguminosae*, *Rosaceae*. Mention New Zealand representatives of each of these orders.

No. 56.—Zoology.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Illustrate your answers, wherever it tends to shorten or to elucidate them, by means of fully labelled drawings. N.B.—These sketches should be neatly and carefully done, and of fair size; do not squeeze them into the text of your answer. The use of coloured pencils is recommended.]

1. Write an account of (*a*) the structure and (*b*) the physiology of nutrition of *Amoeba*.

2. What characters have plants and animals in common, and what are the important differences between them? Take some simple animal and plant in illustration.

3. Write a brief description of the external features of a beetle, and describe its life-history.

4. Describe the organs of locomotion, and their arrangement on the body, of a sea-urchin and of a worm (preferably a marine worm).

5. What do you understand by "respiration"? Describe the organ of respiration of a fish and of a frog, pointing out the differences in the manner in which respiration is effected in the two animals.

6. Draw a fully labelled sketch of a vertebra of a frog *or* of a rabbit. Indicate as far as you can the use of the various parts.

7. Write a brief account of the general characters of the *Mollusca*; and refer to New Zealand representatives in illustration, giving sketches, if possible, of the forms mentioned.

8. State precisely and in detail the procedure that you would follow in dissecting a rabbit so as to exhibit the kidneys and their ducts. Make a sketch of these organs.

No. 57.—Zoology.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Illustrate your answers, wherever it tends to shorten or to elucidate them, by means of fully labelled sketches. N.B.—These sketches should be neatly and carefully done, and of fair size; do not squeeze them into the text of your answers. The use of coloured pencils is recommended.]

1. Describe the external and internal structure of a sea-anemone. Where would you seek for such an animal?

Give a brief account of its mode of nutrition.

2. Write a description of a simple egg-cell, and describe what part this cell plays in the animal's economy.

3. Write an account of the life-history of a frog.

4. Write a description of the external and internal structure of the fore limb of a rabbit and of the wing of a bird. Point out any agreements between those two organs.

5. Give a brief description of the external features of a living whelk.

6. What do you understand by "excretion"? Describe the organs of excretion in a frog or in a rabbit.

7. Give some account of the important external characters of the *Insecta*. Refer to any New Zealand representatives in illustration, and make sketches, if possible, of those to which you refer.

8. State exactly and in detail the procedure you would follow in dissecting a rabbit so as to display its heart and see the origins of the arteries. Make a drawing of the heart as seen from the ventral surface, labelling all the parts.

No. 58.—Zoology.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [N.B.—Any diagrams that you may draw to illustrate your answers should be executed neatly, and on a fairly large scale; do not squeeze them into the text, but allow yourself plenty of room. The use of coloured pencils is recommended.]

1. Describe, with drawings, a transverse section across *Hydra*, showing details of structure. State your reasons, from any facts known about *Hydra*, for regarding this organism as an animal; and discuss its systematic position in the animal kingdom.

2. Write an account of the structure and life-history (including general physiology) of *Bacterium*. Give reasons for considering it to be more nearly related to *Haematococcus* than to *Amoeba*.

3. Draw fully labelled diagrams to illustrate the arrangement of the vascular system and the respiratory system in the mussel, the crayfish, and the dogfish. Indicate, by arrows, the course taken by the blood; and state the condition of the blood in the various parts of the system.

4. What do you understand by "excretion"? Briefly describe the form and position of the "excretory organ" in *Amoeba*, the mussel, and the crayfish.

5. What are the principal characters of the groups (*a*) *Platyhelminthes*, (*b*) *Annelida*, (*c*) *Arthropoda?* Enumerate the classes included in each group; and give one or more examples of animals belonging to these groups, placing them in their classes as nearly as you can.

6. Refer each of the following animals to its class and "group," giving briefly your reasons: Barracouta, bat, kiwi, lancelet, sea-anemone, snail, starfish, tuatara.

7. State exactly and in detail the processes by which you would (*a*) exhibit the reproductive organs in a crayfish, and (*b*) prepare for microscopic examination a piece of its muscle.

8. Identify, or at least refer to its class, the animal described below: Length from three to four inches; colour greenish, with variable dark markings; skin smooth, moist, soft. The body consists of (*a*) a flattened head bearing a large mouth, a pair of dorsal nostrils, a pair of large lateral eyes, and behind each a tympanic membrane, and of (*b*) a short trunk, supported by two pairs of three-jointed, digitate limbs. The animal possesses a bony internal skeleton, and breathes by means of a pair of lungs.

No. 59.—Elementary Physiology.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [N.B.—Attempt all the questions; and illustrate your answers, wherever possible, by diagrams.]

1. A snail and a thistle live in the same garden: point out the essential differences between them, especially as regards the way in which they obtain the food they require.

2. Explain the naked-eye and microscopic characters of a muscle such as the biceps, and explain how movements of the limbs are effected by means of the muscles.

3. Describe the femur (thigh bone) of any mammal that you have examined, and explain the meaning of the ridges, roughnesses, and smooth surfaces on it.

4. Describe as fully as you can the structure of a typical nerve cell and of the processes that arise from it.

What do you mean by "reflex action"?

5. Enumerate the chief glands connected with the alimentary canal, and state what changes take place in the food while it is in the stomach.

6. Contrast veins and arteries as regards their structure, contents, and functions.

7. Explain how you would proceed to dissect a rabbit so as to expose the viscera in the abdominal cavity. Briefly indicate the relative positions of the viscera that would be exposed.

8. What are the differences between the air drawn into the lungs and that breathed out from them?

No. 60.—Elementary Human Physiology.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [N.B.—Attempt all the questions; and illustrate your answers, wherever possible, by diagrams.]

1. What do you mean by the "axial skeleton" of a mammal? Enumerate and briefly describe the different parts of the axial skeleton of any mammal you have examined.

2. What are the various ways in which the waste products of the body are eliminated?

3. Briefly describe the lungs and windpipe of a sheep, and explain how the air is drawn into the lungs and driven out again.

4. Mention and very briefly describe the different parts of the brain, and make a sketch to show their relative positions.

5. Explain the processes of digestion that take place after the food has left the stomach and while it is in the small intestine.

6. How would you proceed to dissect a rabbit so as to show the organs in the thorax? Make a sketch showing the relative positions of these organs.

7. What is a gland? Describe the glands situated in the skin.

8. Explain briefly how the blood is kept circulating through the blood-vessels.

No. 61.—Physiology and the Structure of the Body.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Attempt all the questions; and illustrate your answers, wherever possible, by diagrams.*]

1. What do you know of the position, structure, and functions of the thoracic duct?

2. Describe as fully as you can the structures seen in a transverse section through the spinal cord, and contrast this section with one through the cerebellum.

3. Describe fully a lobule of the liver, explaining carefully the relation of its various blood-vessels to it. What is the composition of the bile? What do you know of the uses of the bile?

4. Make a diagram showing the organs seen in a transverse section through the thorax of a mammal, and show clearly the arrangement of the pleura.

5. Explain how you would obtain and prepare for the microscope unstained specimens of the following tissues: Tendon, non-striped muscle, yellow elastic ligament. Briefly describe the microscopic appearances seen in each case.

6. Describe fully the composition and action of the pancreatic juice, and contrast them with those of the gastric juice.

7. Describe the sympathetic nervous system of a mammal, and say what you know of its special functions.

8. Describe the structure of hyaline cartilage, and explain as fully as you can the process by which bone is formed in cartilage.

No. 62.—Psychology and Ethics.—For Class C.

[*No candidate is to answer more than eight questions. Every candidate is expected to attempt the first six questions.*]

1. "Psychology is the science of *mental processes*": examine carefully this definition, giving special emphasis to the words in italics.

2. Define sensation. Is there such a thing as mere sensation? What light does experimental psychology throw upon the general question?

3. Trace in outline the process by which an individual becomes conscious of external reality, noting the factors that enter into the process.

4. Examine briefly the relation of the following: Want, appetite, desire, wish, will, purpose, motive, end, conduct, character.

5. What have been the principal views held during recent years with regard to the moral standard? Give typical examples.

6. What are the cardinal virtues? Can you reduce them into a simpler form?

7. Define memory, giving the marks which distinguish a good from a bad memory.

8. What light does mental science throw upon the conception of self?

9. Discuss fully the process of voluntary decision, and show the bearing of your analysis upon the question of the freedom of the will.

10. What do you understand the true scope of ethics to be?

No. 63.—Logic.—For Class C.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Give the converse and the contrapositive of "If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to one another, these two straight lines shall be parallel."

2. Examine the following arguments, putting them in syllogistic form, and naming any fallacies they may contain:—

(*a.*) "Seeing that A and B are inseparable, and that C is sometimes found along with B, we know that C and A will sometimes be found together."

(*b.*) "The historical novel is an impossibility; for it proposes to combine fiction with fact, and these are contradictory."

(*c.*) "Provided that he has been properly taught, he can himself teach; for experience makes experts."

3. Is it possible that there should be two syllogisms having a common premise such that their conclusions, being combined as premises in a new syllogism, may give a universal conclusion? If so, determine what the two syllogisms must be.

4. Explain the most important conditions that should be observed in conducting an experiment. Are the results of a single experiment, without reference to previous investigations, ever sufficient to establish a scientific truth?

5. State the rules of definition, and criticize the following:—

(a.) A dog is a domestic animal.

(b.) A politician is one who serves his country in order that he may serve himself.

(c.) Tranquillity is the absence of unrest.

6. Explain what is meant by "classification," and show how classification grows out of logical division.

7. "Induction is really the inverse process of deduction." (Jevons.) Discuss this fully.

8. Explain the following fallacies, giving an example of each: *Ignoratio elenchi, non causa pro causa, a dicto secundum quid,* false analogy, mal-observation.

No. 64.—Domestic Economy and the Laws of Health.—For completion of Class E, under Regulations now repealed.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What substances useful as foods are found in the wheat grain? Describe the processes by which bread is made, giving reasons for the different operations.

2. Describe the structure of the stomach, and explain the changes that take place in the food while it is in the stomach.

3. What differences are there between the air of a schoolroom before school and the air of the same room after school? How may these differences be made as small as possible?

4. What do you know of the composition of milk? Give examples showing how diseases may be spread by means of milk.

5. What diets would you suggest for (a) a person suffering from acute illness and (b) a person recovering from severe illness?

6. What are the principles to be kept in view in arranging the drainage of an ordinary dwelling-house?

7. State exactly how you would (a) grill a beef-steak, (b) boil a leg of mutton, (c) boil a cabbage.

8. What is a disinfectant? Mention some of the most useful, and explain how they are used.

9. What is "flannelette," and for what purposes may it be used? Why is it warmer than calico?

10. What is soap, and why is it used in washing? What is the difference between hard soap and soft soap?

No. 65.—Hygiene.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What do you know of fermentation? Describe the means by which fermentation is induced in the manufacture of beer and wine respectively.

2. State fully what you know of the digestion and absorption of oils and fats. What is their value as food?

3. What is meant by "contagious diseases," and how are they caused? State what you know of scarlet fever and of the precautions that should be adopted when a case occurs.

4. What amount of floor space and of cubic space should be allowed for each child in designing school buildings? Give as nearly as you can the shape and dimensions of the forms and desks best suited for schools.

5. Show, by reference to the structure of the eye, why some persons are short-sighted; and state what precautions should be taken in schools to preserve the eyesight of the children.

6. Describe and sketch the arrangements suitable for the drainage of a two-storied house with water-closet, bath, and sink.

7. What do you understand by "tuberculosis"? What steps are being taken to prevent its increase in New Zealand? Discuss the possibility of its complete eradication.

8. What do you know of the composition of milk? What changes is milk liable to undergo during transit from the dairy to the customers, and what measures should be taken to prevent such changes?

9. What are the disadvantages of ordinary open fire-places? Sketch and describe some form of stove in which the same fire is used to warm the room by radiation and to heat the fresh air admitted to the room.

No. 66.—Agriculture.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Describe the effects that a heavy undrained soil would have on the growth of three different plants cultivated, A for its leaves, B for its root, and C for its fruit.

2. To what disadvantages are light soils subject from an agricultural standpoint? How may these disadvantages be minimised?

3. Give notes of a lesson to exhibit to a class the effects of (a) lime and (b) superphosphate on plant growth, and to demonstrate their utility in agriculture.

4. How would you demonstrate to a class the effects of good tillage on the productiveness of the soil ?

5. If crops of wheat had been grown for three successive seasons in a virgin soil, what culture and cropping would you recommend in order to restore the fertility ?

6. How would you explain to a class the reasons for adopting different methods of planting or sowing for the following crops :—(*a*) wheat, (*b*) potatoes, (*c*) turnips ? Why are different seasons chosen for planting or sowing these crops ?

7. Compare the damage inflicted on the wheat plant by rust and by Hessian fly. State what you know of the development of each of these pests and of the best methods of preventing and mitigating their ravages.

No. 67.—General Agriculture.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed : Three hours.

1. The formation of the fruit may be effected by the development of different parts of the flower in different plants : compare in this respect wheat, the plum, and the gooseberry.

2. Explain why particular conditions of soil, light, temperature, air-supply, and water-supply are all necessary to the healthy growth of green plants.

3. By what methods may a sufficient supply of nitrogen be given to a soil that is deficient in it ? Explain fully the sources of the nitrogen in each case.

4. What methods and what implements should be used in preparing land for a crop of potatoes ?

5. Discuss the qualifications that a breed of stock should possess to fit it for dry hilly land covered with tussock and patches of native scrub.

6. What advantages may be gained by grafting trees ? Explain how a graft becomes united with the stock.

7. Describe a method of performing a mechanical analysis of soils

No. 68.—Agricultural Chemistry.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed : Three hours.

1. What is the usual composition of atmospheric air ? Which of the constituents are directly important as plant-food, and by what organs does the plant assimilate them ?

2. Give a short classification of soils based upon the nature of the rocks from which they are derived. What are the common defects in each of the soils which you mention ?

3. How can a mechanical analysis of a soil be carried out ? Why is it desirable to supplement the mechanical analysis by a chemical analysis ?

4. What are the beneficial constituents of the following manures : Dissolved bones, kainit, guano, basic slag, soot, wood-ashes ?

5. Point out the chemical and physical principles involved in an ordinary four-course crop-rotation

6. Explain clearly what is meant by " germination," illustrating your remarks by special reference to the case of barley.

7. What do you know of the value of hay, oats, potatoes, cotton-cake, brewer's grains, and skim milk as food for agricultural stock ?

8. How would you ascertain whether a sample of milk had been diluted with water ? What constituents of milk would you expect to find in the following preparations : Condensed milk, butter, cheese cream cheese, whey, junket ?

No. 69.—Agricultural Botany.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed : Three hours.

1. Describe the process of germination of a seed of wheat. Explain the special dangers to which a plant is subject during the process of germination.

2. Give a detailed description of the two chief organs of nutrition of a plant. Explain how both are necessary for the formation of the tissue of ordinary plants. Give an instance of a plant in which both are absent, and explain how in this case the growth and vitality of the plant are maintained.

3. Moisture, light, a moderate temperature, and a fertile soil are necessary for the successful growth of vegetation : state the effect that an insufficiency of any one of these will have upon the growth of green plants.

4. Mention and describe three grasses suitable for growing in permanent pasture. State what peculiarities of soil or climate are suitable for each kind.

5. Name and describe three weeds belonging to the *Compositae*. What methods must be employed to prevent each of them from spreading ?

6. How may the germinating-power of a sample of seed be tested ? What would you consider the most important characters in determining the value of a sample of rye-grass seed ?

7. Describe the growth and life-history of the rust fungus. How may its ravages be minimised ?

No. 70.—Agricultural Zoology.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed : Three hours.

1. On what principles is the classification of insects based ? Exemplify the application of those principles.

2. What is an earthworm ? Describe the effects that earthworms have upon the soil.

3. Give full descriptions of two kinds of insects that are particularly destructive to wheat. Describe the injury they inflict, and discuss any methods that may be employed to minimise it.

4. The ladybird beetle (*Coccinella*) is of special value in the destruction of some kinds of blight: give an account of its life-history and of the manner in which it destroys blight.

5. Discuss the extent to which agriculture benefits by the action of insects in fertilising flowers.

6. To what extent do (*a*) the sparrow and (*b*) the starling affect agricultural prospects?

7. What destructive effects does the New Zealand cockchafer (*Odontria zelandica*) have upon the growth of any plants of agricultural value during the various stages of its existence? How may these be minimised?

No. 71.—Geography, A.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: Two hours. [*Any eight questions may be answered, but not more than eight. Draw diagrams or sketch maps, where possible, to illustrate your answers.*]

1. Give a full description of the surface and other physical features of the place in which your school is situated, and of the country lying within a few miles round it. Draw a map to illustrate your answer.

2. What causes the length of the period of light to vary from day to day? When is it longest, and when shortest? Why?

3. Name an inland town and a coast town in the Education District to which you belong. Compare them as to (*a*) population, (*b*) industries, (*c*) climate, (*d*) possibility of growth.

4. Give the names and the exact position and approximate population of six important manufacturing towns in Britain, and explain the circumstances to which each of them owes its importance.

5. What towns in New Zealand form the centres of the following industries, and from what ports are the products exported: Timber, flax, coal, gold, oats, apples?

6. What is meant by longitude? What is the length of a degree of longitude at the Equator, and how does the length change as you go away from the Equator? If two places on the Equator are 7,000 miles apart, how much sooner will one have midday than the other?

7. Tell all you know about each of the following places: Hull, Vigo, Marseilles, Matterhorn, Crimea, Kiel, Cook Islands, Sicily, Waimangu, Gippsland.

8. Compare in respect of (*a*) length, (*b*) drainage-area, (*c*) rate of flow, any two rivers of New Zealand. Draw maps to illustrate your answer.

9. From which European ports or countries are the following articles exported (name the ports if you can): Sugar, glass, butter, hemp, currants, olive oil, boots, silk, porcelain? Whence does New Zealand receive its supply of each of these?

10. Compare the surface of England with that of the South Island of New Zealand. In each case show how the nature of the surface influences (*a*) climate and (*b*) industries.

11. You are sending a letter to London: describe two routes by which it might go. How would you address it? Give approximately the length of each route, and mention the chief stopping-places on the way.

12. Give as full an account as you can of the winds most commonly experienced in the district in which you live (name the district).

No. 72.—Geography, B.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: Two hours. [*Any eight questions may be answered, but not more than eight. Draw diagrams or sketch maps, where possible, to illustrate your answers.*]

1. What changes would you observe during December in the length of the shadow cast at noon by a post, and how do you account for such changes? At what other places on the earth would the changes be exactly the same as at the place in which you live?

2. Compare Otago and Auckland in the following respects: (*a*) Area, (*b*) population, (*c*) large centres, (*d*) productions.

3. Explain fully the action of frost in the formation of soil. What is an iceberg? Where are they to be found, and what work do they do?

4. What rivers drain the northern slope of Central Europe? Describe one of them fully under the following heads: (*a*) Length, (*b*) drainage-area, (*c*) navigability, (*d*) nature of the country through which it flows.

5. Give a general idea of the distribution of land and water on the surface of the globe. Compare the positions of England and New Zealand, and point out any advantages possessed by either over the other.

6. Explain as well as you can why England has become such a great manufacturing country.

7. Tell all you know about each of the following: Bohemia, Caucasus, Rome, Antwerp, Kawhia, Riverina, Mount Cenis, Maniototo, Great Barrier Reef, Wakatipu.

8. Compare the surface of Switzerland with that of Holland, and in the case of each country show how the nature of the surface has affected the character and industries of the people.

9. What towns in Australia are the centres of the districts in which the following articles are grown or obtained: Sugar, coal, fruit, gold, copper, grain, silver? Name and give the position of the ports from which each of these articles is exported.

10. Name and give the direction, height, and length of three mountain ranges in New Zealand. Compare with any one of them, in the same respects, the Pyrenees. Tell the height of the snow-line in each case.

11. State from what manufacturing centres in Europe the cups, the cutlery, the salt, the glassware, the silverware, and the linen tablecloths on your table come. Give the position and approximate size of each place you mention.

12. You are offered a trip to London: by which route would you choose to go? Why? Name the ports at which you would call, and tell anything you would expect to see at each.

No. 73.—Geography.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Candidates are requested to answer only eight questions, four from each of the Sections A and B. Sketch maps and diagrams should be used wherever applicable.]

SECTION A.

1. Briefly describe the chief currents of the Atlantic Ocean, and state what you know of the causes of ocean currents.

2. Why is the period of daylight in New Zealand longer in December than in June? Illustrate your answer by a diagram.

3. How do you account for the fact that in the vast majority of cases sea cliffs, instead of overhanging, slope backwards at a greater or less angle from the sea?

4. What are glaciers, and what functions do they discharge? Can you explain why some glaciers on the western slopes of the Southern Alps reach a lower level than those on the eastern slopes?

5. What is meant by "lakes of reception"? Mention a few of these, saying where each is situated and explain why their waters are usually salt.

6. Define the following terms: *Solfatara, geyser, llano, steppe, tundra, polder, atoll, monsoon, sea-breezes, isothermal lines.*

SECTION B.

7. What is meant by an *all-red* cable route? Trace out one such route between England and New Zealand, stating the positions of the chief places on the route.

8. Give a brief account of the Trans-Siberian Railway, mentioning the countries through which it passes, and the places of importance on the route.

9. Draw a map of the Balkan Peninsula, marking the positions of the countries it comprises, and of the following towns: Adrianople, Salonika, Constantinople, Cettinge, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia, Galatz, Varna, Plevna.

10. Write a short account of Switzerland and its people, under the following heads:—

(*a.*) Climate.
(*b.*) Commercial position.
(*c.*) Character and social condition of people.
(*d.*) Manufactures.
(*e.*) Commerce.

11. What do you know of the position and importance of Great Grimsby, Kirkwall, Como, Kiel, Teneriffe, Agra, Fusiyama, Saskatchewan, Mosgiel, Goulburn?

12. Mention six of the principal New Zealand exports, and say from what port or ports each is shipped.

No. 74.—Geography.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Give, as clearly as you can, a brief sketch of a lesson to a Fifth Standard class on the ocean and its work.

2. How would you impress the following facts on a Sixth Standard class: The effects of climate (*a*) on plants, (*b*) on animals, and (*c*) on man?

3. Give, with diagrams, such proofs of the approximately spherical form of the earth as are likely to appeal to children.

4. Draw on the equidistant or any other projection a diagram of a hemisphere, giving at least five meridians and five parallels. Add, in the form of a lesson to a class, a simple explanation of the diagram; also explain clearly but briefly the principle on which a Mercator's chart is constructed, and state the advantages it has for the navigator over other projections.

5. Write, under the following heads, three paragraphs on Britain as a colonising nation: (*a*) How, when, and by whom were Britain's chief colonies acquired; (*b*) principal products of the colonies; (*c*) Britain's imperial destiny a blessing to the home-country, to the colonies, and to the world in general.

6. Locate, as exactly as you can, the following places, and tell why they are important historically, commercially, or otherwise: Benares, Bologna, Boston, Canton, Leipzig, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Seoul, Sheffield, Tokio.

7. Point out the influence of the position, soil, climate, and natural productions of New Zealand upon the occupations, trade, and general life of the people; and show the great value of our colony to Britain, more especially in the matter of food-supply.

8. Draw an outline map of Scotland, *or* of England, *or* of India, and put in the chief natural features and the principal towns.

No. 75.—Commercial Geography.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Give a clear statement of the chief uses of the study known as "commercial geography." With what subjects has a commercial geographer specially to deal?

2. Point out, with explanatory notes, the chief physical conditions that determine the commercial development of a country.

3. Mention the chief countries in which the following articles are mainly found or produced, and explain why they are found in these countries: Maize, coffee, rice, wine, tobacco, tea. Give, where possible, some notion of the extent of Great Britain's consumption of these products, and indicate the leading routes by which they reach Britain.

4. Draw an outline map *either* of the North *or* of the South Island of New Zealand, and indicate as carefully as you can the main geographical features and the distribution (*a*) of minerals, (*b*) of forests, and (*c*) of industries. Mention the chief lines of communication within the colony, as well as the sea routes to Australia, the Pacific Islands, and America. Write brief notes on such of the above headings as you are unable to insert in the map.

5. What industries are specially fostered by the New Zealand Government? Why is a protective tariff considered necessary in young countries? Mention (*a*) some of the chief articles coming from Great Britain on which there is a heavy duty in New Zealand, and (*b*) some that enter free of duty. What legislative changes have been made recently in New Zealand with the view of encouraging Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff policy?

6. Show briefly how the geographical conditions of Australia (including therein its climate) affect its commerce. Mention the various divisions of Australia, and indicate their chief products and their respective commercial and agricultural advantages and disadvantages. Give some notion of the volume of Australia's exports to Great Britain, and of the approximate money value to the colony of its various exports.

7. Point out the chief agricultural advantages possessed by the United States of America, and give an approximate estimate of the extent of its trade with Great Britain, more especially in wheat, oats, cotton, live-stock, petroleum, and metals. What are the chief trade routes between the United States and the Australasian colonies?

8. In what countries are the following coins used, and what is their English par value: Silver rouble, dollar, piastre, mark, lira, gulden, rupee, franc, guilder, peseta?

No. 76.—English History.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours. Any seven questions may be attempted, but not more than seven.

1. Sketch the history of the English Parliament from its inception to the reign of William III. Give the provisions of the following measures passed in William's reign, and show the importance of each: Mutiny Act, Triennial Act, Bill of Rights, Royal Revenue Act, Toleration Act.

2. On what conditions was the Parliamentary Union of England and Scotland secured? What were the effects of this union?

3. What part was played in Irish affairs by the following: William III., Pitt, Grattan, O'Connell, Gladstone?

4. Describe the events that led (*a*) to the acquisition of Canada, (*b*) to the secession of the American colonies.

5. Trace the growth of British power in India, illustrating by a map. What do you know of the method of Government established in India in 1857?

6. Give an account of the reforms connected with the following names: Wilkes, Sir Samuel Romilly, Huskisson, Robinson, Russell, Wilberforce.

7. Explain in precise terms what is meant by (*a*) party government, (*b*) act of Parliament, (*c*) cabinet, (*d*) impeachment, (*e*) act of indemnity, (*f*) act of grace, (*g*) balance of power.

8. "The Netherlands has been the battleground of Europe." Draw a map of Holland and Belgium, marking the sites where battles have been fought since 1688. Give the date of each, and state also the cause and result of the war in which each engagement took place.

9. Select one naval battle fought by Nelson and one land battle by Wellington. Give a detailed account of each, illustrating by a plan, if possible. In each instance show the importance of the victory.

10. What continental people invaded Britain between 450 and 1200? Estimate the influence of each on the social and political life of England

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No. 77.—English History.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours. Any seven questions may be attempted, but not more than seven.

1. What unconstitutional acts of the Stuarts led to the revolution of 1688? What steps were taken by Parliament to prevent a recurrence of despotism?

2. Give an account of the industrial progress made during the latter part of the 18th century, and estimate as well as you can the social and political results due to this changed industrial condition. What laws were subsequently passed to regulate the production of manufactured goods and to improve the conditions of labour?

3. Describe the events following on Russia's attempt in 1853 to reach the open sea. Draw a map of the area of war, and show the exact positions of the battlefields.

4. Estimate the importance of the English navy during the Napoleonic wars.

5. Describe the struggle for (*a*) Catholic Emancipation, (*b*) Parliamentary Reform. What were the principal arguments for and against these measures?

6. Record the steps by which the freedom and power of the Press was established.

7. Describe exactly the causes that led (*a*) to the acquisition of India, (*b*) to the colonisation of New Zealand.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the English Parliament from 1250 to the present day.

9. Say what you know of the following writings, and discuss the influence of each on the history of its time: Edmund Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and his Letters on a Regicide Peace; John Locke's Letters on Toleration; Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations; The Letters of Junius.

No. 78.—General History.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Six questions may be attempted, but not more than six, two of which must be taken from the first three.*]

1. Compare the Greek, the Roman, and the English systems of colonisation. Show wherein lies the superiority of the British over other modern colonisation.

2. What conditions hampered the progress of the American colonies before the Declaration of Independence? In what way did their secession affect England's treatment of her other colonies?

3. Show clearly the influence of Sir George Grey upon the administration of South Africa, South Australia, and New Zealand respectively. Compare his ideal of colonisation with that held by Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

4. What caused the dismemberment of Poland? Say what you know of the subsequent history of the Poles.

5. Sketch briefly the history of Russia from the time of Peter the Great.

6. Discuss the influence exercised by the French Revolution on the social conditions and on the national life of Europe.

7. Show the influence of the following men on the history of Europe: Charles XII of Sweden, Robert Clive, Garibaldi, Ibrahim, John Sobieski.

8. Give an account of the rise and development of the German Empire.

No. 79.—Constitutional History.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. In regard to what legislative matters does the Lower House of Parliament in England and the Colonies claim exclusive or special rights? What is the present relation of the two Houses on such matters? Note shortly the history of this question.

2. How would you describe the tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in England and in New Zealand? To what Act do they owe their position? Mention some leading constitutional cases illustrating the necessity for that Act. Name any other officer who holds his position by the same tenure.

3. From what Courts do appeals lie to the House of Lords and to the Privy Council respectively? Note shortly the history of the appellate jurisdiction of each of these bodies.

4. Give a short account of the history of trial by jury, in England, in civil and in criminal cases.

5. How would you describe the relation of the Privy Council in England or the Executive Council in a Colony to the Cabinet? Note shortly the history of this matter.

6. Write a short account of the history of the liberty of the Press in England.

7. Note shortly the history of the power of the Crown in Council to legislate by Ordinance or Royal Proclamation. What remnant of this power still exists, and how is it limited?

8. Write short notes on the following cases: Bates' Case, Darnel's (or the Five Knights') Case, Skinner *v.* The East India Company, the Seven Bishops' Case, Wason *v.* Walter.

No. 80.—Contracts and Torts—For Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. (*a.*) A. in Wellington posts an offer to B. in Dunedin. B. writes to A. accepting, and sends his office boy to post the letter. Whilst the boy is on the way to the post, and just before he posts the letter, B. receives a telegram from A. revoking the offer.

(*b.*) A. in Wellington posts an offer to B. in Dunedin. B. writes to A. accepting, and posts the letter. B. subsequently telegraphs to A. revoking his acceptance, and the telegram reaches A. before the letter of acceptance.

State, in each of the above cases, whether in your opinion there is a binding contract, giving your reason. Discuss the principles applicable.

2. Discuss the question whether a promise to pay for past services can under any circumstances amount to a binding contract. What was decided in the case of *Lampleigh* v. *Braithwait?* How has that case been subsequently explained?

3. A. and B. are in negotiation for the lease of a house by A. to B. A. states that he intends to effect certain repairs, and, in fact, that he has let a contract for these repairs, which will be completed before the commencement of the proposed lease. B. executes an agreement for a lease relying upon this statement, but the agreement says nothing about the repairs. A. did in fact intend to carry out the repairs, and had in fact let a contract, but he changes his mind and does not carry them out, making an arrangement with his contractor cancelling the contract. Can B. repudiate the agreement for a lease? Has he any remedy? Give your reason for each part of your answer, and discuss the principles applicable.

4. (*a.*) A. and B. arrange the terms of a contract partly in conversation and partly by correspondence. (*b.*) They arrange the whole terms verbally, and go to a lawyer and give him instructions for a written agreement, which he prepares and they sign. Can anything not contained in the correspondence or writing be relied on as a term of the contract in either case, the contract not being one which is required by law to be in writing? What is the principle applicable?

5. What do you consider to be the proper use of the terms "condition" and "warranty"? What important difference of effect may there be between a condition and a warranty? Give an illustration of each.

6. Name some classes of actions for tort in which actual damage must be proved, and others in which it need not. What is the test for determining whether damage which has occurred is or is not too remote a consequence of the defendant's act? Explain the meaning of terms used in your answer.

7. A. calls B. a liar in the street in the presence and hearing of others: explain how the question whether the words are actionable depends upon the context in which they are spoken and other circumstances.

8. Define "malicious prosecution" and "false imprisonment." What important distinction is there between them?

9. Discuss the question of the liability of a landowner for damage done by a fire lit upon his own land and extending to the property of a neighbour. To what other classes of cases is the same principle applicable? What is the leading case upon the whole of these classes of torts? In what sense can the principle applied in such cases be said to be anomalous?

10. What matters is it essential that the plaintiff should prove in an action for trespass to and conversion of chattels? Can there be conversion of chattels without trespass?

No. 81.—Criminal Law.—For Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Give the substance and effect of the provisions of "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," upon the questions (*a*) whether a man can be indicted for a crime not specified in the Code or its amendments and (*b*) whether defences other than those specified in the Code can be raised.

2. What are the provisions of "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," upon the subject of insanity as a defence? From what leading case are the provisions taken? What are the medical and legal views respectively in regard to responsibility in cases of "moral insanity" or "irresistible impulse"?

3. Mention some of the more general grounds upon which an act otherwise criminal may be justified or excused. What general limitation is placed upon the right to apply force to the person or property of another in cases where such a right exists?

4. (*a*.) A. puts his hand into B.'s pocket with the intention of stealing any money it may contain. There was, in fact, no money in the pocket.

(*b*.) A. goes up to a haystack and lights a match with intent to set fire to it, but blows the match out on seeing that he is watched.

(*c*.) A., intending to shoot B., buys a revolver for the purpose, and sets out for B.'s house to carry out his intention. On reaching B.'s gate he changes his mind and goes away again.

State, in regard to each of the above cases, whether A. has committed any offence; and, if he has, what offence. Give your reasons.

5. In a prosecution for criminal libel what defences are covered by the plea of "Not guilty" and what defence must be specially pleaded?

6. What important distinction is there between the definition of theft given in the Criminal Code and that of larceny at common law?

(*a*.) A. leaves a horse in B.'s possession, to depasture on B.'s land, for payment. B. knowingly includes it in a mortgage which he gives over his own stock.

(*b*.) B. deliberately works a horse left with him by A. upon similar terms, for the daily purposes of his farm, contrary to the express terms of his agreement with A.

State, in regard to each of the above cases, whether B. has committed a criminal offence; and, if he has, what offence. Give your reasons.

7. Subsection (2) of section 307 of "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," declares that nothing shall be a crime under Part XXXIII. of the Code, headed "Mischief," unless it is done "without legal justification or excuse" and "without colour of right": explain and illustrate these two expressions.

8. Upon what grounds and by what process in each case may a new trial be obtained in a criminal case (*a*) by the prosecution and (*b*) by the accused?

9. How is a prosecution for an offence punishable summarily commenced under "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882"? Within what time must such a prosecution be commenced? What is the test of the sufficiency of a written conviction under that Act, when drawn up?

10. State quite generally the purpose and effect of "The Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1894," and of section 6 of "The Indictable Offences Summary Jurisdiction Amendment Act, 1900."

No. 82.—Industrial Economics.—For Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Show how the wages earned by a particular class of labourers is connected with the supply of labourers and the demand for that kind of labour. Explain the disturbing effects of custom and of combinations amongst employers.

2. What is the probable effect upon the industries of the colony of a substantial alteration in the current rate of interest on loans? Give full reasons.

3. Discuss, with special reference to national and individual gain or loss, the effect of a compulsory shortening of the hours of employment (*a*) in factories, (*b*) in shops, (*c*) in mercantile offices.

4. What is "the law of diminishing return"? Discuss its application to partially settled countries.

5. What are the economic advantages and disadvantages of extensive combinations (*a*) amongst manufacturers by the formation of "trusts," (*b*) amongst employees by the formation of trade-unions and the organization of such unions under a central controlling executive?

6. Discuss compulsory arbitration in industrial matters under the following heads:—
   (*a*.) Practicability of enforcement of awards against employees.
   (*b*.) Incentive to special effort by employees.
   (*c*.) Probability of employees entering the employer class.
   (*d*.) Stability of cost of production.

7. Describe as accurately as you can the part that capital plays in the production of commodities, distinguishing the different classes of capital. Criticize the statement that interest is the remuneration of abstinence.

8. Show, with examples, the actual operation of competition in determining (*a*) prices in the retail trade, (*b*) the rate of interest on loans.

9. Discuss the question of free-trade and protection, with special reference to the development and extension of American industries. What deductions would you draw from American experience in reference to the proposal for a British zollverein and on the question of preference in British countries to goods of British manufacture?

No. 83.—Writing.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Half an hour.

1. As a test of handwriting, write the following passage and reference on the lines [$\frac{5}{8}$ in apart] ruled below:—

Thy father bears the type of King of Naples,
Of both the Sicils and Jerusalem,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.
Hath that poor monarch taught thee to insult?
It needs not, nor it boots thee not, proud Queen.
—*3 Henry VI.*, I., ii., 121–125.

2. Write the words "Marine Office" in such a hand that the small letters shall fit the space [$\frac{1}{8}$ in.] between the two lines ruled below.

No. 84.—Shorthand.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: One hour. [*For Supervisors only.*]

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

1. Inform the candidates before the time for taking up this subject that a candidate may use pen or pencil as he pleases for taking notes, which should be written in a ruled note-book, but that he must transcribe those notes into longhand with pen and ink in one of the ruled foolscap books provided.

2. Inform them also that the clearness and accuracy of the shorthand notes (which must in every case be handed in together with the transcript) will be taken into account by the examiner.

3. Inform candidates that when once you have begun to dictate you cannot stop until the passage is finished.

4. Dictate the passage at the rate of 80 words a minute.

N.B.—It will be well to practise reading the passage aloud some time beforehand, looking at a watch or clock, so as to accustom yourself to reading at the exact rate indicated. The matter to be read is marked off by thick lines into sections, each of which is to occupy a minute, and also by thinner lines into smaller sections, each containing the number of words to be read in twelve seconds. As the candidates hear the passage read only once, the reader's articulation ought to be very clear, and the candidates ought to be so placed as to be able to hear well.

PASSAGE FOR DICTATION, AT THE RATE OF 80 WORDS A MINUTE.

[The passage takes 10 minutes.]

Then, you have the system of landlordism in Ireland. I do not know whether you would | wish
me to make reference to what such historians as Froude and others have said in | that connection,
and the terrible sufferings inflicted on the unfortunate Irish, but here is a description | by the Roman
Catholic Bishop of Meath of the sufferings that were inflicted on these generous | but unfortunate
people. He describes a scene in connection with certain evictions:—
1 "The horrid scenes that ‖ I then witnessed I must remember all my life long. The wailing
of women, the screams, | the terror, the consternation of children, the speechless agony of honest,
industrious men, wrung tears of | grief from all who saw them. I saw the officers and men of a
large police | force, who were obliged to attend on the occasion, cry like children at beholding the
2 cruel | sufferings of the very people whom they would be obliged to butcher had they offered the ‖ least
resistance. The heavy rains that usually attend the autumnal equinoxes descended in cold, copious
torrents | throughout the night, and at once revealed to those houseless sufferers the awful realities
of their | condition. I visited them next morning, and rode from place to place administering to
them all | the comfort and consolation I could. The appearance of men, women, and children
as they emerged | from the ruins of their former homes—saturated with rain, blackened and besmeared
3 with soot, shivering ‖ in every member from cold and misery—presented the most appalling spectacle
I ever looked at. | The landed proprietors in a circle all round—and for many miles in every direction
—warned | their tenantry, with threats of direct vengeance, against the humanity of extending
to any of them | the hospitality of a single night's shelter. Many of these poor people were unable
4 to emigrate | with their families, while at home the hand of every man was thus raised against them.

They were driven from the land on which Providence had placed them, and in the state | of society
surrounding them every other walk of life was rigidly closed against them. What was | the result?
After battling in vain with privation and pestilence they at last graduated from the | workhouse to
the tomb, and in little more than three years nearly a fourth of them | lay quietly in their graves."
5 What a picture this is of landlordism! The point I wish to make is this: Under either
state landlordism or individual landlordism the people in occupancy of | the land have to bear
a system of rentals far beyond their abilities, and although you | may have in this country a better
form of government—and so long as good government | is continued on safe lines these people
will be justly and fairly treated—what has been | may be again, and past history shows that if
6 bad governments arise, either by extravagance or | anything else, the lands of the tenants of a state
will have inordinate rentals extracted from | them, whereas if the people are owners of landed
property they will only be required to | share *pro ratá* with the other owners of property in their
contributions towards the state. In | connection with the land administration of Ireland, we
have evidence from those who have taken a | deep interest in the matter that practically nothing
7 was done from the time that Cromwell took the land from the chiefs and gave it to his followers
and adventurers until 1870, | when the Bright clause was made law. When Mr. Wyndham's Bill
was introduced in 1903 | Mr. John Redmond said, "You must not remove from the provisions
of this Bill the knowledge | that these men were becoming absolute owners. If you remove that
you do away with all | the good the Bill was calculated to promote." He also said that if the
8 lands were | in the hands of the people of Ireland, and if the people had the right to | make them
their own, the holders would at once double the productive capacity of the land | owing to that
tenure. In connection with Continental countries, others express precisely similar opinions when
the | lands had gone into use and had been under the right of final acquirement. I come, | then,
9 to consider some of the Continental countries where the system of freehold tenures exists, and | here
a brighter picture is presented. I take France first; and I want members to mark | the contrast
between the countries where state and individual landlordism prevails and countries where they
have | the right either of acquiring the freehold or of enjoying the freehold. France is an example |
of the kind. France has divided her lands among her people. There are in France no | less than
10 two million occupiers of the soil who cultivate areas of less than twelve acres.

No. 85.—Shorthand.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours (two hours for Questions 1 to 5, and one hour for Question 6).

1. What system of shorthand do you write?
2. What are the main principles of that system? Answer briefly.
3. Explain the chief essentials for attaining speed in writing, combined with accuracy of transcription.
4. What are the fundamental principles of abbreviation in the system you write?
5. What rules should guide the writer in the use of phraseography?
6. Write in shorthand and transcribe into longhand the passage dictated to you by the Supervisor. [Use a fresh book for the transcription.]

No. 86.—Shorthand.—For Class D.

Time allowed: One hour. [For Supervisors only.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

1. Inform the candidates before the time for taking up this subject that a candidate may use pen or pencil as he pleases for taking notes, which should be written in a ruled note-book, but that he must transcribe those notes into longhand with pen and ink in one of the ruled foolscap books provided.
2. Inform them also that the clearness and accuracy of the shorthand notes (which must in every case be handed in together with the transcript) will be taken into account by the examiner.
3. Inform candidates that when once you have begun to dictate you cannot stop until the passage is finished.
4. Dictate the passage at the rate of 80 words a minute.

N.B.—It will be well to practise reading the passage aloud some time beforehand, looking at a watch or clock, so as to accustom yourself to reading at the exact rate indicated. The matter to be read is marked off by thick lines into sections, each of which is to occupy a minute, and also by thinner lines into smaller sections, each containing the number of words to be read in twelve seconds. As the candidates hear the passage read only once, the reader's articulation ought to be very clear, and the candidates ought to be so placed as to be able to hear well.

PASSAGE FOR DICTATION AT THE RATE OF 80 WORDS A MINUTE.

[The passage takes 8 minutes.]

Now for the Cook Strait lights. In the lifting colours of a sea sunrise the "Hinemoa" |
splashed her anchor into the water opposite Palliser Bay station, and after breakfast two
boats were | lowered away to transport stores to the beach. All trouble lies in this part of
the | work; the landing-places are indifferent, and in bad weather there is much danger.
Often and | often a boat's crew has to battle back and forward from ship to shore through
1 snarling, | smothering surf that, to a landsman—aye, to any but an experienced boatman—
it seems impossible | for a boat to live in. See them go shooting backward on the curling

crest of | a broken roller—a black forsaken-looking boat amongst menacing, misshapen waves
that shoulder past each | other in their efforts to strike and stamp her to the bottom—and
feel the relief | that sweeps through the blood as the men reach shallow water and leap out to
2 drag ┃ her beyond the savagery behind them. Sit in the boat as she is brought back to | the
ship; sit and quake with white fear fluttering round and round your heart! In front | of you
the men, with set faces and tightened mouths, work strainingly at the long oars; | above them,
dancing spasmodically against the grey sky-line like a shadow, is the steer-oarsman. As |
3 they drop giddily into a hollow a blind wave lifts in front nearly twelve feet high, ┃ grey and
hideous, while the fear creeps up from the heart to the throat. Screaming down | upon the
boat comes the broken water, and, under the blow, she reels and turns her | nose aside. Half-
filled, she faces the waves again, and, down on his knees, one of | the crew is bailing as a
man who is paced by death. Again and again the | apparent uselessness of it all rushes to the
4 tongue for expression; again and again the desire ┃ to be free from the boat, to escape the
look on the faces of men at | the edge of the point where physical endurance fails, is quieted
only by the hope that | will not be denied in man until the end. Suddenly it is over; high-
thrown the | boat goes staggering over a roller, and the broken water is past. The crew of
the | "Hinemoa" have been selected because of their fitness, because of their skill, for such
5 work. They ┃ come of families that have all their lives been whalers or sealers—men who
have earned | their living in open boats and practically lived in open boats—only such men
could do | the work they are asked to do, and only such men would take the risks they |
are asked to take. To return to Palliser Bay; there was no difficulty in landing this |
6 time, and very quickly the piles of sugar and flour and groceries and coal were safe ┃ on
the beach. Cape Palliser is comparatively a new lighthouse. It was built in 1897, | and is a
revolving white light, flashing twice every half-minute, with an interval of | three seconds
between the flashes. Through the great glass prisms the head keeper points out the | place
where the "Ben Avon" went ashore, and we are told how she came down and | piled herself
7 up on the rocks almost under the light. "No," said the keeper, in ┃ answer to a question,
"they did not see it—the night was too thick." No sign | of the vessel is left now; she stood
for some time with all her sails at | the yards, until one morning the heavy seas crowded
upon her. At 3 o'clock in | the afternoon her hull was broken into three pieces, and before
evening all that remained was | loose, floatable fittings. Other wrecks are told of. The
8 keeper points where the good ships died. ┃

No. 87.—Shorthand.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: One hour and a quarter. [*For Supervisors only.*]

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

1. Inform the candidates before the time for taking up this subject that a candidate may use pen or pencil as he pleases for taking notes, which should be written in a ruled note-book, but that he must transcribe those notes into longhand with pen and ink in one of the ruled foolscap books provided.

2. Inform them also that the clearness and accuracy of the shorthand notes (which must in every case be handed in together with the transcript) will be taken into account by the examiner.

3. Inform candidates that when once you have begun to dictate you cannot stop until the passage is finished.

4. Dictate the passage at the rate of 130 words a minute.

N.B.—It will be well to practise reading the passage aloud some time beforehand, looking at a watch or clock, so as to accustom yourself to reading at the exact rate indicated. The matter to be read is marked off by thick lines into sections, each of which is to occupy a minute, and also by thinner lines into smaller sections, each containing the number of words to be read in twelve seconds. As the candidates hear the passage read only once, the reader's articulation ought to be very clear, and the candidates ought to be so placed as to be able to hear well.

PASSAGE FOR DICTATION AT THE RATE OF 130 WORDS A MINUTE.

[The passage takes 8 minutes.]

The next subject I have to deal with is that of defence. The proper way in which we should
try to secure the efficient defence of | our colony is by combining with the other colonies, and
having a comprehensive system of imperial and colonial defence under one control. It seems
to me | that in these days when guns and the methods of the defence of harbours are constantly
changing, when things which are in use one year may | possibly be obsolete the next, it is highly
necessary, and would be of great advantage, that we should follow such a course as he suggests,
and | that we should make a larger and more worthy contribution to the cost of the navy of Great
1 Britain. When we come to consider that in ┃ the past we have paid a very trifling, I may say
a paltry, sum, and when we remember that in recent years the British navy has | called upon the
inhabitants of Great Britain to increase their taxes largely for the purpose of the navy—they are
now paying something like 20s. | a head of a population of forty millions for the navy alone, and
we here are only going to contribute £40,000 with a population | of eight hundred thousand—
to me it does seem an extraordinarily small sum for us to give. I do trust as time goes on the
people | of this colony will recognise that it is to our interest, and that we cannot too freely give
2 of our substance to help the Mother-country ┃ in times such as we have had recently. There
seems to be a possibility that this Russo-Japanese war may eventuate in the long-run in | European

complications that may involve the whole Empire in a contest for supremacy in the East. People
who have a knowledge of the subject—which I | have not—say that our forts and batteries are
absolutely obsolete, and that it would take very little to reduce them to ashes were they confronted
| with guns such as are now being built. I now pass to the question of the Judges. I have long
thought they have not been remunerated | in accordance with the duties they have to perform.
3 And when we remember the prosperity of the last ten years and see the large increase of business
which is being done in every direction, necessarily involving to the legal fraternity very much
larger remuneration for their services than they had previously, we | must recognise that the Judges
are very much underpaid in comparison with what they might earn were they in private practice.
Therefore, Sir, I anticipate with | pleasure the probability of our Supreme Court Bench being paid
more in harmony with their services and in accordance with what other colonies pay. Now, Sir, |
I come to a genial subject for me to discuss, and that is the question of state fire insurance. I am
very sorry, but I am | not surprised, to find that the companies interested in fire insurance have
4 adopted a hostile attitude towards this new movement of ours. Their attitude is quite in harmony
with the whole of their proceedings in the past. They are absolutely blind to anything like knowledge
of what the people of the colony | think and require in regard to this matter. For years
past it has been known that they have a monopoly. Much has been talked about monopolies, |
but to my mind this is one of the worst, because they have an enormously large reserve capital,
and they have a field which they have been able to keep free from all intruders from abroad. They
have carried on their business in a way that would have broken up in six | months any other business
that had been conducted in the same way. If you want an insurance for nine months you have
5 to pay for twelve months, if you want six months' insurance you have to pay nine, if you want
three you have to pay four months, and so forth. And | then again, as I have pointed out in this
Chamber before, they carry on their business with no scientific view at all. Their rates are so |
high that they can afford to take anything, and they impose on you conditions as to the rate they
put on your property that are really | ridiculous and absurd. Theoretical lines are drawn between
houses, and differences of 9s. and 15s. are made in the rates. Then, as I say, | they take risks
that only the high rates they charge enable them to take. I will give you an instance in connection
6 with a property which was sold recently. For several years the building on this property had
been insured for £650, and when the property was sold | the building was sold for removal for
£50. There had evidently been no inspection of that risk, and no application was made by the
company | that the value should be reduced, and they came to the new owner of the property
for a renewal of the insurance. He said the building | had been sold for £50 for removal, and
they did not know anything about its position and value. How could a competitive business
be carried | on by such methods ? You insure a house for ten or fifteen years for, say, £1,000.
7 Naturally, unless you keep improving the place, it deteriorates in value. Should there be a fire
the question is raised as to whether they will rebuild, and they fight you on the question of | compromise
or rebuilding. I do hope this new Department of the State will pursue something like
a policy of common sense, and that when they take | risks they will make sure that they are of
the value they are taken at; that they will give reasonable rates, and not charge twelve months' |
for a nine months' insurance, and so forth, but will proceed on the same lines as other trades have
to do in order to insure a | successful business.

Then I come to the great question of leasehold *versus* freehold. I suppose there will be many
8 opportunities of discussing this question during this session.

No. 88.—Book-keeping.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Edward Williams accepted James Thomson's draft for £45 5s. 6d., dated 1st July, 1904, and payable three months after date: write out the bill, with acceptance and due date.

2. Give definitions of the following terms: Bills payable, contingent liability, cheque, limited liability, mortgagor, post-date, composition.

3. A grocer's sales for twelve months amount to £7,500, expenses amount to £525, bad debts to £250, and profit to £875: what rate per cent. of profit must be realised on his sales to bring about this result ?

4. The following were the ledger balances in the books of A and B on the 31st December, 1904: arrange them as a trial balance; also show Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet:—The goods on hand at date of balance are valued at £2,583. A receives three-fifths and B two-fifths of the profits. A's capital, £1,380; B's capital, £1,060; goods, 31/12/03, £2,437; Edward Jones owes £49, Thomas Evans £210, and A. Black £338; Bills Payable, £1,124; Bills Receivable (all on hand), £235; the firm owes T. Williams £241 and E. Browning £115; Purchases for the year £5,774, and Sales £6,823; Charges Account is in debit £147, Salaries £388, and Rent £150; the partners had drawn, A £224 and B £195; Cash in hand £53, and in bank £543.

5. From the following particulars prepare London account sales: 37 bales wool branded CD and numbered 1 to 37, *ex* "Gothic" from Lyttelton, consigned by Charles Downes, Christchurch, and sold by Frederick Jones, London in three lots as under—15 bales crossbred weighing 34 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. gross, @ 8d. per lb; 18 bales half-bred, 43 cwt. 0 qr. 17 lb. gross, @ 10d. per lb; 4 bales matted and pieces 12 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb. gross, @ 6d. per lb. Deduct from the gross weights 12 lb. a bale for tare and 1 lb. per cwt. for draft (for each lot calculate on the nearest cwt.). The charges were—freight on 10,108 lb. @ $\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb. plus 5 %, dock charges @ 2s. a bale, sale expenses @ 4d. a bale, fire insurance 10s., brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ %, and commission 2 %.

6. Rule a simple form of cash-book suitable for a firm which allows and is allowed discounts, lodges all cash received in bank, and pays only by cheque. Also give six specimen entries on each side.

No. 89.—Book-keeping.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. From the following ledger balances in the books of Smith and Brown, on 31st March, 1904, prepare trial balance Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance-sheet. The goods on hand at date of balance were valued at £1,874. Smith is to receive ⅔ and Brown ⅓ of the net profits.

Smith, capital, £1,375; Brown, capital, £580; goods, 31/3/03, £1,734. Ernest Aimes owed the firm £75, William Evans owed £127, and A. Jack owed £314. There was a sum of £70 in the bank; bills payable current amounted to £343; bills receivable, all in hand, £337. The firm owed Billows and Co. £138, T. Longford £49, Thomas Cornish £113, and Edmonds and Co. £38. The purchases for the year were £7,388, and the sales £8,477; charges, £245; salaries, £407; rent, £150. Smith had drawn £154 and Brown £112.

2. Give definitions of the following terms: Debenture, accommodation bill, partnership, impersonal account, set-off.

3. A and B enter upon a venture. A supplies £2,000 at 5 per cent. simple interest, and B is to manage the venture at a salary of £300 per annum; profits and losses to be divided equally. At the end of a year all the assets were sold for £3,500, but at the date of sale there was an account unpaid of £350. Neither partner had drawn any sum for interest or salary. Make up a statement showing the amounts due to A and B.

4. A merchant's books show a sum to his credit at the bank of £215, but on comparison with his bank book it is found that two items appearing in the bank book have not been taken into account—viz., exchange 5s., and cheque dishonoured £25 7s.; and that cheques for £33 10s., £17 15s., and £19 8s., have not been presented for payment: give the balance of the account as shown in the bank book.

5. From the following particulars prepare an Account Sales: 300 lambs, sold by Edward Smith and Co., of Auckland, on account of John James, on 21st November, 1904, at the following prices—85 at 13s. each, 60 at 11s. each, 100 at 10s. 9d. each, and 55 at 10s. each. The charges were—railage, £3 17s.; unloading, 10s.; paddocking, £1 5s.; yard dues, 1d. a head; and commission at 3 per cent.

No. 90.—Book-keeping, I.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Give a short explanation of that method of keeping a petty-cash book which in your opinion is the best.

2. Explain the following: Lien, accommodation bill, account current, bill of exchange, bill of lading, negotiable instrument, statute barred, charter party.

3. The ledger of Robinson and Son, manufacturers, shows the following balances on 31st March, 1904. You are required to arrange the items in the form of a trial balance, and prepare Manufacturing Account, Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance-sheet.

J. Robinson, capital, 31/3/03, £3,825; W. Robinson, capital, 31/3/03, £1,820; sundry debtors, £1,857; bills payable, £1,060; bills receivable, £2,470, of which bills amounting to £2,050 have been discounted; premises, £1,570; machinery, £850; stock of raw material, 31/3/03, £3,785; finished goods, 31/3/03, £1,823; sundry creditors, £2,836; J. Robinson, drawings, £370; W. Robinson, drawings, £286; wages, £2,390; salaries, £456; discounts allowed, £28, and earned, £37; travelling-expenses, £260; repairs to machinery, £36; office furniture, £158; goods manufactured during the year, £12,750; purchases of raw material, £7,748; general charges, £395; sales, £13,984; cash in hand, £33; in bank, £724; bad debts written off, £373.

Stocks, 31st March, 1904, raw material and unfinished goods, £3,634; finished goods, £2,376. Wages accrued amount to £38. Provide 2 per cent. discount on bills on hand and book debts; reserve for doubtful debts 5 per cent. on bills current and book debts; allow for depreciation on premises 2 per cent. on machinery, 7½ per cent. on office furniture, £10. Divide net profit in proportion to capital as held on 31st March, 1903.

4. Give examples of ledger accounts for Bills Receivable and Bills Discounted, kept in such a way as to show at any time the amount of bills under discount. Also make entries in the accounts of bills received, discounted, held for collection, dishonoured, and paid on due dates; and state in the folio column the names of the books from which the respective entries are posted.

No. 91.—Book-keeping, II.—For Class C and for Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. An agent has the sum of £1,563 in his hands belonging to his principal in London. He wishes to forward a draft, which (with exchange and stamp) will cost exactly £1,563. The rate of exchange is ¾%, and the stamp duty £1 12s. Find the amount of the draft, and show your working.

2. Should "Reserve Fund" on a company's balance-sheet be an asset or a liability? Why?

3. Find the average due date of the following sums, and show your working: Feb. 1, £250; Feb. 15, £155; March 3, £220; April 14, £147; April 19, £375; May 3, £89.

4. Rule a form of contract book suitable for a builder, and explain how such a book can be made self-balancing.

5. A cash-book shows a balance of £374 to the debit of bank, but it is found that a promissory note for £34 paid in for collection has not been entered in the cash-book, and that cheques for £38, £75, £123, and £8 have not been presented for payment; whilst a cheque for £15 lodged on the last day of the month has been since charged back as dishonoured: prepare a reconciliation account showing the balance as in the bank pass-book.

6. Rule a form of cash-book for a trust estate which would show separately the balances of capital and income on hand at any particular date. Also make entries therein of the following transactions:—

June 12. A. Brown repaid his mortgage of £500, with interest to date £7.
,, 15. Interest collected from Smith £8, from Jones £5 10s., and from Robinson £18; the latter also repaid £100 of principal.
July 1. Lent Edwards £300 on mortgage.
,, 2. Received £1,706 for property sold, £6 of the amount being a refund of rates paid.
,, 4. Paid legacies, £1,080.
,, 7. Paid to widow (who receives the income of the estate), £35.

7. A company is formed to purchase the business of A. B. and Co. and C. D. and Co. for £9,000 and £3,000 respectively. The balance-sheets of the selling firms were as follows:—

A. B. and Co.—*Liabilities:* Creditors, £3,000; capital, £7,500. *Assets:* Debtors, £5,500; premises, £2,000; stock, £1,570; plant, £500; furniture, £200; cash in bank, £730.

C. D. and Co.—*Liabilities:* Creditors, £1,500; bank overdraft, £350; capital, £2,350. *Assets:* Debtors, £2,100; stock, £1,200; premises, £775; furniture, £125.

The purchase-prices are to be paid, two-thirds in fully paid-up shares at £1 each and one-third in cash to each firm. After the above shares are allotted and the cash payments made, record in the form of journal entries in the company's books all the transactions.

No. 92.—Précis-writing and Correspondence.—For Civil Service Senior.

Time allowed: Three hours.

QUESTION I.—PRÉCIS-WRITING.

Write a *précis* of the following despatches and enclosures:—

No. 1.

Mr. J. W. Hamilton to Mr. W. Wakefield, Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company.

Sir,— Wellington, 27th February, 1844.

I have the honour of forwarding to you, by desire of the Governor, a copy of the instructions which His Excellency has given to Mr. Commissioner Spain.

By these instructions you will see that a purchase or purchases, to the extent of not more than 150,000 acres of land in or near the Wairarapa, and of not more than 250,000 acres elsewhere, are authorised by His Excellency, under that officers' superintendence, under certain conditions.

And by the enclosed copy of instructions to Mr. John Jermyn Symonds, Police Magistrate, you will perceive that Mr. Symonds is authorised to proceed to New Munster and there superintend and assist in effecting the valid purchase of not more than 150,000 acres of available land, without regard to figure or continuity of blocks, to which extent the Crown right of pre-emption will be waived on certain conditions.

The conditions referred to are—

First, that all existing arrangements made by the Government with respect to the New Zealand Company's settlements shall be strictly observed, except as altered by the present arrangement.

Second, that the land so purchased shall be counted in exchange for an equal number of acres claimed by and to which a valid title can be proved by the New Zealand Company elsewhere, it being clearly understood that the purchase-money in both cases referred to is to be provided by the Company.

Third, thus the exterior boundaries as well as interior divisions of the land so purchased shall be surveyed by and at the expense and by the surveyors of the New Zealand Company.

By these arrangements being carried into effect I trust that the Government will enable the New Zealand Company to insure undisturbed possession of a sufficient extent of available land to a numerous and important body of British subjects who have already settled in New Zealand in consequence of purchases made by the Company, as well as to others of our own countrymen who may hereafter emigrate under the New Zealand Company's auspices. I have, &c.,

J. W. Hamilton,
Principal Secretary

W. Wakefield, Esquire, Principal Agent, New Zealand Company.

No. 2.

Copy of the Directions issued by Governor Fitzroy to J. J. Symonds, Esq., P.M., Wellington.

You are hereby required and directed to proceed to New Munster (on the Middle Island), and there superintend and assist the agent of the New Zealand Company in effecting the valid purchase or valid purchases of not more than 150,000 acres of available land, without regard to figure or continuity of blocks.

To such an extent of the land the Crown right of pre-emption will be waived, upon your report of the validity of the purchase, under certain conditions.

You will be most careful not to countenance any, even the smallest, encroachment on or infringement of existing rights or claims, whether Native or other, unless clearly sanctioned by their legitimate succession.

You will inform settlers now established in New Munster that their cases will be most carefully and kindly dealt with by the Government under existing regulations, or by a special act of grace, such as by waiving the Crown's right of pre-emption in their favour to a reasonable extent.

You will inform the aboriginal native population that you are sent to superintend and forward the purchase of lands which they wish to sell, and that you, on behalf of the Government, will not authorise nor in any way sanction any proceedings which are not honest, equitable, and in every way irreproachable.

You will exert authority as Police Magistrate where it may be required, and report your proceedings from time to time to the Superintendent of the Southern Division.

Your knowledge of the Native character and habits, your late employment as Sub-Protector of Aborigines, and your own personal conduct recommend you for this special service.

While absent from Wellington on this important duty you will be entitled to receive 10s. *per diem* for travelling-allowance.

Given under my hand and seal, this 27th day of February, 1844.

ROBERT FITZROY, Governor.

No. 3.

Mr. WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, Agent of the New Zealand Company, to Mr. J. J. SYMONDS.

SIR,— Wellington, 27th March, 1844.

I have the honour to communicate to you the steps I have taken, in pursuance of the arrangement sanctioned by His Excellency Governor Fitzroy, for establishing a settlement in the Middle Island by the New Zealand Company, to facilitate which object, by assisting the Company's agent in the acquisition of a suitable district of land, you received the instructions from His Excellency, with a copy of which he was pleased to furnish me.

Mr. Frederick Tuckett, late Chief Surveyor to the Company at Nelson, has been charged by me, on the part of the Company, with the selection of the site and with the purchase of the land from the Natives, with your approval and assistance, for the proposed settlement.

Mr. Tuckett has chartered the schooner "Deborah," 120 tons, for the purpose of conveying an exploring party, with provisions and materials for a house, to Port Cooper, from whence he purposes to examine the land in the neighbourhood of Banks Peninsula, and afterwards to proceed to Foveaux Strait and Milford Haven. He calculates that the time requisite for determining the place and allowing the "Deborah" to return to this place would be within sixty (60) days.

As it is a matter of importance that no time should be lost in treating with the Natives after the appropriate locality is selected, previously to the commencement of any surveying operations, Mr. Tuckett proposes to call here on his way from Nelson, for the purpose of inviting you to accompany him on his voyage.

The "Deborah" was to leave Nelson on the 25th or 26th instant, and may therefore be hourly expected here. As soon as she arrives I will wait upon you with Mr. Tuckett to learn your wishes on the subject.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,
Agent of the New Zealand Company.

J. J. Symonds, Esq.

No. 4.

His Honour M. RICHMOND, Superintendent, to His Excellency the Governor, &c., Auckland.

SIR,— Wellington, 3rd April, 1844.

I do myself the honour to report that Mr. Symonds embarked yesterday in the schooner "Deborah" for New Munster, to superintend and assist in effecting the purchase of land by the New Zealand Company, agreeably to the instructions he received from Your Excellency.

As I learnt there were two surveyors on board attached to Mr. Tuckett, the agent selected to conduct this purchase, and as Mr. Symonds expressed himself apprehensive that an attempt would be made to survey the land before the arrangements were completed, I took an opportunity, when the principal agent of the New Zealand Company was present, to distinctly and positively forbid Mr. Tuckett proceeding with any survey until the land was alienated by the Natives, and permission given him by the Government officer who was intrusted to superintend the negotiations; and, in order that no misunderstanding might exist on the subject, I gave Mr. Symonds the letter of which the enclosed is a copy.

I have, &c.,

M. RICHMOND, Superintendent.

His Excellency the Governor, &c., Auckland.

Enclosure in No. 4.

His Honour M. RICHMOND, Superintendent, to Mr. J. J. SYMONDS, Assistant Police Magistrate, Wellington.

SIR,— Wellington, 2nd April, 1844.

You are clearly to understand that in superintending the purchase of land by the New Zealand Company in the Middle Island no survey is to be proceeded with by its agents or any one employed by him, until you are perfectly satisfied that the land has been alienated by the Aborigines and purchased by him on behalf of the Company.

I have, &c.,

M. RICHMOND, Superintendent.

J. J. Symonds, Esq.

No. 5.

His Honour M. RICHMOND, Superintendent, to His Excellency the GOVERNOR, &c., Auckland.

SIR,— Wellington, 23rd May, 1844.

By the accompanying documents which I do myself the honour to forward, Your Excellency will learn the reason of Mr. Symonds's return to Wellington from New Munster, to which place I reported he had proceeded on the 2nd ultimo.

After transmitting the correspondence which passed between him and Mr. Tuckett to the Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company, and finding he had commissioned his brother, Mr. Daniel Wakefield, to proceed to the Middle Island prepared with funds to effect the acquisition of land for the Company, I directed Mr. Symonds to return with him by the schooner "Scotia," which sailed on the 21st instant, in order that every facility might be afforded in the negotiations for the purchase.

From the tone of the letter I received from the Company's Principal Agent I was apprehensive that in his communications with Mr. Tuckett he might not have expressed himself in sufficiently strong terms on the impropriety of his proceedings so as to prevent a repetition of them; and, it having likewise come to my knowledge that an influential chief in the south had written to another assenting to the sale of the land, but at the same time remarking "that if the pakehas did not make all straight, they had only to repeat the scene of the Wairau," I considered that Mr. Symonds should be furnished with more stringent directions to enable him at once to put a stop to any measure which he conceived was likely to bring on a collision with the Aborigines or create any serious misunderstanding between them and our countrymen.

A copy of these instructions I herewith enclose.

Previous to Mr. Symonds's and Mr. D. Wakefield's departure, they had several interviews at my house, when I courted their putting any question to each other, or to me, upon points on which either entertained the slightest doubt; and from the manner in which both appeared to understand the business, and the correct sense Mr. Wakefield seemed to take of Mr. Tuckett's conduct, I do not contemplate there will be any further misunderstanding or delay.

In relation to the new settlement, when the choice of sections is being made it will be necessary to have an officer on the spot to select reserves for the Government and Natives. For this duty (should I not be previously instructed by Your Excellency) it is my intention to appoint Mr. Symonds, whose local knowledge and experience as a surveyor qualifies him for the service.

I shall endeavour to furnish him with a list of what is required, in the event of my not learning in time what reserves Your Excellency may consider necessary.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency the Governor, Auckland. M. RICHMOND, Superintendent.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Mr. J. J. SYMONDS, P.M., to His Honour the SUPERINTENDENT, Wellington.

SIR,— Wellington, 1st May, 1844.

I have the honour to report to you my arrival in this place, having been compelled, by the following unforeseen circumstances, to withdraw from the expedition for the purchase of a site for the settlement of New Edinburgh, viz.: First, because the Agent of the New Zealand Company for New Edinburgh has proceeded to survey lands and roadsteads contrary to your instructions to me on this head, dated the 2nd April, 1844, alleging as an excuse for so doing his having obtained permission from the proprietors, both European and aboriginal. As the principal chiefs to whom this district partly belongs were absent at Port Levy, and no permission to survey was granted by them to Mr. Tuckett while he was at Port Cooper, I considered the sanction of the aboriginal proprietors had not been obtained. Mr. Jones, who is the greatest landed proprietor in this district, did grant permission to Mr. Barnicoat to survey Waikowaite; but this gentleman did not think proper to inform me of the circumstance, although he led Mr. Tuckett to understand that he had fulfilled his instructions on this head. It was by unintentionally overhearing two of Mr. Tuckett's assistants forming plans for the commencement of the survey in question that I was led to conceive their intentions, and was then informed that Mr. Tuckett had left instructions with them to survey Waikowaite during his absence. Not having informed me of any such arrangement previous to his departure, as I considered your instructions most positive on this point, I recommended these gentlemen, in the mildest terms, to abstain and await the arrival of Mr. Tuckett, who on his return transmitted me the enclosed communication (No. 1), a copy of which I have now the honour to forward for your inspection.

Second, as the instructions of His Excellency the Governor to me were to superintend and assist in the purchase of a portion of land for the settlement of New Edinburgh, I was led to understand, previous to my departure from this place, by a letter from the New Zealand Company's Principal Agent, a copy of which I had the honour to place before you, that Mr. Tuckett was empowered by him to effect this purchase, and had the means of so doing.

I subsequently ascertained that it was his intention to remunerate the Aborigines for their land partly in goods and partly by a cheque drawn on the Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company. I did not consider the latter mode of payment satisfactory, the aborigines not comprehending the nature of such.

I beg leave to add, in conclusion, that, although Mr. Tuckett disclaims in his letter (No. 2), a copy of which I also have the honour to enclose, having expressed any intention of acting in opposition to any of your wishes, he informed me "that he had no idea of being trammelled by any instructions I might have received on this subject, more especially as they were opposed to the object of his present expedition." And he furthermore stated, as you will perceive by the enclosed communication, that it was his indispensable duty to give his assistants similar instructions in reference to the Port of Otago and all other ports which he might subsequently visit.

Considering this mode of proceeding in direct opposition to the tenor of your instructions, which were peremptory on this head, I conceived myself bound to withdraw from the expedition, and avail myself of the opportunity which fortunately offered itself at that moment to ascertain your further instructions on these important points. I have, &c.,

His Honour the Superintendent, Wellington. JOHN JERMYN SYMONDS, P.M.

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

His Honour M. Richmond, Superintendent, to Mr. W. Wakefield, Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company.

Sir,— Wellington, 22nd May, 1844.

I do myself the honour to transmit for your information a letter I received this morning from Mr. Symonds, the officer selected by His Excellency the Governor to superintend and assist in the acquisition of land by the New Zealand Company in New Munster, together with a correspondence which has taken place between him and Mr. Tuckett, the agent appointed by you to conduct the purchase, occasioned by the latter persisting in landing instruments for the alleged purpose of surveying the Port of Waikowaite. As the Government representative considered the act of conducting the survey on shore, without giving him an opportunity of ascertaining if it was objectionable to the Natives, to be in direct opposition to the spirit of his instructions, he remonstrated with Mr. Tuckett on the impropriety of such a proceeding, which was so far disregarded that he avowed his purpose of continuing the same system at Otago and every other port they might touch at. Mr. Symonds therefore, rather than sanction such measures by his presence, withdrew from the party and returned to Wellington.

As Mr. Tuckett will have completed his tour before it is possible he can receive any further instructions, the responsibility must rest upon him of any consequences that may result from carrying on measures so liable to misconstruction by the Natives, and which may probably frustrate the objects of his mission.

I conclude you will soon be made acquainted with the site the Company's Agent considers most eligible for the new settlement, when Mr. Symonds will be ready to comply with his instructions; but, as the purchase must be complete before he can furnish his report to His Excellency, I would suggest that a sufficient sum of money be forwarded by the same vessel that conveys him, to enable the Company's Agent to effect this satisfactorily, which it appears, from Mr. Symonds's letter, Mr. Tuckett is not at present in a position to accomplish. I have, &c.,

William Wakefield, Esq. M. Richmond, Superintendent.

Enclosure 7 in No. 5.

Mr. W. Wakefield to His Honour the Superintendent of the Southern Division of New Zealand.

Sir,— Petre, 8th May, 1844.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, acquainting me with the return to Wellington of Mr. Symonds, the officer charged by His Excellency the Governor to superintend and assist in the purchase of land for the projected settlement of New Edinburgh in New Munster, in consequence of Mr. Tuckett, the Agent of the New Zealand Company, having directed some partial survey of the roadstead at Waikowaite, which the former did not consider himself authorised by your instructions to him to sanction by his presence, and enclosing copies of a correspondence between these gentlemen.

Whilst I regret exceedingly that any misunderstanding should have arisen which may oppose the accomplishment of the objects of the expedition for the acquisition of a suitable location for the proposed settlement, I do not think it necessary to advert to the subject of difference further than to express my conviction that Mr. Tuckett was conscientiously impressed with the importance of the steps he adopted in order to enable him to detail the comparative merits of the ports he visited, and bore in mind the express permission you gave verbally at the interview with which you favoured us on the eve of his sailing from Port Nicholson that partial surveys of harbours might be made, provided the resident Natives did not object to them.

I have directed that a copy of the letter which Mr. Kelham addressed to Mr. Tuckett in my absence, on the propriety of his obtaining Mr. Symonds's express sanction to any operations he may consider requisite to determine the relative qualities of places before the work is proceeded with, if such necessity again arises, should be delivered to you, and I shall communicate to Mr. Tuckett my entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed in it.

Mr. Kelham is instructed by me, so soon as Mr. Tuckett has made his report of the site he may select for the settlement, to remit to him the amount of the purchase-money of the land, or such goods as the Natives may desire of the same value, according to the information he may receive from Mr. Tuckett respecting the mode of payment preferred by them, and to acquaint you and Mr. Symonds with the desired object in a satisfactory manner to all parties. I have, &c.,

His Honour the Superintendent, Southern Division of New Zealand. W. Wakefield.

Sub-enclosure to Enclosure 7 in No. 5.

Mr. J. Kelham to Mr. F. Tuckett, Acting Agent for New Edinburgh, Wellington, New Zealand.

Sir,— 1st May, 1844.

In the absence of Colonel Wakefield, who has proceeded to Taranaki, I reply to your communications up to the 22nd April received this morning by the "Scotia."

It appears that an obstacle to the well-working of your important undertaking has arisen from a difference of opinion between you and Mr. Symonds respecting certain preliminary surveys, and that this has induced him to leave the scene of operations and return to Wellington. This difference seems to relate not to the expediency of the surveys as proposed by you, but to the mode of commencing them, and wherein, perhaps, Mr. Symonds may not have been sufficiently consulted.

From a conversation I have had this morning with Major Richmond, taken in connection with the statement he has received from Mr. Symonds upon the subject, it would appear that, although the latter replied officially to you in his letter of the 22nd April, quoting his instructions from the Superintendent "that no survey was to be proceeded with until he was satisfied that the land had been alienated by the Aborigines and purchased through him on behalf of the Company," yet that such instructions are not to be literally construed as depriving him of all discretionary power. I also understand from Major Richmond that Mr. Symonds is authorised to permit any surveys that may be preliminarily necessary for fixing upon the site of the intended settlement, provided he is satisfied they may be made without causing irritation or uneasiness in the mind of the Natives.

I ought, moreover, to inform you that the Government, in according Mr. Symonds's assistance to the undertaking, do so upon the understanding that he is to be the sole judge of what proceedings in respect of surveying are calculated to irritate the Aborigines. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that your operations must, if possible, be conducted so as to harmonize with Mr. Symonds's views, and that you would do well to consult him upon all occasions, so as to obtain his cordial co-operation.

In conclusion, I can only say that I have done my best to express Colonel Wakefield's sentiments, with which frequent consultations with him on the subject of the new settlement make me fully acquainted.

I have, &c.,
(*Pro* W. Wakefield),
JAS. KELHAM.

Frederick Tuckett, Esq.

Enclosure 8 in No. 5.

His Honour M. RICHMOND, Superintendent, to Mr. J. J. SYMONDS, Police Magistrate, Wellington.

SIR,—

Having referred your letter of the 1st instant to the Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company, I have now the honour to enclose a copy of communication addressed to Mr. Tuckett, together with two extracts from letters, which will be delivered to him by Mr. Daniel Wakefield, who is commissioned by his brother to proceed with you to New Munster.

Should these instructions be disregarded, and you find that the Company's Agent undertakes any survey without your permission and against your remonstrance, or should adopt any measure which you may deem calculated to bring about another collision between our countrymen and the Aborigines, you are hereby directed either to suspend all further negotiations between the New Zealand Company's Agent and the Natives for the acquisition of the land until you again communicate with me, or exert your authority as Police Magistrate to enforce obedience to your instructions (which can easily be effected by swearing in special constables from the crew of one of the vessels at Otago), whichever mode in your opinion will be best adapted to meet the emergency and maintain a friendly intercourse with the Natives.

I have, &c.,
M. RICHMOND, Superintendent.

J. J. Symonds, Esq.

Enclosure 9 in No. 5.

His Honour M. RICHMOND, Superintendent, to Mr. W. WAKEFIELD, Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company.

SIR,— Wellington, 20th May, 1844.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and, as you mention you had communicated to Mr. Tuckett your entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed in Mr. Kelham's letter to him, there would have been no occasion for further correspondence on the subject were it not for the lenient construction you appear to put upon the proceedings of your agents, and the manner in which you dwell on the qualified permission I gave for partial surveys of ports, as shown by the following extract from your letter: "I do not think it necessary to advert to the subjects of difference further than to express my conviction that Mr. Tuckett was conscientiously impressed with the importance of the steps he adopted in order to enable him to detail the comparative merits of the ports he visited, and bore in mind the express permission you gave verbally at the interview with which you favoured us on the eve of his sailing from Port Nicholson that such partial surveys of harbours might be made, provided the resident Natives did not object to them."

It is therefore incumbent on me to bring to your recollection that at the interview to which you allude I positively prohibited Mr. Tuckett from proceeding with any survey until the land had been alienated by the Natives, and on being asked by him if I would consent to partial surveys of ports, provided it was not objectionable to the resident aborigines, my answer was that every reliance could be placed on Mr. Symonds's discretion, who, having been a surveyor, was competent to judge when such a measure was necessary, and that I could offer no objection, provided he first ascertained that the Natives were not unfavourable to it, and gave his permission.

I distinctly repeated several times, in your presence and when you left us, "but nothing must be done without the sanction of the Government officer." All this was communicated to Mr. Symonds, who was prepared to act upon it, but Mr. Tuckett never thought proper either to consult him or afford an opportunity of learning what sensation such a proceeding was likely to create. Lest, therefore, you should have been equally lenient in expressing to Mr. Tuckett your sense of his conduct, or that he may disregard your concurrence in what Mr. Kelham has written, I have considered it necessary, in order to guard against the peace of the country being again disturbed, and that no misconception whatever may in future exist, to furnish Mr. Symonds with the additional instructions, of which I enclose a copy. As your brother, Mr. Daniel Wakefield, has been commissioned by you to proceed to New Munster, and is prepared with funds to effect the purchase of the land, I have directed Mr. Symonds to return by the same conveyance (the "Scotia," which sails to-day), in order that no delay may take place, and every facility be afforded to the Company to complete their arrangements for the reception of the first emigrants for the new settlement, whose early arrival may be expected.

I have, &c.,
M. RICHMOND, Superintendent.

William Wakefield, Esq.

QUESTION 2.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Write an official letter from the following rough note :—

To Hon. Col. Sec. 11/7/1844.

I HAVE, &c., transmit letter fm Mr. Symonds stat. his reasons again retn to Welltn without effecting object of mission entrustd to him by H.E. together with cop. long corresp. wh hs taken place on sub.

Having acqtd the prin. agt of N.Z. Co. with my determn not to allow the Govt. off. to hold further com. with Mr. Tuckett, he dec. his inten. to procd to Otago and conduct proceed. himself.

After manr Mr. Tuckett express himslf in hs let. to Mr. D. Wakefield and construction put by prin. agent on permiss. I gave for survey it will be satis. to H.E. to read accompy. lets. from 2 interested persons who were pres at interview with Col. Wakefield and Mr. T. before dept. of lat. from Well.

I have, &c.,

M. RICHMOND.

QUESTION 3.—INDEX.

Make a general index of all documents set out in Question 1 and in your answer to Question 2, in the form below It should be so clear that the date, the writer, the receiver, and a brief statement of the contents of every letter can be seen at a glance.

Index.

No.	Date.	Writer.	To whom addressed.	Subject.

No. 93.—Methods of Teaching.—For Pupil-teachers.

Time allowed: Two hours. [*Candidates are to answer the first four questions, and* two only *of the remaining four.*]

1. Discuss the value of order in school work, and state what qualities are most essential in the teacher and in his class management if good order is to be secured.

2. What conditions contribute most to a teacher's success in the art of questioning a class ? What are the marks (*a*) of good answering, (*b*) of bad answering in response to oral questions ?

3. Without touching on the preliminary matters of class, time, aim, and introduction, give (with sufficient explanation) the further steps of your procedure in drawing up notes of lessons.

4. Your class having had sufficient practice in the analysis and synthesis of numbers and in notation, show how you would proceed to teach them subtraction by the method of complementary addition. Point out the special difficulties involved in this method.

5. What subjects are, in your opinion, most appropriate for home lessons ? On what grounds do you base your choice ? Give some directions for the correction of these lessons.

6. Give the time-table of a class you have recently taught. Point out (*a*) in what respects it is based on approved principles, and (*b*) any features in it that might be open to criticism.

7. Selecting subjects that are readily suggested by the environment of your school, draw up a list of fifteen or sixteen object-lessons suitable for Standard III. Show as precisely as you can how the physical and intellectual activities of your pupils are cultivated in these lessons.

8. Sketch a lesson on Froebel's Second Gift (sphere, cylinder and cubes, &c.). Indicate (*a*) the special aspects of intellectual and moral development on which your lesson bears, and (*b*) some prominent features of the Kindergarten system on which it does not touch.

No. 94.—Methods of Teaching.—For Class D, and Theory of Education, Section A, for Class C.

Time allowed: Three hours. [*Candidates should answer at least two questions in each of Sections I., II., III., and IV.*]

SECTION I.

1. Explain clearly what is meant by "a method of teaching," and give examples of (1) a good method and (2) a bad one—with adequate explanations.

2. Write an essay of moderate length enforcing the fact that, while there is well-marked identity running through all good school methods, the ways of getting off the right track are numerous and varied.

3. Give practical directions (as if to a junior teacher) showing how the transition from kindergarten to Standard I. work and discipline may be best effected.

SECTION II.

4. State the advantages and disadvantages connected with the use of simultaneous reading in class, and describe in full your mode of giving a reading-lesson to Standard III.

5. What do you believe to be the special function of *vivâ voce* arithmetic as a mental discipline? How would you teach it in a Standard II. class?

6. What would you consider essential points when framing your geography lessons for Standard IV.? Would you make your physical geography an offshoot from your political geography, or *vice versâ*; or would you adopt some other method? Give reasons.

SECTION III.

7. Explain fully how you would teach an infant class arithmetic so that its members might be qualified to make good progress immediately after being promoted to the upper school.

8. Try to answer in a page or so the following objections to handwork for schools: (*a*) It takes up valuable time; (*b*) the objects produced have little value; (*c*) drawing, with sewing for girls, gives sufficient training for hand and eye. [Answer from standpoint of method.]

9. Briefly criticize one or two methods (other than your own) of teaching writing in moderately high classes, and then describe your own method at some length.

SECTION IV.

10. Give an outline of the advantages derivable from much fuller treatment of elementary numbers than is now usually bestowed on them. Sketch one or two suitable lessons for a Standard I. or a Standard II. class.

11. Contrast the "unitary" method of working rule-of-three sums with that based on the doctrine of proportion—from the point of view of educational value.

12. How would you conduct your English composition work with senior pupils? State reasons for your mode of proceeding, where it seems necessary to do so.

SECTION V.

[One item in this section must be dealt with.]

13. Write an essay on any one of these subjects:—
   (*a*.) The mutual influence of discipline and method.
   (*b*.) The teacher's preparation of his own school-work.
   (*c*.) The potential utility of his own school records to the teacher.

SECTION VI.

[Only one item in this section must be dealt with.]

14. Write full notes for a lesson to a senior or to a junior class on any *one* of the following subjects, remembering that it is manner or method, rather than the included information, that is of greatest importance:—

(*a*.) Your town or district. (*b*.) A shower of rain. (*c*.) The wind. (*d*.) The sun. (*e*.) Flowers. (*f*.) War.

No. 95.—Theory of Education, Sections B, C, and D.—For Class C.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Candidates are required to answer questions in at least two of Sections B, C, and D.]

Section B.—Psychology.

[Candidates are to answer three questions at least.]

1. Illustrate the relationship between physiology and psychology. Give an outline of the means by which and the mode in which an external shock may be the origin of a thought.

2. Give an outline of the process of abstraction and its true result. Illustrate by reference to a concrete example. What special error in connection with abstraction should be avoided by the teacher?

3. Amplify the following elementary statements, and show their practical value for the teacher:—
   (*a*.) "There is no such thing as absolutely passive sensuous perception."
   (*b*.) "Perception rests on a process which may be described as involuntary comparison."

4. What valuable suggestion does the expression "a train of thought" possess for the practical teacher? Trace a train of thought from its origin in an impression.

Section C.—(i) Ethics and (ii) Laws of Health.

[Candidates are to answer three questions at least in Ethics, and one at least in Laws of Health.]

(i.) 5. What is meant by "the moral faculty"? What important activity has to be got rid of before the existence of that faculty, or of something equivalent to it, can be denied? What is meant by "ethics"?

6. Show that in matters of tone and discipline the intuitional method has the highest value for the teacher, or state reasons for dissent.

7. What ought to be the attitude of a teacher, as such, towards the doctrine of free will? What important bearing has this doctrine on school management generally?

8. Write an essay, not more than two pages in length, on "school tone" and its cultivation.

(ii.) 9. Give reasons for believing that insanitary conditions in connection with a school seriously interfere with the moral and intellectual progress of the children attending it.

10. With reference to a school and the buildings and grounds connected with it, draw up a table containing ten or twelve short paragraphs that would, if attended to, do much to improve or secure the health of both teachers and pupils.

Section D.—History of Education.

[Candidates are to answer three questions at least.]

11. Write about a page concerning the theory that underlies Froebel's practice, and show what in particular has been the nature of his influence on education.

12. Give as complete an account as you can of the "Socratic method" of teaching, and show that its influence is not yet exhausted.

13. In what way has it come to be understood that the art of composing in English, or in a foreign language, may be more easily and effectively taught synthetically than by means of parsing and analysis? Have these two exercises no value?

14. Discuss the pupil-teacher system. Has it served any useful purpose? What are its incurable weaknesses? How can the gap, if one has been left, be best filled?

No. 96.—Needlework.—For Classes C and D.

Time allowed: Three hours. [Before handing in your sewing-work to the Supervisor, write your examination number clearly on each of the pieces of squared paper, and on each of the four labels, and on the envelope provided; fasten one label securely with thread to each of your four pieces of sewing, and enclose the whole in the envelope. Hand in the envelope to the Supervisor with your book of answers. Take care that no needles or pins are left in the work or enclosed in the envelope. Every candidate is expected to attempt Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4.]

1. Take a strip of longcloth twelve inches long and four inches wide: gather and stroke, and set it into a band six inches long and half an inch wide.

2. Take a piece of longcloth six inches square: in the middle of one side make a slit four inches long; make a narrow hem on one side and a false hem on the other; sew the whole, and finish neatly.

3. Darn the L-shaped tear in the piece of dress-linen provided, using flourishing-thread.

4. Use the smaller piece of flannel and the mending-wool provided to patch the hole in the larger piece.

5. What considerations would guide you in selecting old material or new for making a patch?

6. Take the half-imperial sheet of paper divided into one-inch squares, and draft on it a full-sized pattern of a "circular" petticoat-waistband for a twenty-four-inch waist. How would you explain your method to a class?

7. On the paper divided into quarter-inch squares indicate, by diagrams, how you would teach a class to cut out any two of the following garments:—

(*a.*) A child's pinafore.
(*b.*) A calico bodice for a child's flannel petticoat.
(*c.*) A woman's under-bodice.

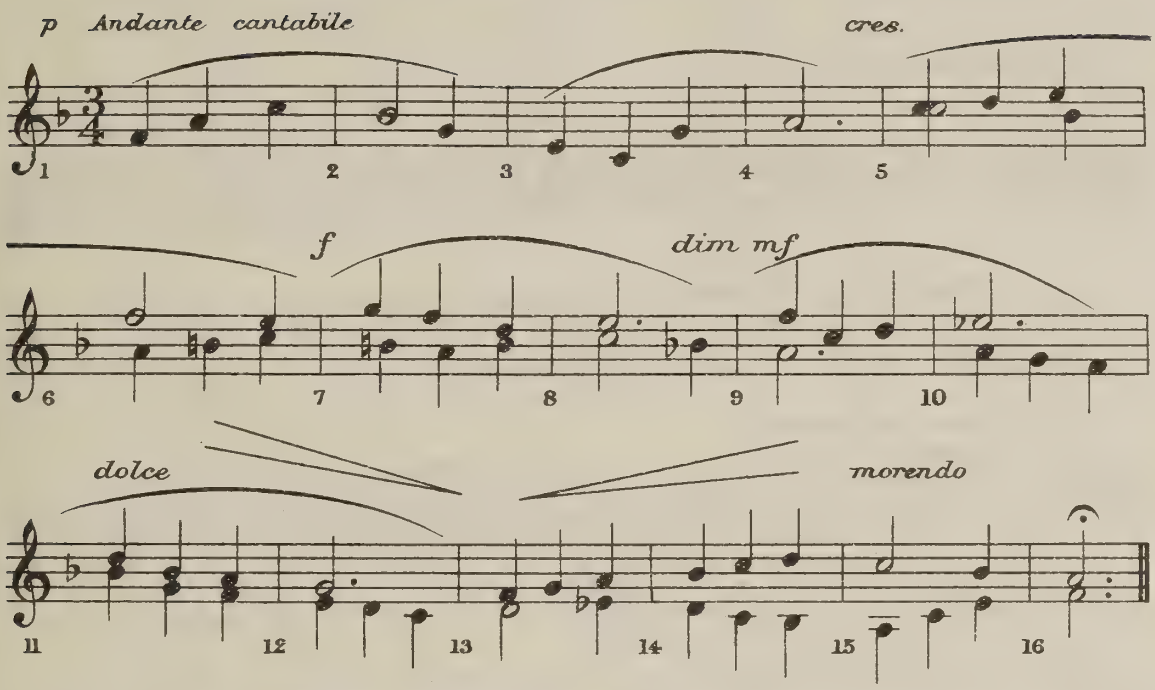
Regard the quarter-inch squares as representing inches, and adopt the following measures, which are given in inches:—

	Child.	Woman.
Chest	28	34
Waist	26	26
Length of body in front ...	10	15½
Full length in front ...	27	...

The diagrams should show the width of the material that would be used and the lay of the pattern. Credit will be given for economy of material as shown in the lay.

No. 97.—Vocal Music.—For Class D.

Time allowed: Three hours.



1. In what key is the above two-part exercise? Through what keys does it pass in bars 5 to 11? Explain why.

2. Rewrite the first four bars in (*a*) $\frac{3}{8}$ time, (*b*) $\frac{3}{2}$ time.

3. Explain the various signs and marks of expression in the above exercise.

4. Translate the last four bars (both parts) into the tonic-solfa notation.

5. Rewrite the first four bars in the key of A major, placing the proper key-signature at the beginning.

6. Name the intervals which occur between the two voices on each beat in bars 5 and 6.

7. How would you attempt to develop a soft even quality of tone in a mixed class of boys and girls? Give one or two suitable exercises.

8. Write the following scales: A flat major, D minor (harmonic), E minor (melodic), ascending and descending. Mark the places of the semitones, and place solfa names under the notes.

9. From memory write two tunes.

10. Write short exercises introducing the sharpened fourth (fe), the flattened seventh (ta), and the sharpened sixth (se). What transition or modulation might each of these accidentals imply?

No. 98.—Practical Tests: Part of a Paper on Vocal Music.—For Class D.

Any two of the following phrases to be imitated by the candidate from the Examiner's pattern, as an ear test:—

EAR TESTS.

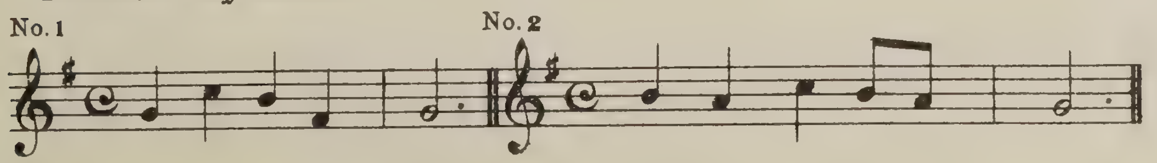
No. 1. KEY G.

{| **d** :**f** | **m** :t_1 | **d** :— | — : ‖

No. 2. KEY G.

{| **m** :**r** | **f** :**m.r** | **d** :— | — : ‖

The same in staff notation.



No. 3. KEY G.

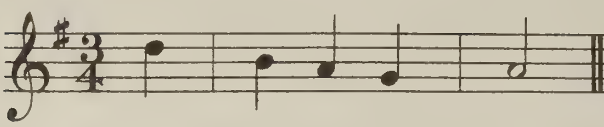
{| : :s |m :r :d |r :— : ||

No. 4. KEY G.

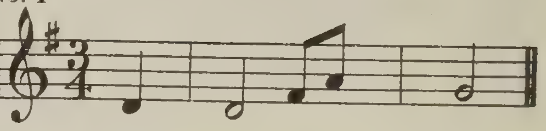
{| : :s_1 |s_1 :— :t_1.r |d :— : ||

The same in staff notation.

No. 3



No. 4

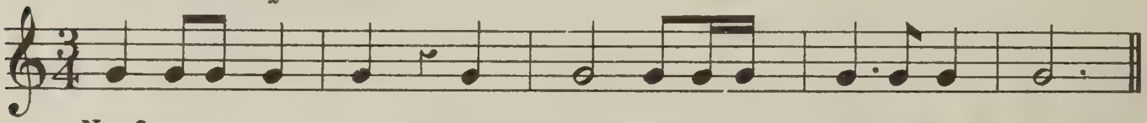


TIME TESTS. (The Examiner to use either or both at his discretion.)

No. 1.

{|d :d.d :d |d : :d |d :— :d.d,d |d :–.d :d |d :— :— ||

The same in staff notation.

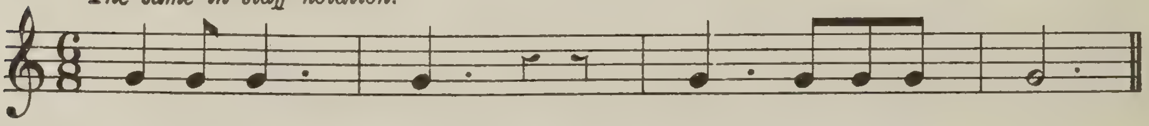


No. 2.

{|d :— :d |d :— :— |d :— :— | : : |d :— :— |d :d :d }

|d :— :— |— :— :— ||

The same in staff notation.



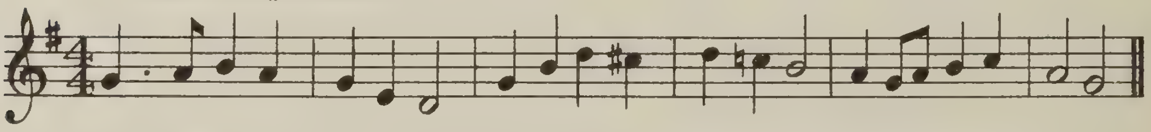
SINGING AT SIGHT.

No. 1. KEY G.

{|d :–.r |m :r |d :l_1 |s_1 :— |d :m |s :fe }

|s :f |m :— |r :d.r |m :f |r :— |d :— ||

The same in staff notation.

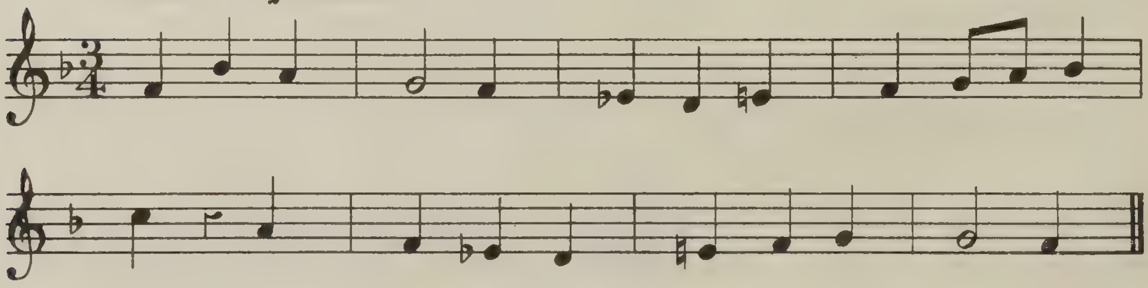


No. 2. KEY F.

{|d :f :m |r :— :d |ta_1 :l_1 :t_1 |d :r.m :f }

|s : :m |d :ta_1 :l_1 |t_1 :d :r |f :— :d ||

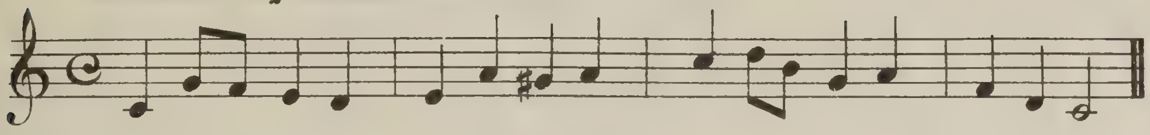
The same in staff notation.



No. 3. KEY C.

{|d :s.f|m :r |m :l |se :l |d¹ :r¹.t|s :l |f :r |d :— ||

The same in staff notation.

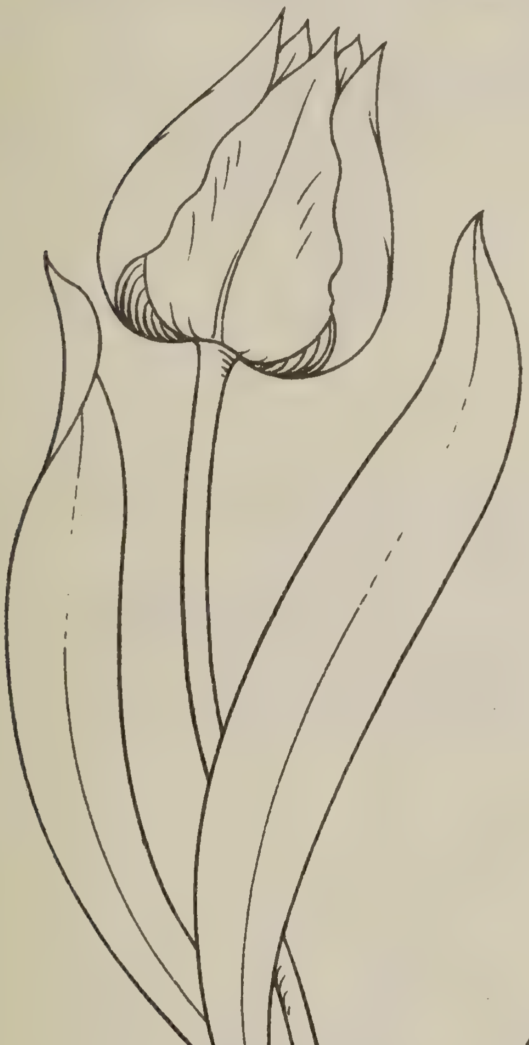


No. 99.—Drawing: First Paper, A: Freehand Drawing and Design.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

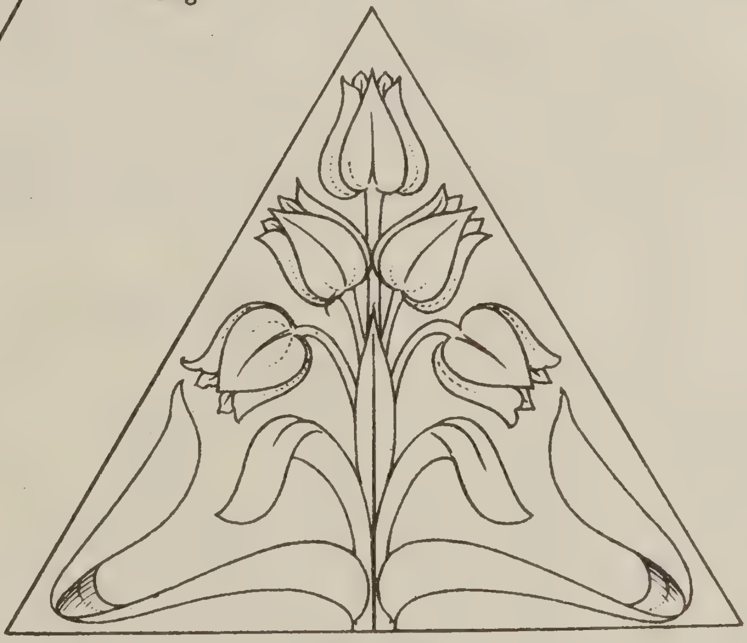
Time allowed: One hour. [The two questions are supposed to take half an hour each; both should be attempted.]

1. Draw the given element, making your drawing a little larger than the copy. The leading lines should be drawn in first, and the drawing should then be finished, as far as the time allows, in clear outline.

2. The design in the given triangle is based on the element shown in Question 1. Draw a similar design to fill the given semicircle. All the leading lines of your design are to be shown, but the details need only be shown on one side of the design.



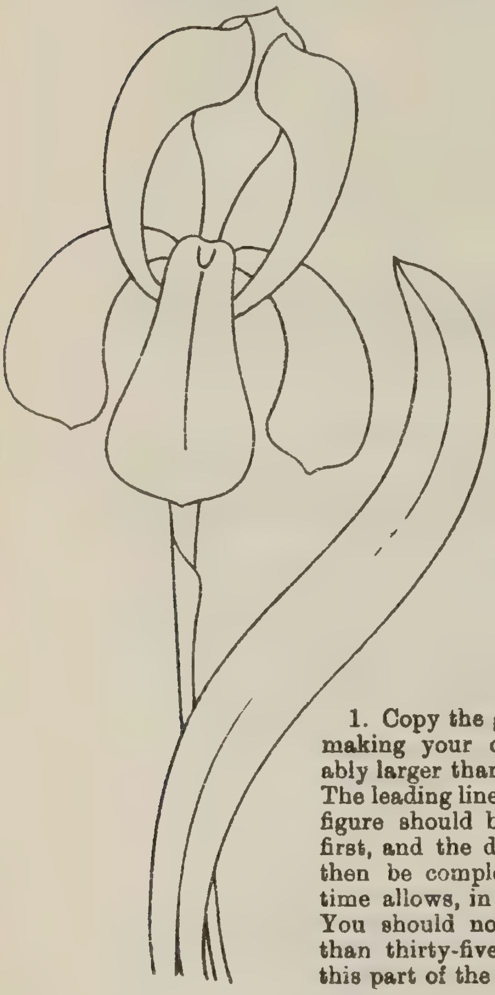
Question 1.



Question 2.

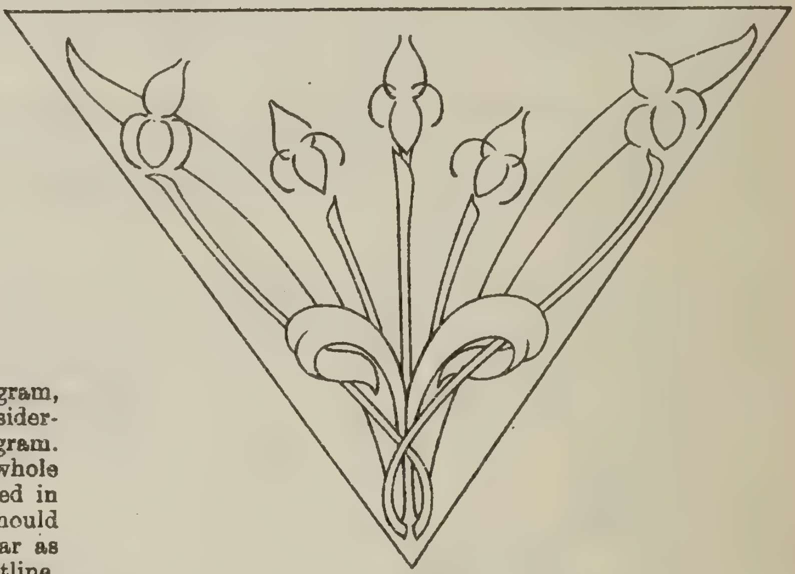
No. 100.—Drawing: First Paper, B: Freehand Drawing and Design.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: One hour. [The two questions are supposed to take half an hour each; both are to be attempted.]



1. Copy the given diagram, making your copy considerably larger than the diagram. The leading lines of the whole figure should be sketched in first, and the drawing should then be completed as far as time allows, in clear outline. You should not spend more than thirty-five minutes over this part of the paper.

2. The design in the given equilateral triangle (see Fig. 2) is based on the figure you have just copied. Fill the half-hexagon on the drawing-paper with a design based on the same figure. You need not complete the whole of the design, but you must draw enough of it to show the general arrangement.



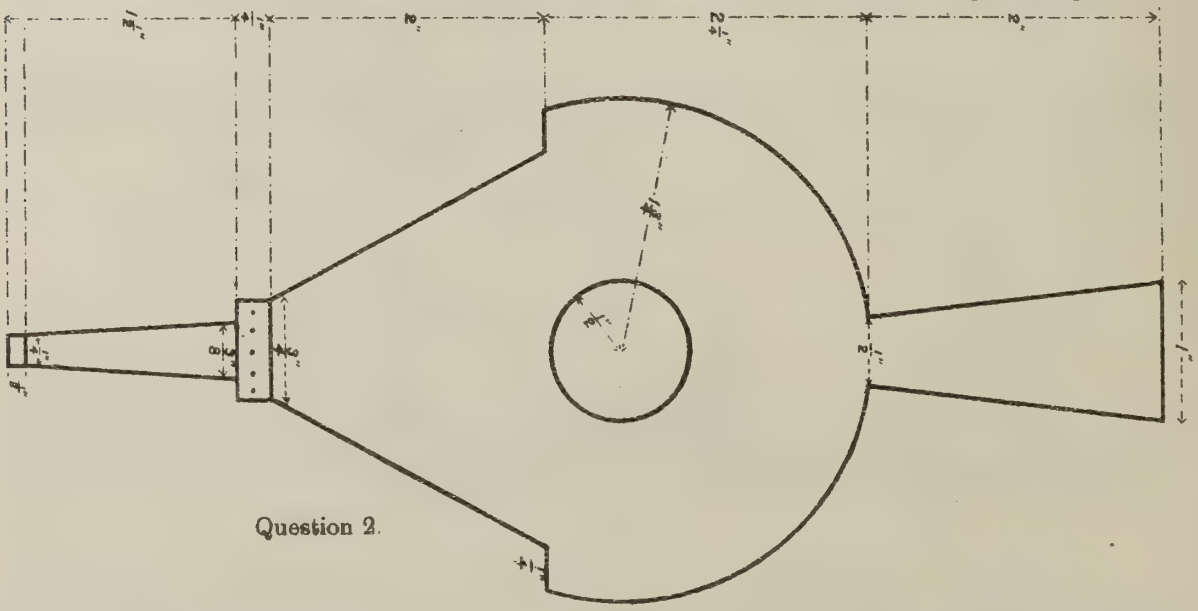
No. 101.—Drawing: Second Paper, A: Drawing with the aid of Instruments, and Brush Drawing.—For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: One hour. [Any two questions to be attempted.]

[Caution.—In drawing with the aid of instruments, no credit whatever will be given for answers which appear to be the result of experiment—i.e., those in which the lines used to obtain the required result are not clearly shown.]

1. Draw from memory, to a scale of two inches to one inch (2″ to 1″), the plan and the elevation of a common school ink-well. The scale from which you work must be shown.

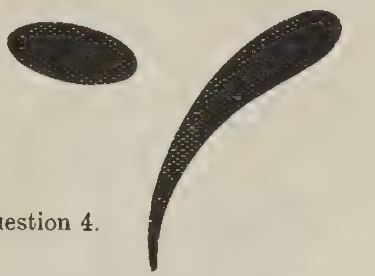
2. Make a drawing of a pair of bellows, using the measurements shown in the given diagram.



Question 2.

3. By means of brush strokes make a drawing of a leaf and a flower of any plant with which you are acquainted. Use the leaf and flower you have drawn as elements to decorate the given border. [A band of 2½ inch squares.]

4. With the given brush forms as elements, decorate each of the two given spaces. [(*a.*) A rectangle 8 in. by 3 in., with 3¾ inch equilateral triangle projecting from middle of one long side. (*b.*) Square of 4½ inch side.]



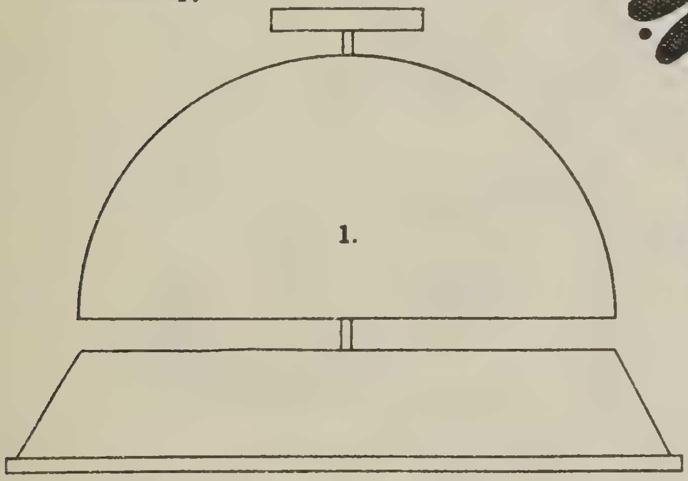
Question 4.

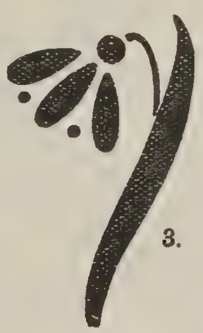
No. 102.—Drawing: Second Paper, B: Drawing with the aid of Instruments, and Brush Drawing. —For Junior National Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

Time allowed: One hour. [Any two questions to be attempted.]

[Caution.—No credit whatever will be given for answers which appear to be the result of experiment—*i.e.*, those in which the lines used to obtain the required result are not clearly shown.]

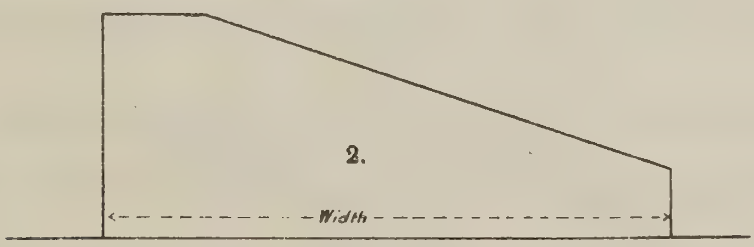
1. Enlarge the given diagram of a bell (Fig. 1), making your drawing half as big again as the copy.





3. Copy the given figure. Fill the semicircle on the drawing-paper with a design based on the figure as an element. [Radius 3 in.]

2. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a sloping school desk, the width of which is half its length: draw a plan of the desk.



4. Draw with brush strokes representations of three of the following objects: A leaf, a flower, an insect, a bird. Name each object that you draw.

No. 103.—Blackboard Drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

Test 1. Time allowed: Five minutes.

Make a drawing from memory of any one of the objects mentioned in the following list, and write the name of it underneath before you begin:—

A bucket. A cup and saucer. An apple on a plate. An open book. An open umbrella. A chair.

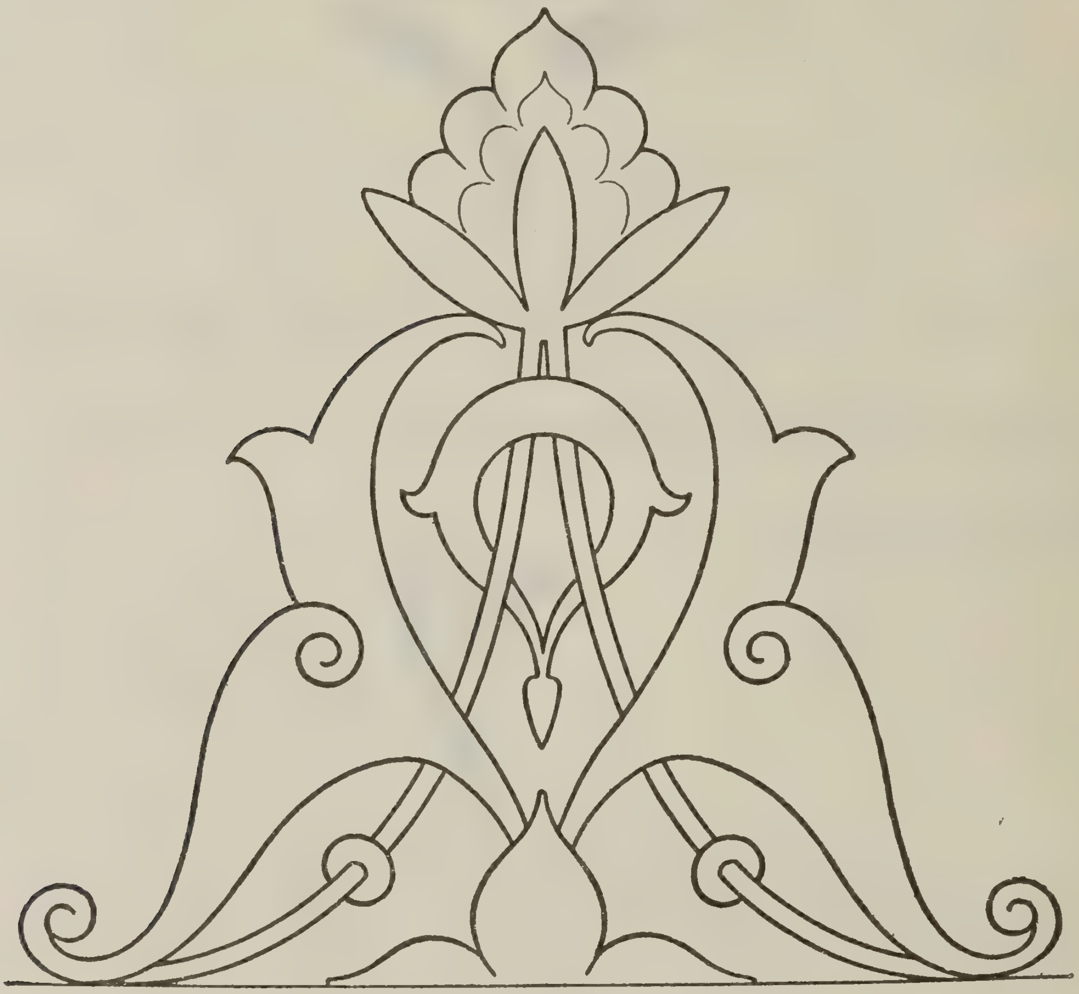
Test 2. Time allowed: Ten minutes.

Make an enlarged copy of the accompanying diagram. [See diagram.] Show also, by a small sketch in the corner of your paper, your method of constructing the diagram.

Test 3. Time allowed: Eight minutes.

Draw the imperial drawing-board, the bucket, the brick, and the bowl, as arranged, as large as your paper will allow.

DIAGRAM TO TEST 2.



No. 104.—Blackboard Drawing.—For Class D.

Test 1. Time allowed: Five minutes.

Make a drawing from memory of any one of the objects mentioned in the following list, and write the name of it underneath before you begin:—

A boat. An inkstand. A round stool with three legs. An open cupboard. A small table. The head of an animal (give the name of the animal).

Test 2. Time allowed: Ten minutes.

Make an enlarged copy of the accompanying diagram. [See diagram, page 73.]

Test 3. Time allowed: Eight minutes.

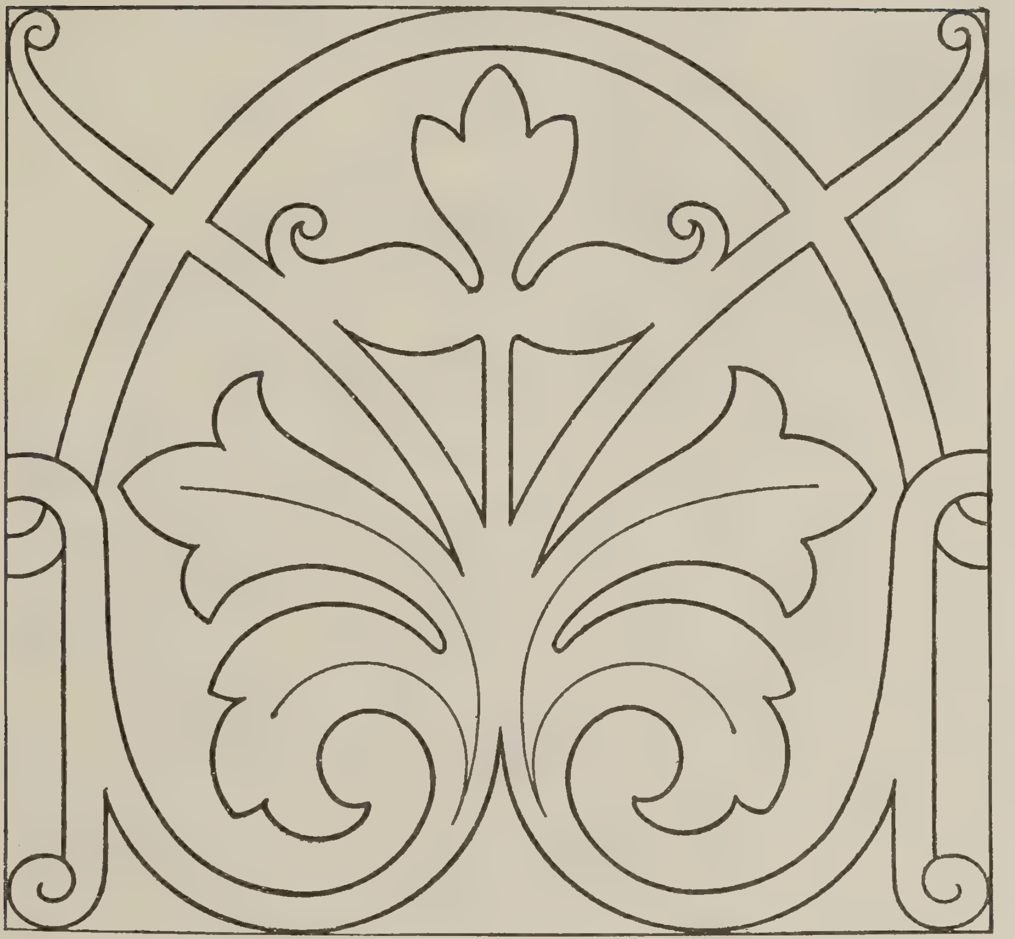
Draw the imperial drawing-board, the bucket, the cube, the bowl, and the ruler, as arranged, as large as your paper will allow.

No. 105.—Freehand Drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

Make an enlarged drawing of the given copy so as to fill the semicircle printed on the sheet of drawing-paper. The whole of the drawing should first be sketched in and then as much of it as the time will allow should be finished in bold outline. The method by which the drawing is constructed should be shown either in a small separate drawing or by leaving some of the construction-lines, lightly drawn, in the larger drawing. Marks will be awarded for correctness of construction as well as for the finished drawing. [See diagram next page.]

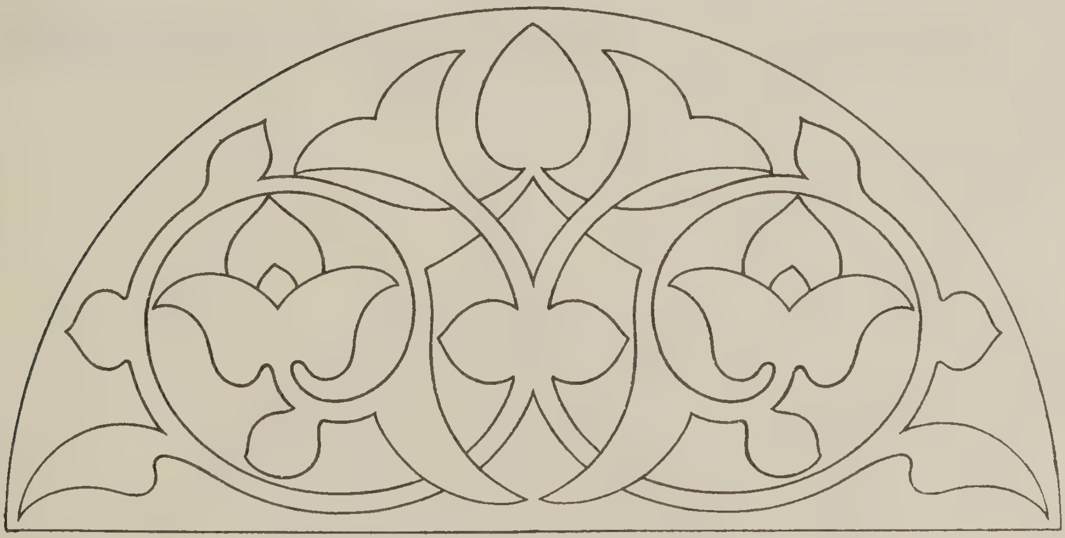
No. 104A.—Blackboard Drawing.—For Class D.

DIAGRAM TO TEST 2.



No. 105A.–Freehand Drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

DIAGRAM

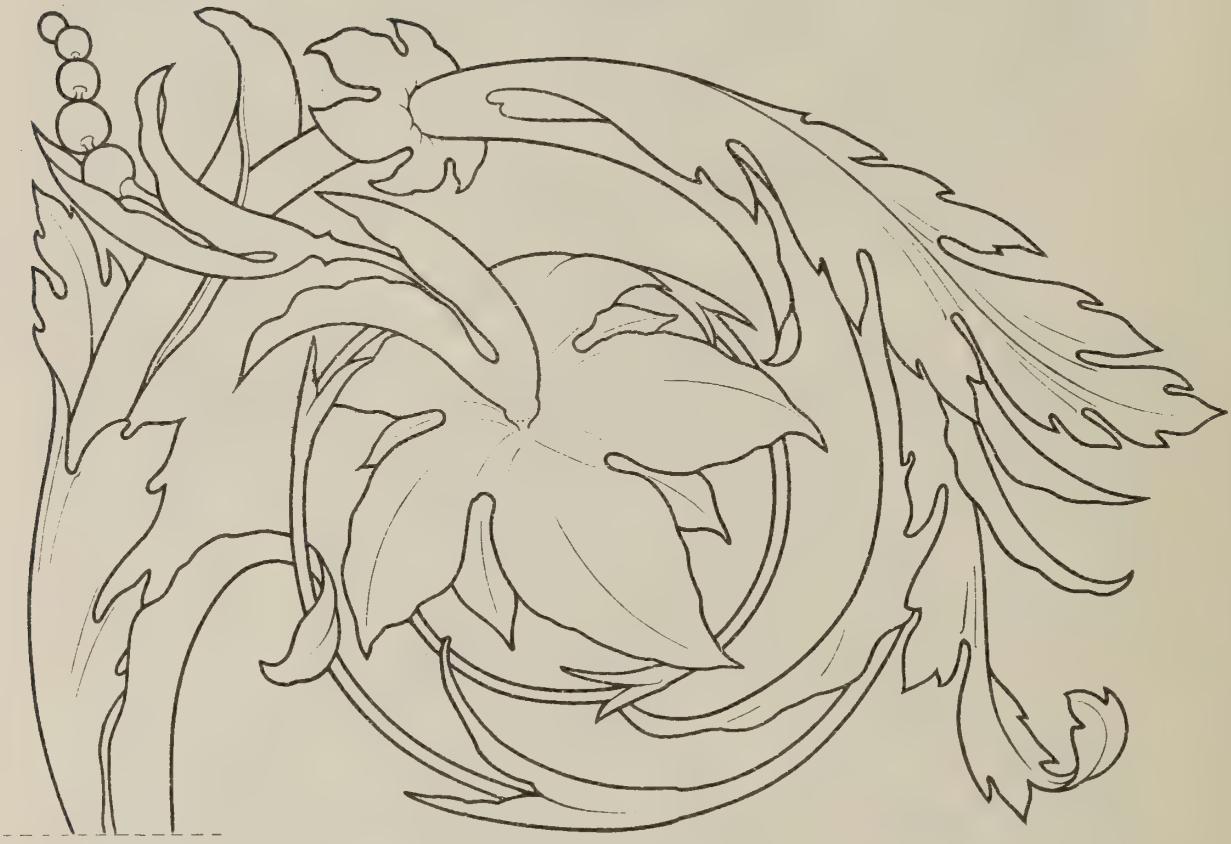


No. 106.—Freehand Drawing.—For Class D.

Make an enlarged drawing of the given copy so as to fill the rectangle printed on the sheet of drawing-paper. The whole of the drawing should first be sketched in, and then as much of it as the time will allow should be finished in bold outline. The method by which the drawing is constructed should be shown either in a small separate drawing or by leaving some of the construction lines, lightly drawn, in the larger drawing. Marks will be awarded for correctness of construction as well as for the finished drawing. [See diagram, next page.]

No. 106A.—Freehand Drawing.—For Class D.

DIAGRAM

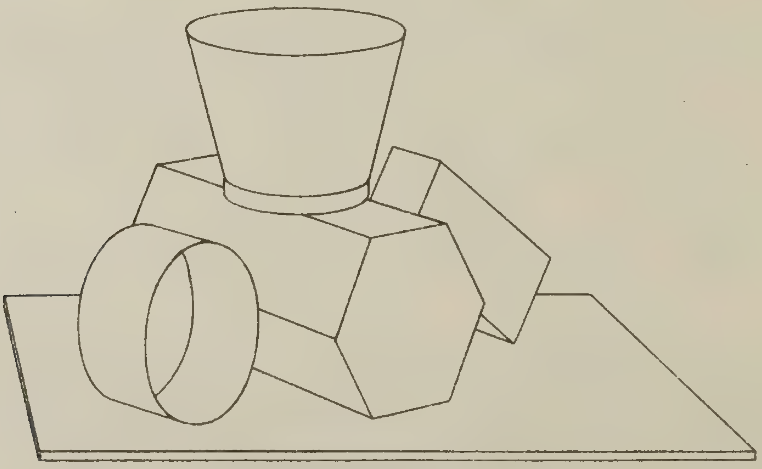


No. 107.—Instructions about Model-drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

(For Supervisors only.)

Time allowed: One hour and a half.

A BOARD or a piece of strawboard (preferably a drawing-board), the dimensions of which must be not less than those of an imperial drawing-board (30 inches by 22 inches), is to be arranged so that its upper surface is about 18 inches above the floor. The objects supplied are to be placed thereon in accordance with the following sketch.

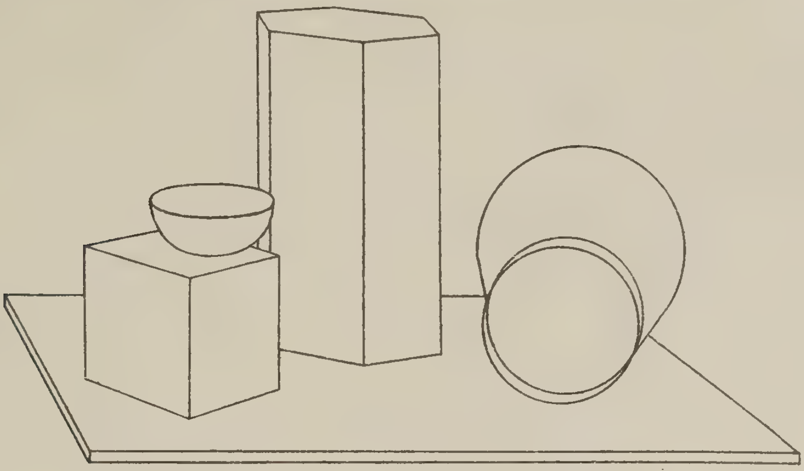


No. 108.—Instructions about Model-drawing.—For Class D.

(For Supervisors only.)

Time allowed: One hour and a half.

A BOARD or a piece of strawboard (preferably a drawing-board), the dimensions of which must not be less than those of an imperial drawing-board (30 inches by 22 inches), is to be arranged so that its upper surface is about 18 inches above the floor. The objects supplied are to be placed thereon in accordance with the following sketch.



No. 109.—Geometrical Drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

Time allowed: One hour. [Any five questions may be answered, but not more than five. No credit whatever will be given for solutions that appear to be the result of experiment—i.e., *those in which the lines used to obtain the result are not clearly shown. The constructions should be very accurate, and distinctly and neatly finished in fine pencil. Careless work, or work done with pencils that are blunt, coarse, or too soft, will receive little credit. The diagrams referring to Questions 6 and 7 are to be accurately transferred to the drawing-paper, by pricking through or otherwise.]*

1. Draw the scale the representative fraction of which is $\frac{1}{264}$. The scale is to be properly finished, figured, and described. Find by scale the distance on the given line between the points A and B.

2. One pair of the opposite angles at the point of intersection of the diagonals of a parallelogram measure together 118°; the lengths of the diagonals are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively: construct the parallelogram.

3. Draw the given pattern, using the figured measurements.

4. A four-sided field A B C D has the side A B 480 yards long, the side B C 600 yards long, the side C D 840 yards long, the angle A B C of 140 degrees, and the angle B C D of 68 degrees.

Draw a plan of the field to the scale of 1 inch to 360 yards; find the length of the fourth side D A, and the number of degrees in the angle A D C, and the area of the field.

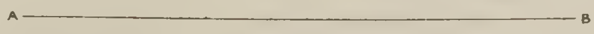
Draw a triangle equal in area to the plan of the field.

5. A jeweller having cut out of a piece of sheet silver two discs $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 6 inches in diameter, wishes to cut out a third disc equal in weight to the two discs together: find by construction the diameter of the third disc.

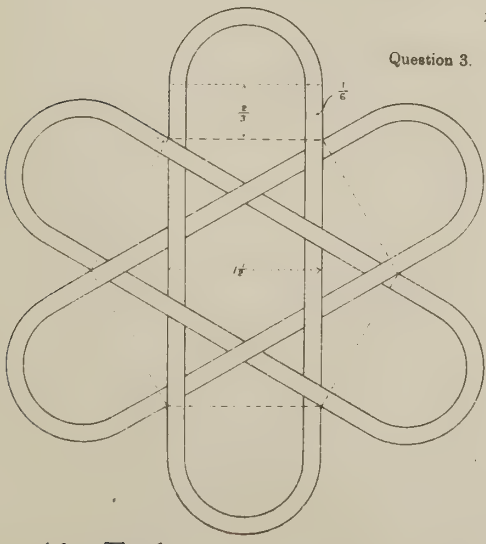
6. The plan is given of a screen 6 feet high, composed of five vertical hinged divisions of varying widths: draw elevations of the screen as on the ground-lines X Y and Y Z.

7. The plan is given of a square prism, one long edge of which lies in the horizontal plane, and is inclined to the vertical plane A B, which cuts the prism: draw the sectional elevation on the ground-line X Y, which is parallel to A B. Does the view thus obtained show the true shape of the section? Give reasons for your answer.

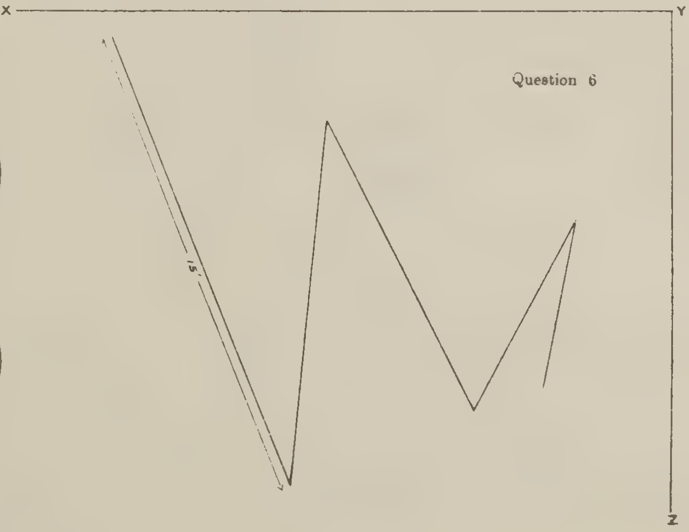
Question 1.

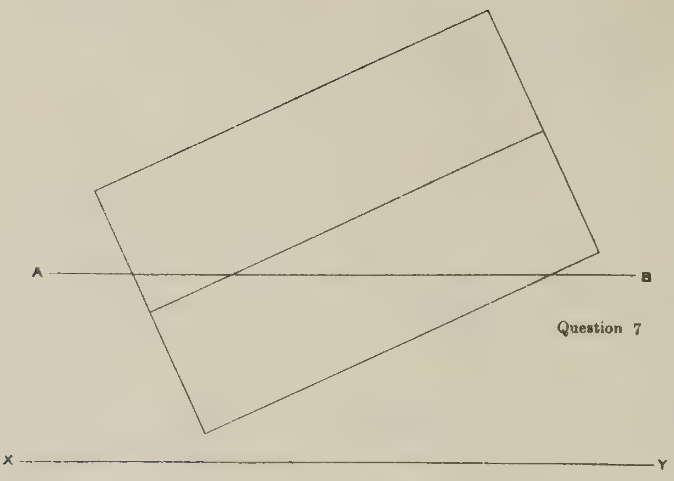


Question 3.



Question 6





Question 7

No. 110.—Geometrical Drawing.—For Class D.

Time allowed: One hour. [Any five questions may be attempted, but not more than five. No credit whatever will be given for solutions that appear to be the result of experiment—i.e., *those in which the lines used to obtain the result are not clearly shown. The constructions should be very accurate, and distinctly and neatly finished in fine pencil. Careless work, or work done with pencils that are blunt, coarse, or too soft will receive little credit. The diagrams referring to Questions 4, 6, and 7 are to be accurately transferred to the drawing-paper, by pricking through or otherwise.]*

1. Draw the scale to which the given figure is drawn. The scale must be long enough to measure 4 feet, and must be properly figured, finished, and described. Find by scale the lengths of the lines A B, A C.

Make a reduced drawing of the figure on a base-line equal to the given line O P, the lines of the reduced drawing bearing the same ratio to the corresponding lines in the given figure that the line O P bears to the line M N.

2. At a point O in a straight line S T construct (without using a protractor) an angle S O P of $82\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. Inscribe in the angle a circle of 1 inch radius.

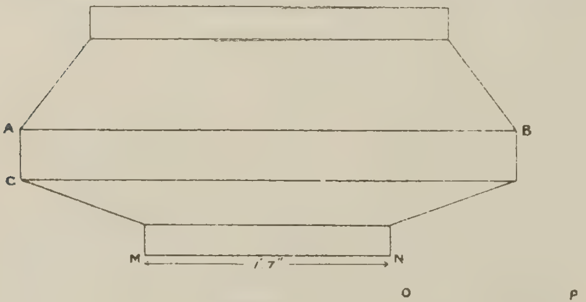
3. Draw the given pattern, making the basis of construction a regular hexagon of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the side, and making the difference in radius of concentric arcs $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.

4. From the two given points S and T draw two straight lines S C and T C, to meet in a point C in the given straight line A B C, such that the angle S C A shall be equal to the angle T C B.

5. A certain quantity of cement will just cover a surface 4 yards long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide with a layer 2 inches thick: find, by construction, the size of a square surface which the same quantity of cement will cover with a layer 2 inches thick.

6. The plan drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot is given of a disc 9 inches thick, a hexagonal pyramid, and an equilateral triangular prism; the axis of the pyramid is horizontal: draw two elevations on the ground-lines X Y and A B.

7. A B is the elevation of an equilateral triangle inclined to the horizontal plane: draw the plan of the triangle.



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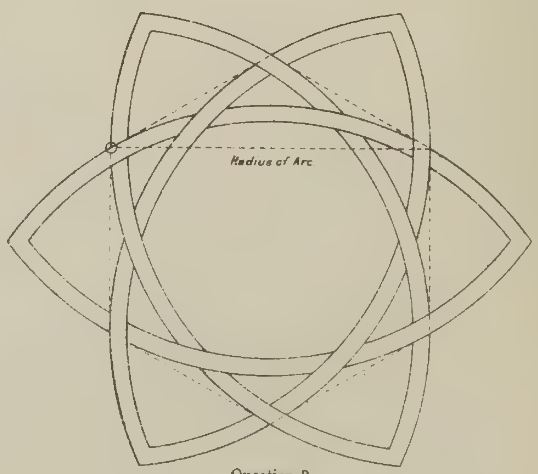

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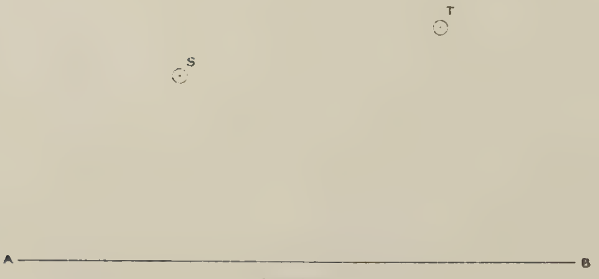

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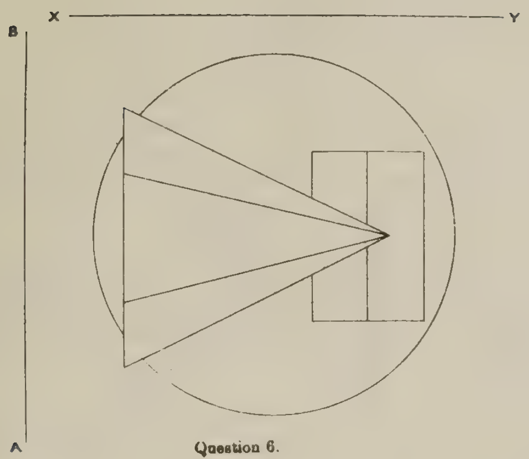

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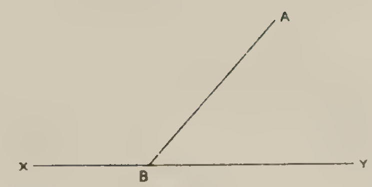


Question 7.

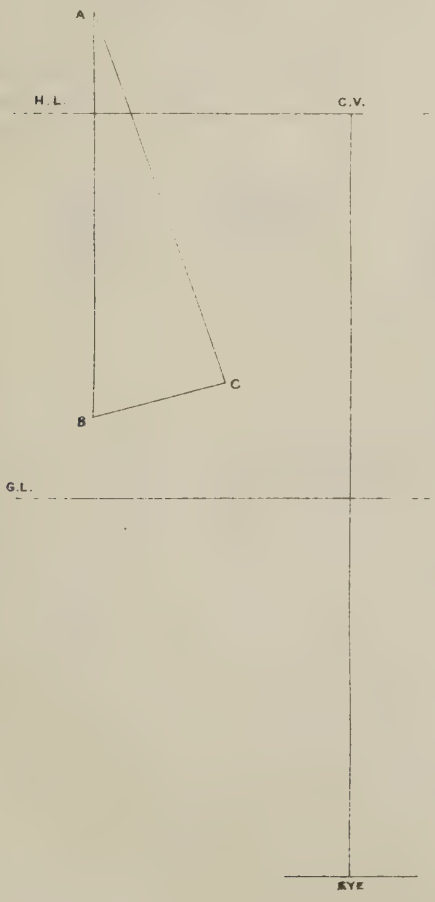
No. 111.—Perspective Drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

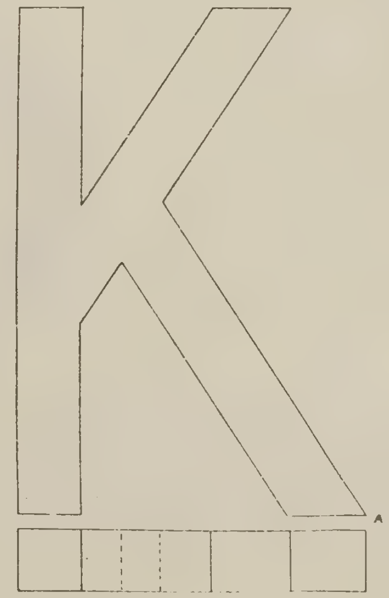
Time allowed: One hour and a half. [At least two of the questions must be attempted. All the necessary construction-lines must be shown. The diagrams may be transferred to your drawing-paper by pricking through.]

1. The given diagram, drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot, shows in perspective a right-angled triangle standing vertically on the ground plane; the centre of vision and the distance of the spectator from the picture plane are given: find the vanishing and measuring points, the length of A B and of B C, the position of the point B with respect to the picture plane and the spectator, and the angle at which B C recedes from the picture plane.

2. Draw the perspective representation of a semicircle 7 feet in diameter. The semicircle lies on the ground plane to the left of the diameter, the nearer end of which is 3 feet to the right of the spectator and 1 foot beyond the picture plane. The diameter recedes to the right at an angle of 40°. The eye of the spectator is to be 12 feet by scale in front of the picture plane and 6 feet above the ground plane. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot.

3. The elevation and plan, drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot, are given of a block letter K. Draw the perspective view of the letter as it stands vertically on the ground plane with its face at right angles to the picture plane, the nearest point A being 10 feet to the left of the spectator and 1 foot beyond the picture plane. The eye of the spectator is to be 12 feet by scale in front of the picture plane and 6 feet above the ground plane. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot.





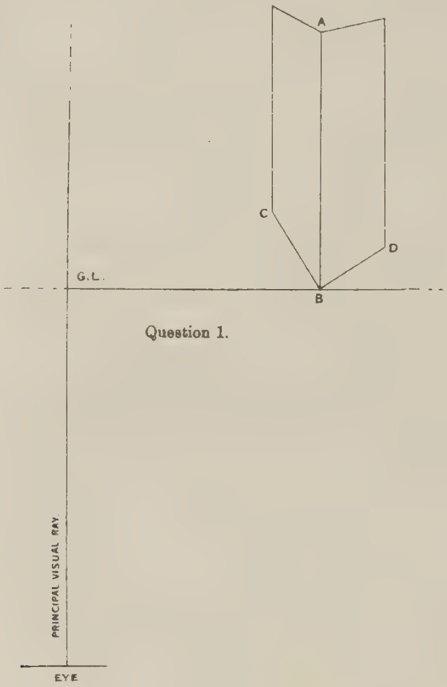
No. 112.—Perspective Drawing.—For Class D.

Time allowed: One hour and a half. [At least two of the questions must be attempted. All the necessary construction-lines must be shown. The diagrams may be transferred to your drawing-paper by pricking through.]

1. A perspective view, drawn to a scale of ½ inch to 1 foot, is given of a two-fold screen standing vertically on the ground plane, the line A B being in the picture plane. The position of the spectator with respect to the object and the direction of the principal visual ray are given. Find the distance of the spectator from the picture plane, the vanishing and measuring points, the length of B C and of B D, and the angles at which these lines recede from the picture plane.

2. The plan, drawn to a scale of ½ inch to 1 foot, is given of a letter G, supposed to be of no thickness. Draw the perspective view of the letter as it lies on the ground plane, with the nearest point A 2 feet beyond the picture plane and 2 feet to the left of the spectator, and with the line AB receding to the right at an angle of 40°. The eye of the spectator is to be 12 feet by scale in front of the picture plane and 6 feet above the ground plane. Scale, ½ inch to 1 foot.

3. Draw the perspective view of the object of which the elevation and plan, drawn to a scale of ½ inch to 1 foot, are given. The object stands vertically on the ground plane, with its face at right angles to the picture plane, the nearest point A being 9 feet to the left of the spectator and 2 feet beyond the picture plane. The eye of the spectator is to be 12 feet by scale in front of the picture plane and 6 feet above the ground plane. Scale, ½ inch to 1 foot.



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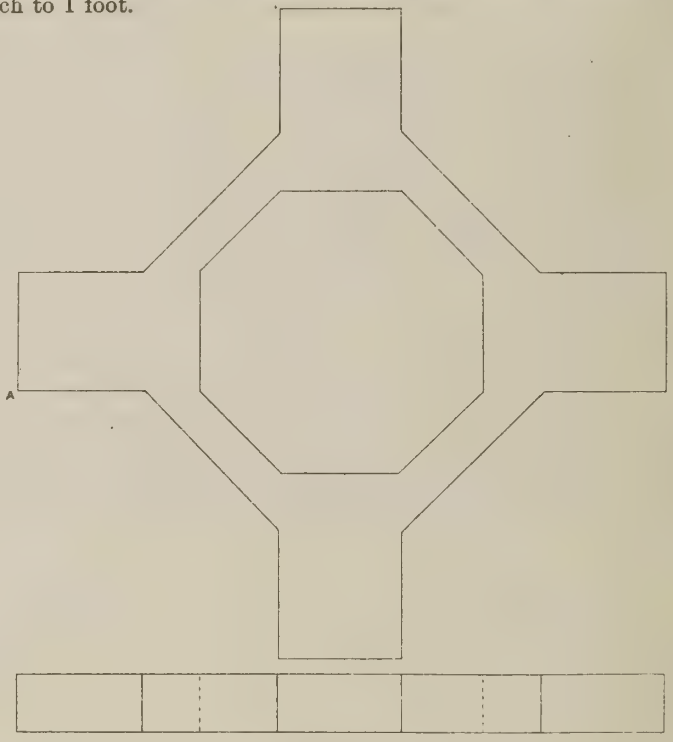
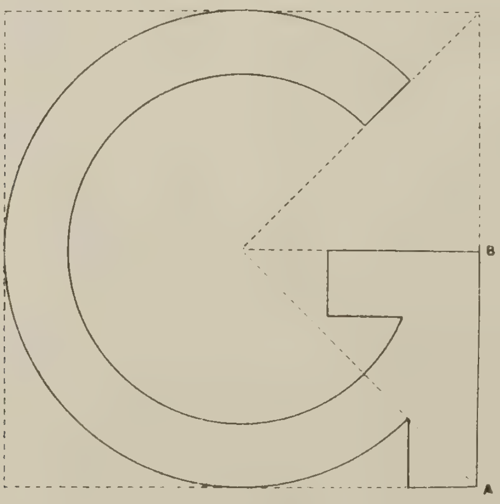


Question 3.



Question 2.

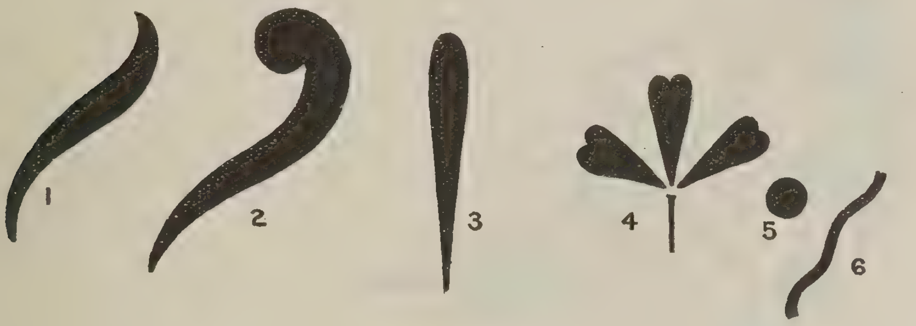
No. 113.—Brush Drawing.—For Civil Service Junior.

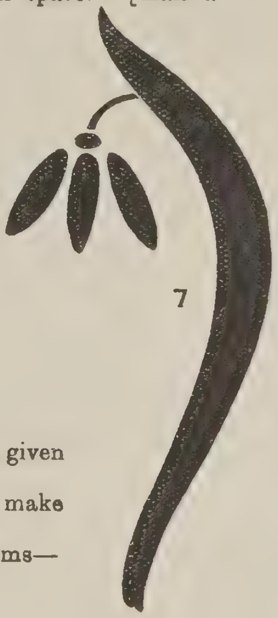
Time allowed: One hour and a half. [Any four questions may be attempted, but not more than four. Two or more colours may be used, and marks will be given for taste in colour.]

1. Make a brush design of a fish and sea-weed to fill decoratively the given semicircle. [Radius 3½ in.]

2 Give a brush rendering of (*a*) a leaf form, (*b*) a fruit form, (*c*) an insect form *or* a bird form.

3. With the given brush strokes 1, 2, 3 as elements, decorate the given space. [Half a hexagon: radius 3½ in.]





4. Design an all-over repeating pattern based on the square with the given brush forms 4, 5, 6. [Squares of 2⅛ in. side.]

5. With the given brush rendering of the snowdrop (fig. 7) as an element, make a design to fill the given equilateral triangle. [Side 8 in.]

6. Draw with the brush what you consider to be the principal brush forms—those on which all other brush forms are based.

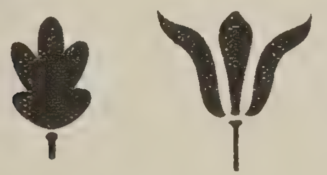
No. 114.—Brush Drawing.—For Class D.

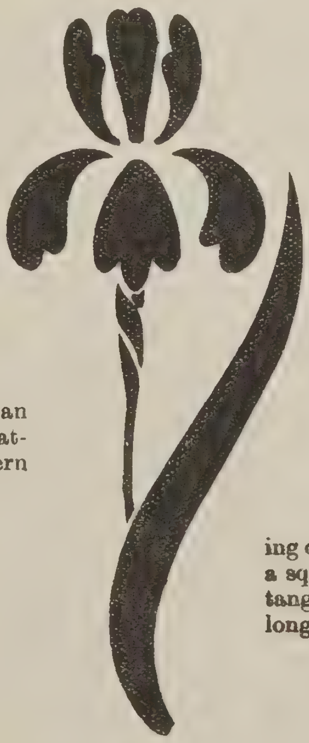
Time allowed: One hour and a half. [Any four questions may be attempted, but not more than four. Two or more colours may be used, and marks will be given for taste in colour.]

1. What do you consider to be the leading principles on which the study of brush drawing should be based? [The answer to this question is to be written in one of the ruled foolscap books provided by the Supervisor.]

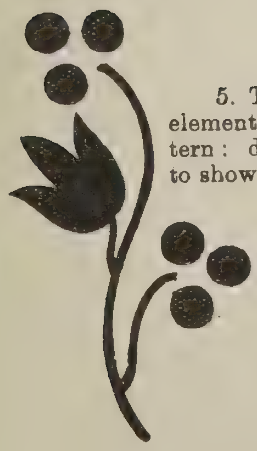
2. Make brush drawings of two garden vegetables, with the idea of illustrating a lesson.

3. Give what you consider to be suitable units of design in brush-work for each of the Standards III., IV., and V. [By unit is meant a combination of brush forms. See example.]



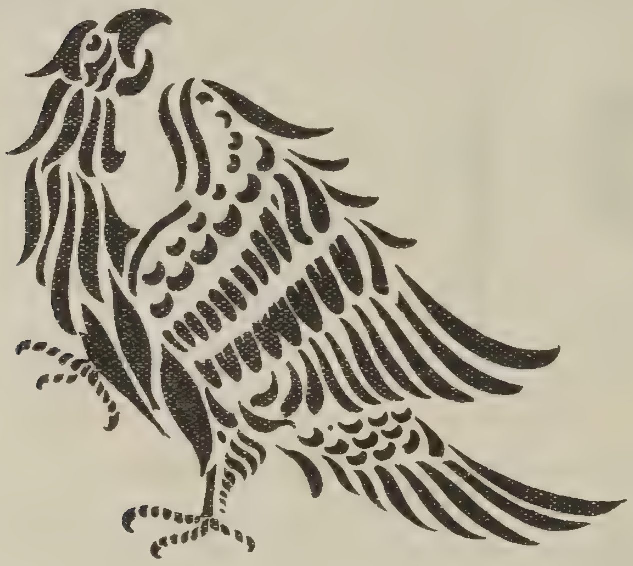


4. With the given brush rendering of an Iris as an element, decorate a square of 6 inches side, and a rectangle 8 inches by 4 inches, with its longer sides horizontal.



5. The given brush form is an element of an all-over repeating pattern: draw enough of the pattern to show how it might repeat.

6. Make a brush drawing like the given representation of an eagle, but of about twice the dimensions.



By Authority: John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington.—1905.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

[In continuation of E.-1B, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

AUCKLAND.

SIR,— Education Board, Auckland, 14th March, 1905.

I have the honour to submit a general report on the public schools of the Auckland District for the year 1904.

The number of public schools in operation at the close of the year was 427, including seventy-two half-time schools. This shows an increase of six schools since the close of 1903. The number of public schools inspected was 385, one of each pair of half-time schools being visited for this purpose. Special visits of inspection were also made to the secondary department of seven district high schools. The number of public schools examined was 418. The thirteen public schools that were not examined either were closed when the Inspector was examining the schools of the neighbourhood, or had been so recently started as to make it inadvisable to examine them until some substantial progress had been made in the work of the various classes. All the examinations were held under the old syllabus.

Besides the public schools above referred to, the Inspectors inspected and examined the twenty-three Roman Catholic schools that were in operation in the course of the year. The Parnell Orphan Home was also examined.

The examination statistics of the public schools for the year are shown in summary form in the following table. The passes in Standards I. to V. were determined except in very rare cases by the head teachers; those in Standard VI. were determined by the Inspectors.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Passed.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
				Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	207	122	...	14 5
" VI.	1,983	1,933	1,486	13 6
" V.	2,768	2,656	2,310	12 8
" IV.	3,438	3,280	2,923	11 11
" III.	3,585	3,433	3,123	10 11
" II.	3,686	3,553	3,360	9 11
" I.	3,410	3,287	3,210	9 0
Preparatory	11,159	9,963	...	...
Totals	30,236	28,227	16,412	11 9*

* Mean of average age.

At the Roman Catholic schools there were 1,864 pupils on the rolls; 1,739 were present at the Inspectors' examinations, and 877 passed in one or other of the standards. At the Parnell Orphan Home the roll-number was 59; the number present was 59; and 31 passed the standard for which they were entered.

The public schools show for the year an increase of 419 in the roll-number; of 326 in the number of pupils present; and of 297 in the number of pupils who passed one or other of the standards. In Standard VI. 77 per cent. of the pupils examined passed.

Except in rare cases the promotions from class to class have been made by head teachers with satisfactory discretion. In a few schools of the smaller class the Inspectors had to take exception to some of the promotions, and in certain cases all the promotions were determined by them. In a few of the largest schools promotions have been determined with extreme strictness. In such cases there is a serious risk of discouraging meritorious pupils, for taking the work of a class for a second year is far from being an inspiring experience, and it should not be inflicted on pupils without good reason. Defects in reading, in arithmetic, and in composition, were the chief grounds on which promotions were objected to.

During the year the public schools have in nearly all respects maintained a satisfactory level of efficiency, and noticeable advance has been made in some directions. The larger schools continue to be well conducted, and most of those with a staff of two or more teachers show steady improvement in efficiency. In the large group of schools taught by a single teacher, the success of the teaching varies within wide limits, but a very fair number of them are now as well taught as we can expect under the conditions that necessarily obtain in schools of this type. The schools in which the teaching and management are poor or inferior grow fewer year by year, largely through the retirement of teachers of little capacity. The younger teachers, who take up work in the smaller schools, are now, for the most part, energetic and enthusiastic, working earnestly to earn advancement, which it is difficult and often impossible to secure for them according to their deserts. This is, unfortunately, inevitable, as the small school is more predominant in this district than in any other of the larger education districts of the colony.

The teaching of reading shows steady if slow improvement in all classes of schools; but the progress is less noticeable in the "sole teacher" schools. In these, indeed, the difficulty of finding sufficient time for practice of reading is ever present, and hard to surmount. Most teachers are content to give their classes such practice as they can superintend continuously, but this obviously needs supplementing. Further practice may be given in a porch or even in a corner of the schoolroom, where supervision is only casual or intermittent. If good discipline and an earnest spirit of work prevail, this plan may prove very advantageous, and it might well be more generally followed.

The progress in reading noted during the year has been chiefly in fluency, accuracy, and distinctness. In expression—the sympathetic modulation of the voice that proclaims a ready and vivid appreciation of the meaning—the reading shows little advance. The pupils of Standard VI., however, now read with greater accuracy and facility passages previously unseen, and display a more ready and continuous apprehension of the thought. A wider course of reading in the lower classes—those below Standard IV.—is still much to be desired, and if it were overtaken with reasonable thoroughness, the laboured and uninteresting hammering at the lessons in new books, still occasionally seen, would disappear. In a few schools three books have been read in these classes, and new lessons are then attacked with a power and an interest unknown where the preparatory course has been less complete. Without abundant and varied practice in lessons of a suitable character, reading cannot be easy; and if it lacks ease it must lack interest and all the higher qualities that depend on interest and understanding. In some of our smaller schools the concentration of the pupils' attention on the mere recognition of the vocables is such as to put reading of an intelligent type beyond their reach.*

Some of the Inspectors note improvement in the comprehension of the words and language of the reading lessons, but there is still much room for further advance. In all schools pupils of the upper classes should be trained to make adequate preparatory study of the language of the lessons in the principal reading-book, using for this purpose dictionaries and the help that friends and teachers would willingly give. For years we have been insisting on the importance of testing this preparation at the opening of every reading lesson, and nothing but systematic attention to this practice will provide the stimulus required to make careful preparation habitual. Notwithstanding this, pupils in the higher classes are often without dictionaries and are inexpert at using them. Even in Standard VI. one occasionally finds pupils unable to avail themselves of the guidance in pronunciation that every dictionary affords. With older pupils it would be better to make them use a dictionary to discover for themselves their errors in pronunciation, than that the teacher should correct them offhand. In reading and the comprehension of what is read, as in other departments of educational effort, resort to self-help should be as freely used as possible. Teachers must never forget that they are training their pupils so as to read and to understand later any book they may wish to peruse, and that their methods should aim at giving them step by step the power to do this.

The explanation by paraphrase of phrases and short sentences couched in difficult and uncommon language is an exercise for teaching in class. It now receives very considerable attention, and is on the whole very fairly taught. Work of this type is, however, too exclusively oral, and many pupils thus escape showing whether their interpretation is correct, or even whether they have reached any interpretation at all. A good share of this kind of work should be done in writing and on paper. This practice would soon reveal defects of comprehension that may otherwise be overlooked. The writing on paper of answers to questions, except at formal examinations, is too little used in our schools. If teachers would ask for supplies of a fair quality of printing-paper, School Committees would find it very cheap. It would be useful in many ways and especially in making it possible to have a fairly full record of the work of the more backward pupils. For many school purposes ruled foolscap paper is unnecessary.

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* A thoughtful discussion of "The Aims and Methods of Teaching Reading" will be found in an address by Mr. Charles R. Long, printed in Melbourne for Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

One seldom sees a teacher investigate with his pupils the general thought of reading lessons, some of which, and especially the poems, invite such consideration. Elementary literary analysis should not be beyond the grasp of the older pupils, and it should certainly be applied to all poems that are committed to memory. This kind of exercise is of great value in connection with oral composition, and in developing the intelligence and taste of the older scholars.

Recitation of poetry is in general accurate, but often hurried and deficient in expression. This is mainly due to the excessive use of simultaneous recitation, an exercise that always tends to be "wooden"; indeed, all simultaneous reading and answering is prone to be tainted with this defect. Literary analysis and appreciation are often not attempted. If our aim here is to store the mind with beautiful thoughts beautifully expressed, the poems must be thoroughly learned, and the elements in which the beauty consists must be apprehended with some clearness; and this demands a careful consideration of the thoughts and their expression. Recitation should never be judged by a simultaneous test.

Spelling, within the range of the principal reading-book, is in general well taught. In many schools it absorbs a great deal of time. It should never exceed an hour and three quarters a week, and might be overtaken in an hour and a half, word-building included.

Writing now more generally bears the impress of the copy-books in use in the schools. It is seldom unsatisfactory, and is good in a large number of schools. In the smaller ones it varies considerably in quality. Writing in exercise-books is for the most part less careful than that in copybooks, and sometimes there is a discrepancy that teachers should be ashamed of. Experience shows that good writing and weak discipline are incompatibles: those who cannot account for their pupils' weak writing should ponder this. Proper pen-holding and proper writing-posture are still undervalued by many teachers.

Arithmetic is on the whole well taught below Standard IV. In the three highest standards, and more especially in Standard V., the results of the teaching are often disappointing. The work there is marred by inaccuracy and above all by want of power in dealing with the simple problems set. Only in Standard VI. have questions presenting any real difficulty been noticed. I find it hard to account for the rather backward condition into which the teaching of the higher classes in this subject has drifted; and teachers profess to be as much surprised and disappointed at the evidence of it as the Inspectors are. It looks as if many teachers did not really know what their pupils can do; but considering that their knowledge of the subject can be so readily and surely tested there is no excuse for this. Ample time is allowed for a thorough and an intelligent training in the subject. Insufficient mental and oral drill in dealing with simple problems, too exclusive practice of slate exercises often devoid of explanation of steps, and the overvaluation of mere quantity of work, are among the chief causes of the want of progress noted above. In former reports various suggestions have been offered to improve the teaching, and many might do worse than give these suggestions renewed consideration. I need add only that in a fair number of schools the upper classes have been as successfully taught as the lower, and that these are as often small schools as not.

In many cases the teaching of composition shows fair progress, and on the whole it is satisfactory. In the larger schools it is usually more than satisfactory, and is not unfrequently good. Sporadic exercises of superior quality are met with in most schools, even in these in which the average quality of the work is low, for special aptitude shows itself very markedly in this subject. In teachers' lists of composition subjects, abstract topics and others of which pupils have no direct or personal knowledge figure too prominently. The trail of the teacher, as Mr. Grierson remarks, is plainly seen in the pupils' handling of all such subjects. It is most important that pupils should have a full and in general a first-hand knowledge of the subjects on which they are asked to express their thoughts in writing. There are few districts so quiet or isolated as not to yield a considerable list of subjects satisfying this condition. The other branches of study, especially nature-study, observational geography, health and science, and suitable pictures, afford material well suited to supplement the list of local familiar topics. In a number of schools a good deal of carelessness in the correction of composition exercises has been noticed. In the large schools pupil-teachers, unless specially qualified, should not be allowed to correct and criticize this work. I am glad to find the practice of oral composition so strongly encouraged in the new syllabus. Under the name of "good oral answering" it has long received attention from the Inspectors in this district. Teachers will now probably understand more clearly the object of the training expected under this head, which has not been too successful hitherto, as it has often been thought sufficient if pupils gave their answers in a short sentence instead of a phrase or a bare word. Oral composition is naturally the handmaid of almost every other department of study in the school, and the constant occasion for its use should, under painstaking and skilful direction, make pupils much more ready and resourceful in the expression of their knowledge and thoughts in familiar language than they now are. There are few schools in which the pupils can readily state what they have learned, and even know after a fashion. The power to do this is really the only satisfactory proof that the teaching has been assimilated, and the knowledge truly gained. Systematic training in oral composition should do much to lessen the poverty of thought and the poor command of language that are the besetting faults of the inferior composition exercise. "In handling this subject it is of prime importance that a child should be trained to think about a subject so as to develop and expand it; such treatment is indispensable if we are to reach the best results" (Mr. Mulgan). It is in developing this power of thought that current teaching is weakest. Special lessons on oral composition should hardly be necessary in the two lowest classes.

For good or for ill the new syllabus has thrown out much that has been thought valuable in grammar, and has incorporated what remains in the composition course. With children who do not hail from cultured homes, definite teaching of the grammatical residuum will have to be continued, for this instruction cannot, in such cases, be adequately given incidentally in dealing with composition, though such treatment is in no way to be discouraged. I greatly regret that teachers should be advised to refrain, as far as possible, from using definite and characteristic names for familiar and distinct grammatical forms and sentence-elements. To be constantly using roundabout descriptions and adumbrations of the nature and use of such forms and sentence-elements, is not only wasting valuable time and fostering nebulous thinking, but it ignores the fact that a name for a word-form, or a specific relation to other words, or a definite sentence-element, that we readily recognise and mentally distinguish, is a convenience so great and so insistent that we may fairly reckon it a necessity. Teachers will, I hope, prove wiser than to closely follow this unwise advice. During the past year grammar as defined in the old syllabus was satisfactorily taught in a very fair number of schools, but in some of the smaller schools the teaching clearly declined.

In Standard VI., where geography is a pass subject, much creditable work has been met with, but in many of the smaller schools the knowledge of physical and mathematical geography is still weak. In Standards I. and II. the subject has been efficiently taught; in Standards IV. and V. it has been less satisfactory, varying much in quality from school to school, and even from class to class. The new courses of study in geography present an extreme contrast to the old ones. They bring into prominence the direct observation of local features and phenomena, combined with a more general consideration of the agents of earth-sculpture illustrated by pictures and other aids to clear realisation, leaving political and commercial geography to be learned from the reading of suitable readers. The change in the scope of this study is likely to further the ends of education, but it will demand from teachers much thoughtful preparation and a decided departure from old methods of treatment. The necessary adjustment will take time, and for a seaeon work will, no doubt, proceed on tentative lines. The preparation of good local maps, representing the natural features of the district with which the children are familiar, will be indispensable, and should be proceeded with forthwith. I understand that the Education Department will make arrangements for supplying plans of the districts adjoining schools, but these will form nothing more than the basis of the fuller maps that must be provided for the intelligent study of local geography. The mathematical geography prescribed for Standard VI. will, I fear, prove a difficult and embarrassing study; time alone will show how far it can be successfully dealt with. That geographical studies should be founded on the experience and the direct observation of pupils is in every way desirable, and if the teachers conform to the aims of the syllabus with reasonable closeness there must be a decided gain in educative effect.

It is not desirable that text-books dealing with Course A geography should be placed in the hands of pupils. In most schools, indeed, the treatment of the subject will vary more or less widely, as the varying local features and conditions demand. The use of text-books would mean the continuance of rote-learning to a hurtful degree and the discouragement of direct observation, and of that reasoning about and tentative explanation of what is observed, that should form the backbone of the instruction. Such text-books may, however, be of much service in affording guidance to those who feel the need of it.

Drawing is well taught in a considerable number of schools, especially in the larger ones, and satisfactorily in most. Blank books are coming into use more and more, and they should be used everywhere. Under the advice of Mr. Harry Wallace the drawing of plain and coloured patterns and designs, many of the latter original, has made very satisfactory progress in the schools he has been able to visit. In many other schools promising work in brush drawing is being carried on, and pupils and teachers alike display considerable enthusiasm for it. It is desirable that brush drawing should be taken up in all schools in which teachers can give competent direction of it, for it imparts a much better training and yields a better means of artistic expression than pencil drawing, while above all its practice demands greater honesty and fidelity in the effort put forth by the pupils. Of the many new developments of recent years, this is, in my judgment, the most valuable and the least ephemeral.

I shall not refer in any detail to the other class and additional subjects. They have all received a fair share of attention, and have, in general, been taught with considerable success. Science shows some progress, but the knowledge gained is too often vague and inexact. In the course of the year the Inspectors have repeatedly given simple examinations in writing, and the answers to these show that teachers might with advantage more freely use this means of letting their pupils and themselves see how the instruction fares. Clearness and fullness in describing experiments demonstrated by teachers should be insisted on in all such exercises. In the larger schools there was evidence of much satisfactory work in this subject. Less has been done to provide suitable equipment for science-teaching than in recent years.*

The teaching of object-lessons has been, on the whole, more intelligent, and has given greater prominence to observation and simple experiments. These lessons will now in large measure give place to a definite course of nature-study. The special preparation for this, added to the special preparation required for Course A geography, will, for a considerable time to come, impose on teachers a grievous heavy burden, and liberal allowance for deficiencies will have to be made during the coming year. Nature-study, no doubt, possesses great possibilities, but it can be efficiently directed only by those who bring to its pursuit a loving interest in Nature and her ways, and a varied knowledge of and considerable insight into them. It will, no doubt, take a full year or more before a distribution of lessons suited to the various times and seasons of the year can be definitely arranged, and first arrangements will necessarily be tentative. There are now various more or less suitable helps to this study for teachers to digest, but we must remember that lessons taught mainly from book-work or cut and dried notes are very likely to fail in the chief aim of the teaching. Records of many observations and collections of many of the materials chosen for study will have to be made and kept in a permanent form, and there should always be specimens enough for all to see clearly and conveniently. This implies a great deal of work, and I trust that teachers will gain some real satisfaction from it all, in the consciousness that their pupils are learning to use their eyes and brains to discern the beauty and the wonder of familiar objects, and mayhap laying the foundation for pursuits of lifelong interest.

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* Teachers of rural schools who give a course of lessons in gardening will get much help from "Nature-teaching based upon the General Principles of Agriculture," by Watts and Freeman, and published by John Murray.

There is but little time for teaching singing, which is, however, satisfactorily taught in a considerable body of schools. Many teach it as a matter of duty rather than from any high appreciation of its humanising influence. Few of our pupils gain the power of reading at sight even simple melodies in the Tonic Sol-fa notation, and the connection of this notation with the old notation is rarely considered. It is desirable that all school song-books should be printed in the dual notation or in both notations side by side. The real obstacle to a better teaching of singing is want of time; but there is nothing to prevent the more frequent use of singing as a change and a mental restorative in the course of other and more wearisome school pursuits, save only indifference on the part of teachers.

Handwork in some form or other is now taken up in a large number of schools, and is generally popular. On the whole it is bringing forth good results. It is especially valuable in the primer classes, where it introduces a pleasant variety of useful employments and has by its attraction helped to keep up a more regular attendance. The opportunities for language-training that it affords might in these classes often be turned to better account. At the manual training centres in the city and suburbs of Auckland the pupils have done highly creditable work, as the Director of Technical Education has publicly testified. This performance speaks well for the general training the pupils have received in the schools.

Needlework is on the whole very satisfactorily taught, but the work done in the public schools will seldom compare either in quantity or in finish with that done at the Roman Catholic schools which the Inspectors visit, though the time given to the subject is generally the same in both classes of schools.

I very much regret that nothing has been done to provide the schools with the apparatus needed for the efficient teaching of nature-study, observational geography, and general and agricultural science as defined in the new syllabus. I have twice brought this matter under the notice of the Board, but no fruitful steps have yet been taken to supply our more urgent needs, such as a barometer, a thermometer (preferably a maximum and minimum one), a strong balance, a mounted magnetic needle, a tray for modelling geographical features, and appliances for weighing and measuring. Teachers cannot be expected to provide these appliances, and the resources of School Committees do not as a rule allow of their doing so, though in some instances they have been making creditable efforts to meet the needs of the schools. There are, doubtless, directions in which the Board could economize in connection with school furniture and school appliances, in order to supply this urgently needed equipment. If educative training is to have that close relation to the ordinary life, experience, and surroundings of the children, which the new syllabus contemplates, the apparatus indicated above will have to be provided with as little delay as possible.

Drill has been greatly retarded in most schools by the long persistent wet weather that prevailed during the latter half of the year. The same cause inflicted on the Inspectors a great deal of hardship cheerfully and uncomplainingly encountered. The way in which pupils turned up at rural examinations, in spite of forbidding weather, affords striking testimony to the value the great mass of the people attach to the schools and the training they impart.

The order and discipline of the schools are in general highly satisfactory. The moral force that secures easy control, and insures steady and earnest application from the pupils, shows itself more widely year by year. The call for repression and driving grows less needful. Still we are far from having attained that smooth and trustful co-operation between pupils and teachers that forms so admirable a feature in American schools. This, indeed, is the feature in school-management that most needs encouragement amongst us. The chief influence working against it is the excessive dependence of pupils on the teachers' assistance; for the mass of our teachers do much more to help pupils over difficulties, and to spare them the healthful effort to think for themselves and to seek their salvation in the resolute exercise of self-help, than is beneficial or in any way necessary. Some even proceed as if their scholars were little empty pitchers waiting to be pumped full of so-called instruction. The ideal we must strive after, by the exercise of severe and habitual self-restraint if need be, is to create in our schools an atmosphere of real friendship and of mutual confidence and helpfulness between teachers and taught. All true and fruitful teaching consists much more in skilful guidance of pupils' efforts, with sparing interposition of the teachers' help, than in clear and forceful instruction, which indeed has its place though in general a subordinate one.

In many directions the influence of the public schools is telling beneficially on the life of the rising generation. Mr. Grierson, not without warrant, writes as follows: "It seems to me a matter for general congratulation that in the countrysides—many of them remote—the influence of the teachers on the manners and general demeanour of their pupils should be so clearly marked and gratifying. During the past year, as in each other year of my work as an Inspector, I have met with unvarying good behaviour, civility, and obedience from pupils in the schools, in the precincts of the school, and wherever I have chanced to meet them." This is largely true of the greater centres also, where other social influences considerably qualify the good effects of the school training. The behaviour of school-children in the railway-trains and probably in other public means of conveyance is not, however, such as teachers can regard with pride or even satisfaction, and I much regret that the authorities in public, private, and advanced schools do not take pains to inform themselves of such ugly and notorious facts, and strenuously exert themselves to secure amelioration. This, I have no doubt, they could with proper exertion do.

The teachers as a body continue to show praiseworthy diligence and in very many cases genuine enthusiasm in their work. To the younger teachers who are creditably conducting so many of the smaller schools, to "the admirable body of mistresses that has grown up in recent years in the larger country schools" (Mr. Grierson), to the head teachers who so efficiently direct the work of our largest schools, and to several of the Inspectors who by addresses and otherwise have helped to break down difficulties in meeting the requirements of the new syllabus, a special word of commendation and encouragement is due from me.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Auckland Education Board.

D. Petrie, M.A., Chief Inspector.

TARANAKI.

SIR,— New Plymouth, 10th May, 1905.

We have the honour to lay before you our annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

During the year seventy-seven schools were open. Three newly opened schools were not examined, nor were two which were closed for a portion of the year.

The following table contains a summary of the examination results :—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	80	71	14 5
" VI.	226	216	13 11
" V.	431	421	13 3
" IV.	566	548	12 5
" III.	662	644	11 3
" II.	638	623	10 3
" I.	643	628	9 3
Preparatory	1,645	1,449	7 1
Totals	4,891	4,600	11 6*

* Mean of average age.

As compared with the return for 1903 the following increases are shown: Roll, 93; present at Inspector's annual visit, 150. The number of pupils absent at the annual visit was 291—95 in the standards and 196 in the preparatory classes. Last year the absentees numbered 348—106 in the standards and 242 in the preparatory classes. The number of pupils in Standard VII. shows an increase of eight. Of the eighty pupils in Standard VII., fifty-one were receiving free tuition in secondary subjects at the Stratford District High School, and in addition to these forty ex-Standard-VI. pupils were enjoying a similar privilege at the New Plymouth High School.

For the first time the three Roman Catholic schools at New Plymouth, Stratford, and Opunake were inspected and examined by the Board's Inspectors. The summary of results shows, roll, 267; present, 246. We are pleased to report that the work done, especially in the middle and lower classes, was highly satisfactory, and that the teachers were in a very high degree zealous and painstaking.

Though the new regulations did not come into force until the end of the year, we informed teachers that it would be noted as commendable if, so far as time and opportunity permitted, they introduced any of the new courses of instruction. In many cases this was done, and with very satisfactory results. One result, at any rate, has been that teachers who formerly considered the new syallbus an almost impossible one, now look upon it less unfavourably, and we are convinced that greater experience will lead to a deeper appreciation of its merits. The Course A geography, which at first raised so much opposition, was well attacked, particularly by the more experienced teachers, but, to the less experienced, some parts of the course present difficulties which can be overcome only by the formation of classes for the instruction of the teachers themselves. One department of nature-study is often misunderstood by those teachers whose inclinations lead them to take up plant-life, but whose knowledge is limited to general principles. Because they do not understand botanical classification, and cannot give the name of any plant brought to them by the pupils, they underestimate their capabilities to train the observing and reasoning powers. The names, though useful, are by no means essential, for the educative value of the lessons lies in discovering similarities and differences, and, by deducing the reasons for these, in leading the pupils to a recognition of general principles. Looked at from this point of view, terminology plays a very insignificant part.

In most schools, and particularly in the large ones, reading has reached a high standard of excellence, being marked by accuracy and by intelligence of expression. On the other hand, in some schools the reading is neglected in the lower classes, with the result that passages well within the understanding of the pupils are read without any attention to the sense, and the reading degenerates into a mere saying of words. It should be remembered that the reading, no matter how elementary, must contain all the elements of good reading, and that pupils, from the very earliest stages, must be led to grasp the writer's meaning, and then to give expression to that meaning in the words of the passage. In fact, in testing reading we do not even look at the book. We listen for the writer's meaning as interpreted by the child. Teachers would do well to adopt this practice more frequently.

The graphic system of writing has been introduced into the majority of schools, and we are pleased to note that wherever the principles have been studied and carefully taught the change has proved highly successful. Of the general neatness of the clerical work, we can speak in the highest terms.

The arithmetic tests were as a rule by no means well answered, and, even when the method of working was known, we were often astonished at the general prevalence of inaccuracies in the simplest mechanical operations. Nor was it only the mechanical work that was defective. Questions well within the syllabus, and which the teachers described as fair ones when the cards were handed to them before work began, were quite beyond the pupils. In great measure this arises from the lamentable weakness in mental arithmetic, which has been reported year after year without any appreciable improvement. Mental arithmetic is a means not only of inducing mental alertness, but also of rapidly revising and impressing on the mind the various processes. A problem that can be worked mentally in half a minute or so has all the educative value of one that would take ten minutes to work on paper. Teachers who appreciate the value of mental work, in introducing a new process, frequently fail to appreciate its value as a means of revision.

The oral composition of the lower classes is, as a rule, of very good quality, pupils even in the P. classes constructing well-framed sentences of three or four clauses. The written composition in Standard III. is very good, in Standard IV. is very satisfactory, but in Standard V. and Standard VI. really good composition is the exception, and for time devoted to its instruction shows very little advance on that received from Standard III. pupils. In fact, the upper composition is often merely very good Standard III. composition. The great fault in the structure of the sentences is the lack of condensation, which brings many other defects in its train. If this be attended to, involved sentences, with their consequent obscurities, will disappear and a better arrangement of words will be possible.

Something has been heard lately about the medical examination of school-children, but little of practical value has been done. We are strongly of the opinion that, before or shortly after admission to a school, every child should be thoroughly examined by a medical man. A certificate, given to the teacher, should show whether sight, hearing, &c., are defective, whether the child is suffering from or shows symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease, from what subjects and for how long it is desirable that the child should receive exemption, and so on. The certificate should show also what general precautions are to be taken with regard to the child in its own interests, and also in the interests of its classmates. Children are thrown together daily for so many hours during a most susceptible period that the neglect of very simple precautions may produce results which, through imperceptible at the time, may ultimately prove disastrous.

We have, &c.,

W. E. Spencer, M.A., B.Sc.,
W. A. Ballantyne, B.A.,
Inspectors.

The Chairman, Taranaki Education Board.

WANGANUI.

Sir,—

Education Office, Wanganui, 31st March, 1905.

We have the honour to present our report on the primary schools of the district for the year ended the 31st December, 1904.

At the close of the year there were 177 State schools in operation. Of these seventeen were opened during the year. The number of schools examined was 169, ten more than in the previous year. The majority of the schools were inspected. There is still, however, a considerable number that can be reached only once a year, though the opening of the railway-line to Taihape has made it possible to inspect as well as examine schools in the upper Rangitikei basin, which formerly could be visited only once. In addition to our own schools we examined the six Catholic schools in the district.

The following rough classification, according to average attendance, of the schools in the district is interesting and instructive: Average attendance below 21, 51 schools; below 41, 57 schools; between 41 and 100, 42 schools; over 100, 27 schools. From this it will be seen that considerably more than half are below grade 4, and nearly a third below grade 2.

In many cases the establishment of the small school is an absolute necessity, owing to the isolated nature of the settlement to which the children belong, and the want of anything like suitable roads; but applications are not infrequently made for schools in localities where the roads are good, and where the distance from the nearest established school does not amount to more than four or five miles. In such cases the adoption of the conveyance system is much to be desired, and we would strongly urge that wherever possible it should be brought into operation. We believe that the cost of education would be materially reduced, while there is not the least doubt that the efficiency of instruction would be greatly increased. Such is the universal testimony from districts where this scheme has been tried

Examination.—No radical change was adopted in the method of examination, though in general the new regulations were followed. In the incoming year a serious attempt will be made to change what has been long looked upon as the routine of examination, and in another paragraph we refer specially to what we consider the changed functions and duties of the Inspector in carrying out the regulations that have recently come into force. In the large majority of schools the course of study worked through was that prescribed by the old regulations.

The following figures indicate the numbers and ages of the pupils in the various standards:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	251	241	14 6
" VI.	818	802	13 10
" V.	1,187	1,155	12 11
" IV.	1,402	1,357	12 1
" III.	1,580	1,534	11 0
" II.	1,558	1,514	9 11
" I.	1,466	1,419	8 10
Preparatory	3,987	3,538	6 11
Totals	12,249	11,560	11 3*

* Mean of average age.

Standard VII. shows a decrease from 384 to 251. This is accounted for by the disestablishment of the District High School at Palmerston North. The average ages compare favourably with those of last year, Standards II. and VI. remaining the same, while the others are lower. There is a difference of six months in Standard VII. in favour of 1904. It is doubtful whether in the case of this class this is a good or a bad sign. It may mean that a great many of those who enter Standard VII. stay there for only a short time—a year or less—and it certainly points to the fact that only a minority stays two years or more.

The results of the examination of Standard VI. show that out of 802 who were present, 602 gained certificates of proficiency and 92 certificates of competency; that is, 86½ per cent. gained one or other of the certificates, while 75 per cent. gained the higher one. Comparing this result with last year, we find that 81 per cent. gained certificates in 1903, as against 86½ per cent. in 1904, which would go to show, if an inference can be made on the results of one year's trial, that more pupils will pass Standard VI. than formerly, but fewer of them will qualify for free places at secondary, district high, and technical schools.

ARITHMETIC.—Last year we commented adversely upon the teaching of arithmetic in this district. Our judgment of the subject is based upon two points: (1) the accuracy shown in working the written test, and (2) the rapidity with which these and mental tests are worked. Generally speaking, in Standards I., II., and III. the written test was good where sufficient time was given. The result in the upper classes was almost satisfactory, as the following figures show. These are the average of the results gained in a considerable number of schools. The number of sums in each test was 5. For Standard VI. the average was 2·9; for Standard V., 2·6; and for Standard IV., 3·2: or, Standard VI., 58 per cent.; Standard V., 52 per cent.; and Standard IV., 64 per cent. Taking the larger centres alone, the results were slightly better. The time given was about an hour and a half for Standards V. and VI., and somewhat less for Standard IV. We found great differences in the time taken. In some schools, even in the upper classes, every pupil was through in about an hour; in others an hour and a half was too little. Teachers should train their pupils to put their work straight down on the paper; a great saving of time may be effected by insisting that only what is absolutely necessary shall be worked out on slate. There is no need that sums should be first stated on slate and then copied on to paper. We would urge that still greater efforts be made to secure rapid work. Much will be done towards this end if complete mastery of the tables be insisted upon in the early stages, and mental arithmetc be given daily in every class.

ENGLISH.—In our last report we dealt somewhat fully with English, under the two headings "Reading" and "Composition," and indicated points in which improvement was needed and methods by which this could be gained. Among other things, two outlines were given showing the kind of questions which might profitably be asked when "poetry" was being taught. We would again direct attention to those outlines, and would like it to be clearly understood that no value whatever is attached to the mere "gabbling" of lines to whose meaning the attention of the scholars has never once been directed. It is not expected that pupils should be able to understand the exact meaning of every line; that is impossible, but they should know in a general way the meaning of the pieces they learn, and should understand plain references. For example, a subject frequently taken in Standard V. is "The Destruction of Sennacherib's Army." Is it too much to expect that some attention be paid to the historical circumstances referred to in this poem? Yet, over and over again, the ignorance of the pupils showed only too plainly that no attempt had been made to enlighten them. This is only one example out of many. A very real difficulty confronts the teacher with regard to the subject-matter of the reading lessons in the three upper standards. It is absolutely impossible to deal fully with all the lessons in the book and at the same time give an adequate amount of reading. Observations and experience show that some of the lessons present more difficulties than do others—difficulties of language, difficulties in words, difficulties in geographical and historical references. We have recommended that a dozen or so lessons be selected for special treatment, the aim in such being to give the pupils complete mastery over the thought and power to express that thought adequately and distinctly. The remaining lessons may be treated more as sight reading, the teacher to content himself with seeing that the pupils understand in a general way their meaning and purpose, and select for study only such phrases as present special difficulty We would again emphasize the need of daily exercise in phonics in the lower classes, and of frequent practice in syllabification in every class. If due attention were paid to phonics and word-building in the lower classes, the mechanics of reading should offer no difficulty in the upper, and it is of the utmost importance that such a condition of affairs should be attained We are a long way from it yet, and the consequence is that a great deal of valuable time of the upper classes is used up in dealing with difficulties which should have been mastered at an earlier stage. From what we have said it will appear we are by no means satisfied with our work in this department of English. Too much time is still wasted in the needless rereading of lessons. We would insist upon the fact that, except in the case of the lessons which are singled out for special treatment, there is little gained by reading the same piece twice, so long as other suitable reading-matter is available.

WRITING.—The writing of our schools is from time to time subjected to criticism by business men. The complaint is made that the boys who enter their employment show very poor penmanship; it is ill-formed and hard to read. It must be at once granted that the public has a right to demand that not only would-be clerks, but all scholars leaving our schools after having passed through all the classes, shall be able to write neatly and legibly; and in view of the dissatisfaction which is said to exist we must either defend our schools from the charge laid against them, or admit it and straightway begin to reform. We are pleased to be able to say that, in so far as the large majority of our schools is concerned, the charge is quite groundless. Writing is in most schools well taught, and the exercise-books and examination exercises show careful work on the part of the pupils. This applies especially to our country schools. In the larger centres it is unfortunately only too true that the writing of many of the pupils is not what it should be, and we look for a marked improvement during next year. Good writing is always more difficult to obtain in town than in country schools, for two very obvious reasons: (1) the larger classes and consequent greater difficulty in individual supervision, and (2) the fact that the classes change teachers at least once a year. We do not offer these reasons as excuses for the bad writing which exists; no adequate excuse can ever be offered It is the duty of the headmaster, by careful supervision of the work of each class, and of every pupil in each class, to see that negligence on the part of any member of his staff in writing or any other subject is not allowed to interfere with the progress of the pupils. The constant insistence on careful work all the way through the school will inevitably bring about good results. The question of changing the style of writing was submitted to the teachers for their consideration. The present style has now had a fair trial. It is one form of the medium slant The voice of the teachers was against a change, and we think wisely so. The style in use has much to commend it. The slope which it embodies is that now being almost universally recommended, and the good results gained where it is thoroughly taught justify its being continued in our district. We are inclined to think that in the two upper classes the use of blank books would be conducive to better results from the business-man's point of view. By the time Standard V. is reached pupils should have a thorough knowledge of the formation of letters, and more freedom would develop individuality in style. We should like to see some of our teachers experiment in this direction. We doubt if our schools will ever yield just the results in this subject that business-men would like to see. It may be that they expect too much. We concede that they may reasonably expect careful and legible writing—they have a right to demand that—but if they expect much in the way of definite style, or of speed combined with style, it is probable they will be forever disappointed. Experience goes to show—experience of office men as well as school men—that a definite style is not formed until a youth is well on in the teens, full control of the finger-muscles used in writing not being gained at the age at which most of our boys and girls leave school.

DISCIPLINE.—The reports show that for the majority of schools the mark gained under this head is "Good" or "Satisfactory." A minority of them gained the higher mark, "Very good" and "Excellent." In only a very few schools did the pupils show by their behaviour and by their work that the teacher had very little control over them, and was quite capable of securing their attention. In a large number of schools the problem of discipline is not how to keep the children quiet—their attitude is too often one of painful silence—but how to arouse within them that responsiveness in their manner and bearing which tells not only that they are well governed but that they are well taught. If this responsive attitude is absent, it is a very serious reflection upon the teaching. If the teacher presents his work in an interesting and well-directed manner, he cannot fail to inspire his pupils to habits of thoughtful attention. Children brought up in towns are naturally more alert than those brought up in the country; but it is simply astonishing how much good teaching and wise methods of government can do in the way of bringing up children who, from the conditions of their upbringing and environment, are naturally unresponsive. A few minutes in a schoolroom will reveal the kind of government and of teaching which have been used, and the general means of discipline employed. Where undue harshness has been the law, the children are subdued and timid; where undue laxity has prevailed, they are careless in their movements and thoughtless in their answering; where thoroughness and insistence have been combined with sympathetic and intelligent teaching, the children willingly respond, are enthusiastic in their work, thoughtful in their answers, and generally anxious to do as well as they can. We not infrequently have to blame teachers for failing to arouse their pupils. Some seem to regard a listless attitude with great indifference. They blame the scholars. Every teacher knows that he himself is to blame in nine cases out of ten for the unresponsive and listless attitude of his pupils towards his teaching.

ATTENDANCE.—The following figures show the progress in attendance made during the past ten years: 1895—Number of schools examined, 106; average attendance, 7,488; percentage of attendance, 76·8: 1904—Number of schools examined, 169; average attendance, 10,391; percentage of attendance, 84·2.

Only once previously, in 1902, was the percentage of attendance higher than it was last year. It is gratifying to see that in this respect our district is improving, though we have not yet reached what should be regarded as a satisfactory point. A comparison with other districts will show where we stand in this respect. We give the figures for 1903: Auckland, 84·4; Taranaki, 82·7; Wellington, 82·6; Hawke's Bay, 83·2; Marlborough, 82·6; Nelson, 82·4; Grey, 84; Westland, 84·5; North Canterbury, 82·1; South Canterbury, 84·9; Otago, 86·8; Southland, 85; Wanganui, 83.

A difference of 4 or 5 per cent. in a school attendance means a very great difference in the work of the teacher and the progress of the school. It is to be feared that in some districts parents take a good deal of liberty with the School Attendance Act, and that exemption certificates are granted much more readily than they ought to be. How can the work of a school be good, and how can the progress of an individual pupil be satisfactory unless there is regular attendance?—It may be the case that some teachers do not exercise sufficient vigilance or take sufficient interest in the matter of the regular attendance of their pupils. There is a very real connection between good attendance and the personality and influence of the teacher. Given normal conditions, one might say almost that the attendance of the pupils is proportionate to the individual interest the teacher takes in them, and is a very fair measure of their regard for him and his work.

MANUAL TRAINING.—It is with pleasure we record a decided movement in respect of manual training. Its claims are now more fully recognised than ever before, and in the majority of the schools room is found on the time-table for at least one of the recognised branches. Teachers, too, are more alive to the importance of manual training as a basis for mental development and as a source of increased interest on the part of the pupils in the general work of the school. It may not be out of place to state here a few of the reasons adduced by educationalists for giving manual training so prominent a place in the work of the primary school.

1. The psychological reason: Manual training aids in mental development. Some modern psychologists state the position much more strongly. They assert that unless suitable manual training be given between the ages of four and sixteen certain parts of the brain are only partially developed. At any rate it is undoubtedly true that a sounder mental training is secured when manual training is made to play a prominent part in the life of the child. All experience attests the fact, and the unquenchable desire of the growing child to do and make on its own account is a fact too well known to be ignored.

2. Manual training tends to develop the power of attention. "This is due partly to the pupil's interest in the work and partly to the nature of the exercises given. The correct construction of a piece of work can be accomplished only by a careful concentration of the mind upon the task." The boy who finds little to interest him in the ordinary lessons of the school becomes keen and alert in the presence of tasks in which he himself is the chief agent.

3. Manual training exercises a potent influence for good over the whole work of the school. An increased amount of attention gained in one subject is available for all the rest of the work as well, and the interest aroused in one subject may be the salvation of a pupil so far as his whole school career is concerned. This has been proved over and over again; and it is a significant fact that manual-training exercises provide the only real avenue of approach to a very large number of our pupils. "Learn by doing" should ever be the motto of the schoolroom, and if we cannot apply it always, let us at least do so as often as we can, so that the appetite of the growing pupil for "doing" may be satisfied, and thus his interest in the school be better maintained.

So far as this district is concerned we are in respect of manual training but yet in the beginning of things. We are feeling our way with a good deal of hesitation, and often with misgivings; but let us be assured that we have entered upon a right departure and move steadily on, trusting to the enlightenment of experience to guide us towards the best subjects and into the best means of dealing with them. Each teacher has his own problem here, and though he may be helped by others towards its solution, the solution must in the end rest with himself. Each must choose and act according to that for which he is most suited.

The great success attending the establishment of the woodwork and cookery classes at Palmerston and Hawera, and of the woodwork class at Wanganui, urges us to seek a further development of this scheme; and we trust that before long these two subjects will become part of the course of instruction at all our centres. It is vain to hope that at some not far distant day provision for cookery and bench-work will be part of the equipment of every school, and that the training given by a suitable course in these subjects will soon be deemed as important as the learning of problems in stocks and compound interest.

We are pleased to find, especially in the larger schools, that sewing, perhaps the most important subject for girls, is being taught in a more educative manner, and that the practice of many teachers in cutting out and placing the pupils' work for them—a task that makes extraordinary and quite unnecessary demands upon the teacher—is giving way to the more rational and the only educative one of insisting that the pupils shall place and cut out for themselves. Most of our large schools are now provided with sewing-machines, and the girls in the upper classes obtain valuable practice in the use of these.

Perhaps the most important development of the work of our rural schools has been the establishment of cottage-gardens. A very large number of teachers encourage the formation of flower-borders around the school, and this is an excellent thing; but we refer here to those gardens whose aim is to teach the elements of agriculture, and where operations are upon a much larger scale. This work was inaugurated under the provisions of the manual and technical regulations, the initial cost of tools, &c., being provided out of a special grant by the Education Department, and the upkeep maintained by a liberal capitation. It is felt on all hands that this is a step in the right direction. No more practical move has before been made. The work has been enthusiastically taken up by several teachers under the Wanganui Board; their efforts have been supported loyally by the parents, and the pupils have taken to the new departure with great zest and interest. The great possibilities latent in this movement can scarcely be estimated; and it is to be hoped that the Minister of Education will do all he can not only to maintain the gardens already established, but furnish the means for the establishment of more. Such gardens should be part of the equipment of every rural school.

Equipment.—Under this heading we include desks, maps, charts, apparatus, pictures, &c.

Most of the schools in the district are equipped with dual desks; in only a very few are the old long ones still to be found. The policy of the Board in removing the old high infant galleries and replacing them by dual desks is in every way commendable, and we trust that before very long every gallery will have disappeared. If any children are deserving of special consideration, surely the infants are; the best possible equipment and the best available teachers should be given to them. Though the dual desk is a vast improvement on the old long desk, it is, nevertheless, not the best arrangement. One desk for each pupil is the ideal we should aim at; and there is little doubt that in the near future the single desk will supersede the dual. The advantages of the former from the point of view alike of comfort and of discipline need hardly be pointed out. We have again to thank the Board for the generous manner in which they deal with our recommendations regarding maps, charts, and apparatus. During the year a great many schools received grants towards the purchase of apparatus for science-teaching. No school need be without such apparatus. Every reasonable application made during the past year received favourable consideration. We frequently hear from teachers that they have not this or that piece of apparatus, and on inquiry find that it has never been applied for. "He that asketh receiveth." It is not to be expected that the Board should supply everything. Home-made apparatus is always the most effective, and where such can be readily devised for any particular experiment it should be used. Such apparatus as barometers, thermometers, balances—necessary parts of the equipment of every school—cannot be readily constructed by most teachers, and those requiring them should apply for them. It is frequently a matter for adverse comment that sufficient care is not taken of maps, charts, and apparatus. A little attention at the proper moment—the stitch in time—would help to prevent maps from falling into disrepair. Teachers should regard themselves as the custodians of the Board's property, and should make it a part of their duty to preserve it to the best of their ability. If there is one thing more than another that gives a bad impression of a school, and of a teacher, it is the sight of badly-kept apparatus, half-torn maps, untidy cupboards in which nothing seems to have a definite place, mantelshelves thick-coated with the "dust of ages," and blinds torn to ribbons and hanging in all stages of disorder. Surely it is reasonable to expect that every teacher shall take a pride in keeping his room or his school tidy, and in doing all he can to preserve apparatus and maps. Towards the end of the year two stereoscopes with a series of geographical pictures were purchased by the Board. These are now available for any teacher who may wish to supply added interest to his course of geography. A lantern and a series of selected slides would also be a welcome addition to the available apparatus of the district. No better means can be found for enlarging our knowledge and vivifying our ideas of other people and other lands. We should be glad if the Board could see its way to provide one during the incoming year.

THE TEACHING FORCE.—The efficiency of the work of instruction depends upon the efficiency of the teachers taking part in that work. If the teachers are strong and enthusiastic the teaching will be good, thorough, and progressive; if they are weak and indifferent the reverse will be true. The efficiency of a teacher is composed largely of the three elements: scholarship, training, and personality. Scholarship is attested to by certificate or degree; training is given through a pupil-teacher's course or a training-college, or both; personality is that native element peculiar to the individual which in the last analysis separates between the efficiency of one man and another.

Where do the teachers of Wanganui stand in respect of these three essential qualities?

(1.) *Scholarship.*—The teachers roll shows that of a total of 296 teachers in our primary schools 1 possesses the A certificate, 6 the B certificate, 12 the C certificate, 91 the D certificate, and 108 the E certificate, while no fewer than 78 are unclassified. This does not include pupil-teachers. Taking the D certificate as a satisfactory limit of scholarship, it appears that 186 teachers are below the limit. The E certificate is not now recognised by the Department in its examination for teachers, and no young teacher should be satisfied to hold it. The large number of uncertificated teachers constitutes a great source of weakness in our staff. It is impossible that the best work can be done by those whose scholarship is so low.

We would urge upon our younger teachers their duty in the matter of obtaining the highest certificate within their reach. The time is coming when, other qualifications being equal, the holder of the higher certificate will carry off the best positions. It is especially important that all, whatever certificate they hold, should constantly undertake such reading as will influence their methods of teaching Stagnation in teaching is one of the worst faults; yet it is only too apparent that many teachers take no means to prevent themselves getting into a rut. It is really astonishing how few seem to read books or magazines with the definite object of improving their methods. From time to time books are recommended, but there is little evidence that these have been studied carefully, and less that any serious attempt has been made to incorporate in the work of the school the ideas they contain. A single new book each year carefully studied would have an enormous effect for good upon the work of our schools.

(2.) *Training.*—An adequate training should include (*a*) a high-school or district-high-school course of two or three years, (*b*) an apprenticeship as pupil-teacher for two years, and (*c*) a training-college course of two years; and we trust that in the future it may be said of all our teachers that they have had such a training. In the light of such an ideal we find how inadequately trained are most of the teachers of the Wanganui District. A great many have had no training of any sort. A few only have had the advantage of attending a training-college in addition to their pupil-teachers' course: the majority of those who hold certificates have passed through a period of apprenticeship as pupil-teachers. It is greatly to their credit that, considering their disadvantage in the matter of training, so many are proving themselves efficient. It would be well if all teachers were to take advantage of the regulation of the Board which allows them to close their schools for one or two days each year for the purpose of visiting other schools. This opportunity might be taken advantage of more generally than it is. To see another teacher at work, even if he be not superior to one's-self, is an inestimable gain.

(3.) *Personality.*—This is the greatest factor in the success or failure of a teacher. Indifferent scholarship and inadequate training—defects greatly to be deplored—are much atoned for by a personality which is forceful, sympathetic, and attractive; and, on the other hand, without such a personality, the well-trained and adequately equipped, scholarly teacher often signally fails. We have only one way of judging of the personality of a teacher and that is by observing the effect of his work on the pupil, on the school, and on the district. Disorderly and inattentive pupils tell of weakness and lack of force; an untidy room and dusty walls tell of unpardonable blindness to the necessity of providing the best possible environment for the child. Of the impression the teacher makes through the children upon the district at large we are not in a position to speak. This only would we say: that he who secures the co-operation and goodwill of his pupils, and succeeds in gaining their interest in their work, never fails in securing a high place in the regard of the community.

The Wanganui District is fortunate in the character and personality of the majority of its teachers. Lack of scholarship and training are in many cases made up for by a personality which cannot fail to be influential for good in the development of the children under their care, and, so far as we are able to observe, the majority of our districts are being well and faithfully served by a faithful band of teachers.

We would summarise this section of our report in a sentence: the ideal teacher should be a person of strong, sympathetic, and attractive personality, thoroughly in earnest about his work, ever on the alert to gain information about new and better methods, and constantly in touch with literature that will better equip and more fully inform his mind. Can we aim at this?

Some Aspects of the Inspector's Work.—"The old order changeth, yielding place to new" is being verified at present in our educational world. Old methods of presenting the various subjects are giving place to better and more scientific ones. A system which depended too exclusively on memory-tests, and made examinations to consist largely in the reproduction of memorised facts, is breaking down before the onrush of methods which demand that a more all-round view of child-nature be incorporated alike in methods of teaching and of examinations. Individual children must have their individual peculiarities considered. Now, it is clear, that if the teacher is to come into as large a place of freedom as he ought to have, the old examination method, too, must be abolished or very largely changed. The work of the Inspector, too, must undergo certain modifications, and it will be well to state here some of the principles we are seeking to establish in our work and in our relations with the teaching staff of the district.

1. The Inspector must be the expert adviser and exponent of methods of teaching and management, who is prepared to take charge of class or school and exhibit the better methods which it is his duty from time to time to bring forward. It is not enough that he be a critic. For the majority of teachers, who are faithful in the discharge of their duties, it is essential that the attitude of the critic be almost entirely laid aside. The Inspector must be prepared to show, by example, the more approved methods which his wider experience and better training have enabled him to acquire. Unfortunately there is a minority of teachers for whom the attitude of severe criticism alone suffices. Fitful in their work, and often unfaithful in the discharge of their duties, they impose upon the Inspector the disagreeable task of exposing their neglect and of bringing their work into that condemnation which it thoroughly deserves. The majority, however, are not in this category, and we believe that much more can be done than has yet been done to make the Inspector's visits a source of real strength to them.

2. There must be more frequent conference between Inspectors and teachers. Their interests are one, and they are working towards a common goal; and we believe that the work both of Inspectors and teachers can be greatly facilitated and greater all-round progress secured by discussion in which Inspectors and teachers join. We have already broken ground in this direction. Last year the Inspectors met the teachers at all the centres in the district, and these meetings have already been productive of much good.

3. The examination method, except for Standard VI., which is practically fixed by regulation, must be so altered that the habit of mind which grew up under the old *régime* of working for a "good result" or "a good pass," as it was called, will be, if possible, completely eradicated. The real welfare of the school was imperilled by a system which attached so much importance to the result of one visit from one man. We do not wish to detract from the importance of the Inspector's annual visit; on the contrary, we trust it will be more important than ever—more important in that it will be more searching as to the real quality of the methods employed during the year by the teacher—but it should be clearly understood by all, and teachers should let their scholars understand it, that their promotion depends, not on the results gained by them at the Inspector's visit, but on the attention they give to their tasks, and the progress they make during the whole year.

Lines of Advance.—At a time when we are face to face with a new departure in our course of study, and when the spirit of impatience with old methods is so much with us, it is well to place clearly before us what should be regarded as most essential in any course of study, so that our schemes, plans, and time-tables may show a proper appreciation of the relative values of the various subjects which we are called upon to teach.

1. It is absolutely essential, if our schools are rightly to discharge their function, that we aim at thorough training in English, arithmetic, and penmanship. These must ever be regarded as the most important subjects, and must ever receive an adequate share of the available time. There is a grave danger at the present time of our attempting too much, with the result that there is apt to be failure in those points where success is most necessary. Everything cannot be taught in a school course, and the claims of the subjects we have mentioned are paramount.

2. It is also essential, in order that an intelligent interest in school and its occupations may be more fully developed, that a larger place be given to manual training and individual practical work by the pupils in all subjects that lend themselves to practical treatment. This point really marks one great difference between what is called the "new education" and the "old." It is a change of method, a change of attitude to the child. He is to be more the agent and less the passive recipient. He is to be brought into contact with things, is to discover processes for himself, and verify results of calculations by making actual measurements. His constructive faculty is to be the more frequently and more systematically used.

3. Physical culture must be more fully recognised. Daily exercises towards this end should be given. We do not depreciate the value of "weekly drill" when we say that it is no substitute for regular daily practice of five or ten minutes in such exercises as tend to develop proper attitude of the body, a good style of walking, &c. If such work cannot, on account of the weather, be taken outside, it should be taken inside. We have, as yet, notwithstanding all the attention that has been given to military drill, scarcely begun to realise the importance of physical culture during the school period of life, and the necessity of allowing some portion of every day for this work.

4. There should be a constant aim, from the day a child enters school, to interpret to him the phenomena he meets with daily in his contact with nature. This leads out to practical work in geography, science, and nature-study, and it is important to observe that it is not the amount taught, but the method used in connection with these subjects that is most significant. Each child must be

led to investigate and inquire for himself. The facts and processes he memorises must be those he has discovered and seen for himself, not merely those stated in text-books. The text-book has an important place, but it is a subordinate one. It should be used to amplify and verify the knowledge that has been gained by experience. The aim of teaching science, physical geography, and nature-study, so far as the primary school is concerned, should be to give the child a good working-knowledge of the forces operating in nature around him—forces whose actions and results he sees every day of his life.

The following pregnant paragraph from Professor Dewey's most suggestive book, "The School and Society," is deserving of close study by all who have to do with the work of our public schools. It contains the essential principle which should ever be our guide in all our schemes, our methods, and our management. After showing clearly the outstanding defects and weaknesses in our present curriculum and methods, he concludes thus: "I may have exaggerated somewhat in order to make plain the typical points of the old education: its passivity of attitude, its mechanical massing of children, its uniformity of curriculum and method. It may be summed up by stating that the centre of gravity is outside the child. It is in the teacher, the text-book, anywhere and everywhere you please except in the immediate instincts and activities of the child himself. On that basis there is not much to be said about the life of the child. A good deal might be said about the studying of the child, but the school is not the place where the child lives. Now the change which is coming into our education is the shifting of the centre of gravity. It is a change, a revolution, not unlike that introduced by Copernicus when the astronomical centre shifted from the earth to the sun. In this case the child becomes the sun about which the appliances of education revolve; he is the centre about which they are organized." To grasp the full significance of this great principle would mean something like a revolution in the methods and management of our schools.

In concluding, we would express our appreciation of the faithfulness displayed by most of our teachers in the discharge of their onerous duties and of the readiness with which they act upon our suggestions.

To the Board, for the consideration our work receives at their hands, and to the office staff, for the assistance they render us as occasion demands, we tender our thanks.

We have, &c.,
WM. GRAY,
JAS. MILNE, } Inspectors.
T. B. STRONG,

The Chairman, Education Board, Wanganui.

WELLINGTON.

SIR,— Wellington, 1st March, 1905.

We have the honour to submit our report for 1904 on the primary schools in the Wellington District.

STATISTICS.—During the year 156 schools were in operation. Of these, three were opened towards the end of the year, and four (all aided schools) were closed at the time of the Inspector's annual visit. The remaining 149 were all examined. Eight Catholic Schools with a roll number of 1,266 were also examined, making a total of 157 schools in all, with a roll number of 17,359 children. The following is a summary of the standard classification of the Board Schools in the district:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	696	677	14 4
" VI.	1,091	1,062	13 9
" V.	1,552	1,521	12 10
" IV.	1,879	1,821	11 11
" III.	2,076	2,006	10 11
" II.	1,899	1,847	9 10
" I.	1,792	1,733	8 11
Preparatory	5,104	4,467	6 11
Totals	16,089	15,134	11 2*

* Mean of average age.

The numbers on the roll show an increase of 306, and those present at the annual visit an increase of 415, on the corresponding numbers for 1903.

During the year a Truant Inspector was appointed, and the satisfactory improvement that has already taken place sufficiently indicates the energy with which he has entered upon his duties. We do not think, however, that any scheme dealing with truancy will be a thorough success until a truant school is established in the city.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Making due allowance for those schools which have during the year been working at a disadvantage on account of epidemics of sickness and changes in the staff, we are well satisfied with the condition of the district in educational matters. A reference to the National Scholarship results will show the creditable position occupied by candidates from this district. Of the 149 schools examined we have classified 108 as satisfactory to good, 28 as fair, and 13 as inferior. Changes have been effected in the management of eight of the thirteen schools classified as inferior, but as the majority of these schools are in grades 0, 1, and 2, with small salaries, and situated for the most part in isolated localities, they offer small inducements to the teaching profession, and year by year increased difficulty is experienced in finding competent teachers for them. In some instances applications for vacancies have been advertised for on three separate occaisons without response from a single certificated teacher. Whilst this state of things lasts we are not hopeful of improving the efficiency of schools in this class.

Syllabus.—A "circular note" dealing with the syllabus and more especially with matters connected with school method will shortly be issued to all head teachers. As a copy will be laid before the Board we shall here confine ourselves to a few general remarks on these topics. We have recorded in previous reports our opinion that the tests in Standard V. and Standard VI., arithmetic are in many cases too exacting. We are firmly convinced that the exacting of too high a standard is an obstacle to a rational and intelligent treatment of arithmetic. The great fault in the past has been the hurrying-on of the child to difficult processes and examples before true principles have been grasped. In all books on method great stress is laid on the necessity of oral treatment, with easy, and above all, reasonable concrete examples, but the teacher is not encouraged to work on these lines, if his results in, say, interest or profit and loss, are tested by examples consisting of cumbersome amounts in pounds, shillings, pence, and fractions of a penny—amounts which are certainly not to be met with in ordinary business transactions. In testing any subject due regard should be paid to the amount of time available for teaching that subject, and, in view of the requirements of the rest of the syllabus, the time allotted for arithmetic should not exceed four and a-half or five hours a week, in which time the subject could receive full justice from the point of view both of its commercial function and of its efficiency as an instrument for training and strengthening the mind. But in order to make this time suffice, the examination requirements should correspond. We do not wish to undervalue the capablilties of the children of average intelligence, but we recognise the fact that in every class there is a considerable percentage of children below the average intelligence, and it is in attempting to get factitious results from these that both time and method are too often sacrificed.

We propose in the circular note to make strong representations to teachers with regard to reading. We regret to notice in many schools the prevalence of defects and errors in the pronunciation of some of the commonest words in the language. The evil is a serious one and we have impressed on teachers the necessity of making strenuous efforts to correct it. The remedies (not the least of which is example) are very obvious, and we do not expect in the future to have to lay special stress on this matter. For the purpose of encouraging more thorough and intelligent instruction in comprehension of subject-matter and knowledge of the language, clause 37 of the new regulations recommends teachers to pay special attention to the lessons for recitation, and to certain chapters selected from the reading-book. We have strongly recommended teachers to take advantage of this provision. True comprehension of the written thought is the first essential of reading, but there is a tendency to substitute mere oral expression for comprehension. In previous reports we have mentioned causes which we consider mainly responsible for this. The time has come for a change in the reading-books in use in the district, and we have already advised the Board to that effect. Consideration of the matter has been deferred for the present, but we hope to see a change made by the end of the year.

It would be premature at this stage to express decided opinions on the working of the new syllabus, especially as all schools examined prior to the winter holidays were examined under the old system, but we have noticed that gratifying results have been obtained by those teachers who have entered most heartily into the true spirit of the new regulations. In those schools in which an intelligent scheme of nature-study has been adopted, there was a marked improvement in the composition, both oral and written; and the "object-lessons," more especially those of the junior classes, were superior to anything we have yet seen. With regard to geography, we meet with some disinclination to depart from the lines of the old text-book, nor are the recommendations of the syllabus in the matter of the actual observation of physical phenomena and the giving of lessons outside the schoolroom adopted as readily as we could wish. As we said in our last report, the changes in the syllabus are more in the direction of method than of matter, and it is in geography that the greatest changes in method have been made. We shall in future look for a little more alacrity on the part of some of our teachers in adapting themselves to the new requirements in this subject. A great change has taken place in the views of educationists with regard to the teaching of science in elementary schools. Scientific method and the cultivation of the spirit of observation and inquiry are to take the place of the old system of elaborate syllabuses and mere demonstration lessons. We notice that in the "English Code for 1904" the course of instruction in what was formerly scheduled as "elementary science" is given as: "Knowledge of the common phenomena of the external world with special reference to the formation of a habit of intelligent and accurate observation, and to the application of that habit—in conjunction with simple forms of experiment—in the daily life and surroundings of the scholars." Some schools are following the excellent example of Mauriceville West with regard to "agricultural knowledge" combined with cottage-gardening. Satisfactory work is also being done in physiology, physics, and domestic economy. Two schools, which are earning the chemistry grant under the regulations of the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, are doing practical laboratory-work. In others the instruction in chemistry consists mainly of demonstration lessons. Botany is practically confined to a few schools. Country schools should adopt such a syllabus as is laid down in clause 56 of the new regulations. Up till 1902 the Board annually set aside a fund for the purpose of supplying schools with apparatus and material necessary for elementary-science teaching. We hope to see this fund re-established. An excellent suggestion made at a meeting of the Board, that up to a certain limit a pound-for-pound subsidy should be granted for the purpose, would, if carried out, be a great encouragement to schools in which nature-study or elementary science is made a special feature.

In history most schools have used reading-books, and in some these have been combined with oral lessons with fairly satisfactory results ; but the idea that the study of history, when properly conducted, is of high moral value is not fully realised by many of our teachers. Leading incidents in our history can be brought before young children by means of stories of great men, and an intelligent interest in individuals can thus be aroused. At a later stage it can be pointed out that these men were leaders in certain movements, that they represented the spirit of their time, and thus gradually the growth of the British constitutions can be dealt with. Such stories should be well told, and, to make them living, they should be associated with something coming within the experience of the children. If we trace the struggle for freedom through the course of British history, we meet with so many examples of heroism, of self-sacrifice, of devotion to principles, of true patriotism in fact, that lessons so chosen cannot fail to inspire and awaken a spirit of emulation. The early struggles of the pioneers of our colony afford many such examples, and these, if utilised by the teacher, would do much to make a New-Zealander more thoroughly realise the obligation he is under to do his share, however small, towards making the future of our colony worthy of the best traditions of the British race.

During the year the cadets were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Loveday, who expressed himself as satisfied with the progress made in the equipment and drill of the corps in the district as a whole. He has also forwarded us a report on each school. The physical drill taken in the schools consists of free exercises and exercises with clubs, dumb-bells, or poles. These exercises are generally fairly satisfactory, though in many cases special breathing exercises should be given, and more attention should be paid to the recommendations of the syllabus. In six schools where the exercises were not systematically given, arrangements were made at the annual visit for the instruction to be given on better lines. This subject was marked as " Good " or " Very good " in sixty-one schools.

Good work is being done in drawing. Handwork is also finding more favour with our teachers. Eighty-six schools have claimed capitation under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, and nearly all the subjects mentioned in clauses 19, 20, and 21 of the regulations under the Act are represented on these claims, plasticine and brush drawing being the favourite subjects. Other subjects represented are first aid and ambulance, swimming, cottage-gardening, elementary agriculture, elementary physics, and elementary chemistry.

Instruction to Teachers.—The cooking classes under Miss Millington and Mrs. Neeley were continued as before, and the Saturday classes for teachers at Wellington, Masterton, and Pahiatua were well attended. The teachers' classes for physical instruction have made a decided improvement in the physical drill of many schools, more especially in the free exercises and in the exercises with clubs and dumb-bells. When the district high schools are in working-order and the much-needed training-college established, all these classes will require to be reorganized.

With one exception all the pupil-teachers in the service were promoted on their work for the year. The Board has decided to make new regulations, the chief change being the abolition of the four annual examinations during the term of service, and the substitution of two examinations in their place, the Junior Civil Service Examination at the end of the second year and the Matriculation or D Certificate Examination at the end of the fourth.

Scholarships.—In 1904 the Board adopted new scholarship regulations. Senior scholarships have been established for pupils under sixteen years of age, and the age for the junior scholarships has been reduced from fifteen to fourteen. The schools have been reclassified, and a more liberal allowance has been made for the small country schools. The National Scholarship Examination has been adopted, with this advantage, that, while there are three scholarships—National, Queen's, and Board—for which a child can compete, the awards are made on one examination.

District High Schools.—A marked feature of the year has been the extention of the district high-school system to different centres in the district. At Masterton and Pahiatua secondary departments have been in operation for some time, and permission has now been granted to Levin, Hutt, Greytown, Petone, Terrace, and Newtown to establish classes for higher work. The object of the district high school, as we understand it, is to give facilities for higher education to children who, from financial and other reasons, would not be able to receive any secondary training. To obtain this benefit, their parents are willing to delay the withdrawal of their children form school for some two or three years after the completion of a course in the primary school. The question at once arises, " What is the best curriculum for a school of this class ? " A recent writer on " The Choice of Studies " has said, " A rationally conceived curriculum must be the resultant of these two forces, the nature of the child and the requirements of the community." Both these factors have been overlooked in the past, and will be neglected in the future if the curriculum is to consist only of those subjects which form the usual high-school course, selected because the mental discipline afforded has hitherto been considered of inestimable value. Again, to select subjects from the bread-and-butter point of view alone would perhaps be as serious a mistake The idea that finds most favour to-day is that the studies of the last year or two of school life should be arranged " so as to allow of some preparation in a general way for a pupil's future occupation, but not so as to invade the province of those institutions which prepare directly for special trades and professions." That the education afforded to children entering these schools should have a direct bearing on their future life—that is, should be adapted to their environment—is now generally admitted by educational authorities If we look at schools established to meet similar needs in Great Britain, France, Germany, and elsewhere, we find that courses of work on scientific, commercial, and industrial lines have been adopted, and the necessity for a wide educational training has also been kept in view These courses have been drawn up, not as preliminary courses to university work, but as finishing courses to prepare the pupil for his future occupation. The District High School Regulations of the Department have been drawn up to allow of the adoption of such courses, and our district high schools should adopt courses of work suitable to the environment of each. A good training in English and arithmetic (including mensuration), geography, and history taught to make the children realise their duties as citizens, and a course in science, in which each child carries out his own experiments and makes his own observations, should be provided for in every secondary class. Local requirements should then guide the teacher in making a selection from the additional subjects. One centre may desire to make a strong feature of a commercial course, another of an industrial course, another of a scientific course, the last perhaps chosen as a preparation for agricultural knowledge. Much has been said about preparing for the Junior Civil Service and Matriculation Examinations, and, while this view should not be altogether lost sight of, these examinations must not be made idols of. The Junior Civil Service Examination has been adapted lately to meet the needs of any scholar preparing for a commercial or scientific course, and thus it is not so much a danger as the Matriculation, in which the teaching of an extra language (Latin or French) is required. Of the many children who enter these classes only a few will matriculate in three years; and if every child has to learn Latin or French for the sake of these few, much time will be wasted. For instance, in a town like Masterton a commercial course would probably be preferred by many scholars, and here the course in science should be so drawn up as to form a basis for a sound knowledge of agriculture. In Petone, again, the development should be on industrial lines.

The city schools raise another question. When secondary departments grow in size they are likely, under present conditions, to become unwieldy attachments to primary schools and so impare their efficiency. This is one of the dangers of the system which must, under all circumstances, be most carefully avoided. The Legislature has foreseen this difficulty by providing for the disestablishment of a district high school—with a view to establish a high school—where there are not less than sixty pupils who have obtained a certificate of proficiency under the regulations of the Public-school Syllabus. About a hundred children have entered the secondary departments of each of the city district high schools, and, as over two hundred have applied for admission to the Technical School day classes, it is evident that there are nearly four hundred children in the city the majority of whom are prepared to remain at school a year or two longer if instruction can be provided for them. This shows the necessity for establishing another secondary school in the city, without in any way interfering with the work of the Wellington College or the Girls' High School. We have on previous occasions advocated the establishment of a secondary school which would, in addition to giving a wide educational training, prepare children for a commercial or an industrial life, and we recommend the Board seriously to consider the question of taking steps at once for providing such an institution. Moreover, it was clearly understood at the time of their establishment that the Terrace and Newtown District High Schools were to be regarded merely as temporary expedients for a high school.

In other centres, such as Masterton and Petone, the secondary departments are likely to grow to such an extent that the Board will have to consider the question of taking advantage of the provisions allowed in section 88 of "The Education Act, 1904."

If the terms "old" and "new" may be used, we may say that the old education laid too much stress on the memorising of mere words, while the new education devotes itself to arousing the power of thinking and independent judgment, and, therefore, lays the greatest stress on the methods of inciting self-activity in the child. This means, as we have said before, a change in method rather than in matter, and quality rather than quantity should be the aim of the teacher. We are quite satisfied that our teachers are as earnest and conscientious as any body of workers, but we have found some of them discouraged on their first reading of the new syllabus. We can assure them, however, that careful study will clear away many difficulties, and they will find that many things in it which appear new are merely different settings of the old. A recent writer has expressed this so well that we beg leave to quote his words: "We believe in the new education as we believe in a new tune, though it contains not a tone that was not in the old despised one. We believe in it for the spirit of humanity underlying, overlying it, inspiring it, which makes the living child its subject, its untiring study, its ceaseless hope; for its truer appreciation of the child-nature in its restless eagerness, its longings, its love of nature and of life, and its ceaseless strivings to acquaint itself with its powers, its capabilities, and its surroundings; and for the wiser presentation of subjects suited to each stage of its advance and development, skilfully guiding its unrepressed and gladsome activities into the fruitful paths of experience and wiser satisfactions, turning aside from the dreary waste of enforced drudgery into the fresh and flowery fields of earnest, because curious, effort; and we believe in it especially for the better understanding of things and their names, its nicer observation of qualities and forms, its clearer conception of ideas, and its finer expression of thought."

In concluding a report expressing satisfaction with the general condition of educational matters in this district, we desire to place on record our appreciation of the earnest and commendable spirit shown by the teachers as a body in carrying out the onerous duties which fall to their lot. The matter of the payment of teachers is a question of State policy, and one that strictly speaking does not lie within our province; but, having regard for the true interests of education, we sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when provision will be made for more adequately remunerating men and women who are undertaking some of the most responsible duties of our social system.

We have, &c.,

T. R. Fleming, M.A., LL.B., } Inspectors of Schools.
F. H. Bakewell, M.A., }

The Chairman of the Education Board, Wellington.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Sir,— Napier, 31st March, 1905.

All the Board schools were visited, examined, and reported on before the close of the school year. Altogether, eighty-eight public schools and six Catholic schools were examined. In eighty schools, one or more certificated teachers are engaged, and it is pleasing to note that most of the pupil-teachers now hold certificates of competency. Three new schools and one side-school were opened.

The buildings or additions completed during the year are: Waipiro, on the East Coast; Te Karaka, at the terminus of the Poverty Bay Railway; and Waipatiki, between Dannevirke and Weber. The buildings to be erected at Whatatutu and Port Awanui will supply long-felt wants, and I shall rejoice when something can be done for the benefit of the important Native settlement at Mohaka, where there are more than seventy children receiving instruction in a hired building 23 ft. by 16 ft.

The opening of small schools containing half a dozen pupils is, in certain cases, of benefit to outlying settlers, but their establishment opens up new difficulties in the way of examination. Inspection rather than examination must be held to satisfy the conditions, as the time cannot be spared for the examination of three or four children qualified in the standard work. For example, it can hardly be expected of me to spend much time in the examination of the Motu district schools, where recently I had five pupils at one school, thirteen at another, and six at another. Five hardworking days were spent in carrying out this work!

School Attendance.—The school attendance for the year shows a fair improvement. The regularity for 1904 was 84·5 per cent. of the pupils entered as belonging to the schools, compared with 83·2 per cent. for the previous year. This improvement in the regularity of 1·3 per cent. for the year is satisfactory, considering the state of the country roads during the winter season and the long distances some pupils travel to and from school. It is a pity that some arrangement cannot be made by the Central Department by which a true comparison may be drawn between the school regularity in the several education districts. The plan adopted now does not enable this to be done. Were the actual number of pupils who are present in any one week taken as the basis for calculating the regularity of pupils, correct comparisons could be drawn as well between separate schools as education districts, but as the school roll is not "purged" by all teachers in the same way, a low apparent regularity when compared with the school roll may really be a high regularity when compared with the number of children who have actually attended school during a school week. In other words, the number of pupils present at school in any week should be taken as representing the school roll for the week. In quite a number of school districts, even under present conditions, the regularity of pupils is very high, some reaching as high as 96 per cent. of the roll-number. My own view is that efficiency and regularity are complementary to each other. Without the help of the police regularity at school will improve just as the tone and efficiency of a school improves. The very incoming of the police within the precincts of a school is contrary to the spirit of true education, and it is pleasing to find that without the Truant Officer and the policeman the school regularity continues to improve year by year.

School Buildings.—The schoolhouses throughout the district are in very fair order. There are a few exceptions, but the expenditure for maintenance for the current year will be small, unless the Board decides to carry out the painting or distempering of some of the rooms in the larger centres. Several of the residences are barely habitable and require renewal. In one instance the master's furniture has been spoilt by the depredations of the borer, and the residence should either be replaced or house-allowance granted.

Accommodation.—Omitting the districts where the attendance is nominal, the accommodation supplied suffices for the several school districts, except at Gisborne and Woodlands Road, near Woodville. A new building is needed in the latter district, and the recent destruction of the school buildings at Gisborne necessitates their renewal as soon as possible. The latter town is growing rapidly, and as the population is scattered, it would be as well if the central school were limited to about six hundred pupils, and one or two smaller schools erected for the benefit of children in the more remote parts of the districts. Accommodation has to be provided at present for over nine hundred children.

School Gardens and Grounds.—There has been a steady advance in the number of children's gardens. School Committees appear to realise that neat school-grounds add to the attractiveness of a school, and efforts have certainly been made in quite a number of districts to make the public school a place where education can go on outside as well as inside the schoolroom. The neatly kept gardens are doing much to train and cultivate the tastes of children, and they provide a storehouse for the fostering of "nature-study" among teachers and pupils.

The following tabulation contains the number of pupils who were attending schools under the Board at the time of my annual visit. The figures include all pupils belonging to the senior division in the four district high schools. These appear under Class 7, which also includes the Standard VII pupils from other than the district high schools:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Number present at Examination.	For Corresponding Period, 1903.	
			Number on Roll.	Number present.
Standard VII.	160	136	114	106
" VI.	511	502	557	541
" V.	829	803	759	739
" IV.	983	948	1,045	1,015
" III.	1,162	1,102	1,030	1,002
" II.	1,077	1,034	1,119	1,084
" I.	1,164	1,114	1,069	1,008
Total	5,886	5,639	5,693	5,495
Preparatory pupils ...	2,795	2,494	2,682	2,254
Grand Totals	8,681	8,133	8,375	7,749
Catholic Schools	645	575	746	701

These figures supply the barest information of the school-work and classification of the 8,681 pupils who were entered on the schedules as belonging to the schools at the date of the annual examinations. Compared with the numbers for the previous year there was an increase of 306 pupils. If the comparison is made according to classes, there were 160 pupils in Class 7 or Standard VII. compared with 114 for the previous year. Most of the children in Class 7 do secondary work as they are under special teachers at the district high schools. The anomaly continues to exist at the Napier North School of a Standard VII. class, the children being excluded from the Napier High School as free pupils, although they would be admitted as free pupils at the Hastings or other district high schools.

The pupils in the four highest classes numbered 2,483, which shows an increase of only eight compared with the number in 1903. It will thus be seen that the increase in the school attendance during the year was made up mostly of children new to school life.

The system of examination that came into operation during the year presents so many changes, when compared with what has done duty since the passing of the first Education Act in 1877, that much of the work has been of a tentative character. Teachers in most cases strove to mould together the new and the old, but the task was a difficult one. Promotions are now in the hands of teachers themselves, and the work of the Inspector is to test the judgment of the teacher with respect to school classification and efficiency rather than to discover the strength and weakness of individual pupils. Where examinations and promotions are in the hands of teachers variations in the character and quality of the work are sure to arise. Although all pupils were examined by me as usual no alteration was made in the classification, as it seemed far better to throw the responsibility of promotion upon the teachers at once so that they might adopt their methods to the requirements of the new syllabus. With respect to Standard VI. there was a falling-off in the number of pupils for examination, and the average quality of the work was certainly below that of a few years ago. Allowance, however, must be made for what was a transitional period, and, what is of more importance, for the wider scope of work that is now required for a certificate of proficiency.

Some subjects under the new regulations are compulsory as to preparation, but are not estimated in marking the efficiency of a candidate for a pass. The list of subjects to be taken in the different classes is a formidable one, but I am not yet prepared to affirm that the constant increase in the subjects of instruction is of greater moment than thoroughness in a few. By all means let the essential work be widened, but the permit in Regulation 4 under "Inspection and Examination" does not work, in my opinion, either in the interest of a pupil or of a school. In subjects like English and arithmetic a common standard should be necessary before promotion is possible, and a leaving certificate of competency ought not to issue unless the candidate is qualified in the essential work that the certificate is supposed to represent. But this difficulty can be easily remedied. One important advantage possessed by the new scheme is the opportunity it gives for the discovery of individuality and originality among teachers, In far too many instances the teachers appear as if afraid to think out a scheme of work for themselves, The regulations, suggestive as they are in English, arithmetic, history, and geography, remain in most schools simply as the regulations that have done duty for years past. It is the old story over again. Many teachers live isolated as individuals, and become slaves to routine. The regulations merely change, but change of method and matter under such conditions cannot take place in a moment by a mere instruction or Order in Council.

As for "nature-study," it seems a very mystery of mysteries to a large proportion of the teachers. The weakness in centralised forms of government is the tendency to mechanical methods. Initiative among workers is seldom fostered, and now that more freedom is given to teachers they fail to realise what power it places in their hands, and what responsibilities the power imposes upon them. The old habits are so strong that many teachers think everything is to be learned from a book, and that "nature-study" cannot be taught without one. No doubt books are aids to the gathering of information, and as helps to scientific description, but the book that "nature-study" implies is the Book of Nature, a fair knowledge of which can be gained in every school-ground and its vicinity by training children in the habits of observation. The common weeds by the wayside, the grasses, the flowers, shrubs, insects, stones, soils in and about the school-ground present a storehouse of facts for observation and inquiry. The children see such things as wholes day by day, but they are ignorant of their names, their habits, and their uses. When children know something of realities as they appeal to them through the senses, then is the time for the book containing other experiences and other facts. A few schools only, up to the present, have shown an intelligent interest in the pursuit of "nature-study." The following remarks are made on the teaching of "nature-study" in several of the schools. The mistress of the Papakura School says, "After reading some of the leaflets issued by the Agricultural Department I thought that a study of weeds and wild flowers around us would be useful to country children. I therefore encouraged the children to gather specimens of the various plants and press them. Lessons in drawing plant-forms were then begun in all standards and took the place of our old freehand drawing copies. In Standard I., children placed a simple leaf on their slate and drew round it. Then they tried to make a freehand copy of the leaf. First attempts were, of course, very bad, but I found that the children liked the work and soon improved. Sometimes they took an impression of a leaf in plasticine and then cut it out. In Standard II., children drew simple leaves in their books—freehand—and occasionally a stem with a few leaves on it. Standards III. to VII. continued this course, so that Standards V. to VII. were able to make a good drawing of a piece of plant-form. Each pupil in the upper classes gummed one of the pressed wild flowers on a page and made a drawing of this plant beside it. The drawing was then coloured, a fresh plant having to be used as a copy when colouring, as the pressed flower often loses the beauty of its colour. The children and I gathered what information we could about each plant, its uses, habits, &c., and after a conversational lesson about it the children wrote a description of the plant on the page opposite the pressed flower and its copy. This lesson serves as a composition exercise. I have found Cassell's 'Eyes and No Eyes' series very useful for studies of plant-life and also of insect-life."

The headmaster of the Kaikora North School writes, " The school is in a transition state between the old and the new syllabus work. The work for the year was practically finished in the upper standards in March last. The headmaster has used the interim in prospecting and experimenting in the new field of work. In particular we have taken up " nature-study " from nature, the whole material for the lessons being supplied by the children themselves. Another subject of great interest to the children is elementary geology as far as it affects geography—as the erosion of rocks, the formation of soils, &c. The new method of dealing with English has also been introduced. The arithmetic in the school has always been taught on a system similar to the new syllabus system. The above have been necessarily experiments. The results are as follows : (*a*.) The new style has proved very attractive to children and is a great relief to the teacher from the old mechanical syllabus. (*b*.) There is wonderful opportunity for combining one lesson with another. (*c*.) The experiment has been tried of making the work of a whole day revolve round a subject, say, geography, as follows : Reading lesson is taken from the geography book. Spelling consists of geographical names. Writing consists of geographical definitions. Drawing consists of maps, sections, and diagrams. Composition, of subjects such as the sun, the action of frost, the seasons, or a description of a country and its people, as China, Japan. Arithmetic, sums relating to distances between places, areas under cultivation, calculation of local time, percentage of total water in Pacific, Atlantic, &c. Science, of lessons on the formation of plains, &c."

From these two descriptions it will be understood how wide a scope there is for the study of nature, and no two schools need be alike in cultivating the habit of observation and of expression among the children.

At Motu, for example, the children, with the help of the master, have collected specimens of the principal bush flora, and they have a knowledge of the more important of the forest-trees, including their characteristics and uses. A list also has been kept of the birds seen in the vicinity of the school, with the date and a brief description of each. At a recent visit paid by me to the district a young pigeon was brought in by a surveyor, and the Chairman of the Committee undertook to make a photograph for the benefit of the children. At Petane the observations in the way of " nature-study " are of a different character, but they are nevertheless of much interest and future value to the children. The weekly compositions describing the things observed and the thoughts arising therefrom are suggestive and of much promise.

I have purposely given these examples to show what is possible where teachers choose to make " nature-study " a reality. The training of infants in " nature-study " is of a somewhat different character, and the mistress of the infants' department in the Napier South School describes her work in the following words (the syllabus of the course is omitted) : " In the first lesson each child was supplied with a pea, a bean, a grain of wheat, and a grain of maize. These were examined and described by the children. The skin was peeled off, and each child found that the pea and the bean split into two parts while the wheat and maize remained whole. The class learnt that all seeds have either two seed-leaves or one seed-leaf. Specimens of these seeds were planted in a box. Other specimens, including a lupin, were germinated behind glass or in saucers on moist flannel, and a monitress was appointed to water them. All were kept on the mantelshelf before the glass, and each morning the children were required to notice them and describe the process of growth as they saw it. The most forward of these young plants were afterwards planted in the school-garden and tended by the children. In the succeeding lessons the children brought the specimens required. Each child was told to find out the name of the plant from which the specimen was taken, and where it grew. The class has been frequently taken out to the school-gardens to observe the process of growth there. In addition to the above work Standard I. has been taken to the beach for a lesson on the natural phenomena observable and on the contour of the land. As evidence of the interest which the children have manifested in their nature lessons, and of the growth of their observant faculties, they have spontaneously brought the following objects with a request that teacher should tell them something about them : Fossil shells from Bluff Hill, a piece of wood covered with young shell-fish from the beach, frogs and fishes from the swamp. One morning we found across the fireplace a perfect spider's web with the spider in the middle. With such a splendid illustration to work upon, the spider and its comparison with the fly became the subject of a number of lessons, including one on perseverance, for our friend the spider had its web swept away three times, and each time it wove another in exactly the same place, taking refuge meanwhile in a very conspicuous corner of the mantelshelf, where it remained for three weeks. The children often had the opportunity of seeing the spider secure and feed on its prey. The above lessons have been correlated with the plasticine lessons in P1 and P2 classes, and as far as possible with the brushwork and composition of Standard I."

Unfortunately few of our teachers possess the necessary books of reference bearing upon the flora and fauna, &c., of this country. Hutton and Drummond's book on " Nature Study " in New Zealand is of help, and so is the recently published work by Mulgan, " The New Zealand Nature-study Book," but teachers require something more than these if they are to interest their children in the vitalising pursuit of carefully observing the things around them. " Nature-study " is all-embracing in the power it gives to children in the way of rational enjoyment, and every encouragement should be given to the teachers by providing the schools with works of reference bearing upon matters that relate directly to the country. More than once attention has been called by me to the need of diagrams to illustrate the flora and fauna of New Zealand, but if " nature-study " is to become a reality in the schools I would suggest the following works of reference for use in all the larger schools, whilst those relating to birds and plants could be supplied to the smaller : (1) Buller's " Birds," (2) Featon's or Hetley's " New Zealand Flora," (3) " Indigenous Grasses of New Zealand " (Buchanan), (4) " Forest Flora of New Zealand " (Kirk), " New Zealand Mollusca," Brown's " Coleoptera," " Manual of New Zealand Entomology " (Hudson), " Animals of New Zealand " (Hutton), Hochstetter's " New Zealand," " Annual Reports of the Agricultural and Survey Department," " New Zealand Year-book," and " Maori Art "

(Hamilton). Such books as these are necessary in the schools. The cost of providing them would be somewhat considerable, but a few thousand pounds expended in the proper equipment of the schools of this country would be an investment likely to bring in an abundant harvest of good things.

In quite a number of districts attention is being given to the study of atmospheric phenomena. The barometer, the maximum and minimum thermometer, rain-gauge, and mariner's compass are being diligently studied and records kept that will prove of much value in the years to come. Some arrangements might be made whereby schools in remote districts could be brought into touch with the meteorological authorities in Wellington. An explanatory circular on the taking of observations and keeping of records would be of value at the present time.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—The four district high schools are showing signs of vitality, and judging by the results of the December examinations their future is assured. The establishment of district high schools and the employment of special instructors for secondary subjects has introduced difficulties into school management and control that will require the most careful consideration. The staffing of the primary schools include the headmaster, and the question is whether a headmaster should be allowed to do secondary work. The primary work is the essential work and cannot be subordinated to the success of the secondary classes, and as the master is counted in the primary school-staff, his services should be employed in making efficient the primary work of the school.

TECHNICAL CLASSES.—The school classes under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act are making but slow progress. Gisborne has now a Technical School, and both school and special classes have been established. Hastings has a room for woodwork, but Napier is yet without a properly equipped Technical School, and other places have been unable to proceed with classes in woodwork and cookery there being no rooms available

The proposal to employ instructors in cookery and dressmaking for six months alternately in Gisborne and Napier as centres, is likely to be of much benefit to the places named, and should the plan prove successful, other classes will be started in the southern part of the district.

The Saturday Special Classes for teachers have been carried on at Dannevirke and Napier as centres. The Gisborne centre was discontinued owing to the heavy expense incurred, but the classes are being resumed at the Technical School—in cookery for the lady teachers and woodwork for the men. Other classes will be started when suitable instructors can be obtained.

In Napier seventy-one teachers attended special classes in design, stencil-cutting, and brushwork in plant-form, and eighteen men teachers joined the manual-training class in woodwork.

The efforts that were made some time ago by the Board to interest the local public bodies in helping to provide for the salary of a special instructor in botany and agricultural science, following upon the lectures delivered to farmers by the Inspector-General of Schools, show the lack of interest manifested by public bodies generally in the promotion of technical education. I still think, however, that grants-in-aid would be given if the aim that the Board has in view were better understood. Two hundred and fifty pounds a year from seven or eight public bodies represents but a small sum from a large and rich district like Hawke's Bay, especially when it is proposed to expend twice or thrice that sum in furthering the agricultural and pastoral interests of the district.

PUPIL-TEACHERS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—The new schemes of examination by the Central Department for pupil-teachers, and for granting of scholarships, have had the effect of lessening my work in the preparation and examination of papers. The district high schools have, however, in a large measure counterbalanced this, but with the opening of small schools and the time taken in visiting them I am reaching the limit of work it is possible for one man to accomplish in so extensive a district. In addition to the eighty-eight public schools, I have examined as far as my time allowed the six Catholic schools that are established in this district. Nothing better shows the high ideals of the teachers in these schools than their strong desire to have their work examined in accordance with the Government requirements. As in the public schools, the work varies in quality, but much of it is creditably done and the teachers, like the Board's own teachers, are imbued with the desire to do honest and good work. Sometimes the requirements have not been reached, but the reason may be found in the operation of causes over which the teachers themselves have no control.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—The school library is beginning to receive more attention in certain schools. Teachers find that good books are among the best aids to high intelligence, nor do I think the task would be difficult for an experienced examiner to discover, even among the children, a great reader and lover of books. In too many cases, I fear, the "School Readers" are the only books that children possess. Wells, in his suggestive book, "Mankind in the Making," remarks that "A school without an easily accessible library of at least a thousand volumes is really scarcely a school at all—it is a dispensary without bottles, a kitchen without a pantry." Lovers of good books will appreciate the force of these remarks. Reference has been made already to certain needful books to assist teachers and pupils in "nature-studies," but it is difficult to make the country realise the great value of interesting books for children when essential books of reference are not even thought of as being necessary for the schools. And to illustrate the limited vocabulary of otherwise intelligent and well-trained children, the following examples are taken from the English paper of Standard VI. pupils in a recent examination. One of the questions to be answered was: Make sentences to show the proper meaning and use of the following words:—"Transgress": Sentence given—"Thy brother said he would *transgress* the river." Abdicate: Sentence given—"we sent an *abdicate* to the Minister." Degrade: Sentence given—I *degrade* down the hill." Retrograde: Sentence given—"I *retrograde* him." Automatic: Sentence given—"The *automatic* opinion of the young lady was very great." Aneroid: Sentence given—"The *aneroid* appearance of the stars on a moonlight night is very beautiful." Scores of similar examples might be given, but these suffice to show the superficial character of much of the school-work, when little more than class-books make up the full tale of reading for a pass in Standard VI.

Reading should be fostered in the schools much more than it is, and the school library, with books dealing with the wonders and beauties of our own country, ought to be provided, if the teachers are to teach what is best for the children of the country to learn. A small paper approved by the Minister of Education has lately been issued in Christchurch called the "Zealandia School Paper." Were such a paper distributed free to all of the schools and to all the pupils in the classes for which the paper was intended, the good would be inestimable and would far outweigh the cost of carrying out such a proposal.

I desire once more to express my satisfaction with the generally high tone of the schools and with their gradual betterment. Men and women of probity and good attainments are working throughout the district, and honourable rivalry between them is shown in the school-sports meeting that annually takes place both at Poverty Bay and Hawke's Bay. And as showing the growing ideals of teachers I would like to point out that the Dannevirke Branch of the New Zealand Institute has decided to meet on special days for the discussion of methods of instruction as best adapted to the new scheme for the schools. I heartily recognise the good that is likely to ensue from meetings having so laudable an end in view, and the result must be the further improvement of the schools in tone and ideals.

I am, &c.,
H. HILL, Inspector.

The Chairman of the Education Board, Napier.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Classes.	Total Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class. Yrs.	mos.
Standard VII.	160	136	15	0
" VI.	511	502	14	2
" V.	829	803	13	2
" IV.	983	948	12	3
" III.	1,162	1,102	10	11
" II.	1,077	1,034	9	10
" I.	1,164	1,114	8	9
Preparatory	2,795	2,494	7	8
Totals ...	8,681	8,133	11	5*

* Mean of average age.

MARLBOROUGH.

SIR,— Education Office, Blenheim, 27th January, 1905.

I have the honour to submit my first general report on the public schools of the Marlborough Education District.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.—There were sixty-one schools on the list at the end of 1903; four of these have not been open during the past year, and four others were closed. Nine schools were opened. This gives sixty-one schools open at the end of 1904, an increase of two over those actually in operation at the end of 1903.

INSPECTION.—Immediately on taking up my duties in the beginning of July I made the inspection tour of the district, and though this part of the work was necessarily somewhat curtailed, nevertheless forty-nine schools were visited. The teachers in general appeared earnest and conscientious in their work; but as might be expected in very small schools a considerable number labour under the disadvantage of a lack of training. It is still to be hoped that when the training-college in Wellington is open special facilities for entrance will be afforded to the teachers of these small schools. The Education Committee, while recommending the £60 a year in fees and boarding allowances to ex-pupil-teachers, and £40 to such as gained "credit" in Junior University Scholarship or kept one year's terms, conclude that they do not deem it advisable to recommend allowances to uncertificated teachers who desire a course of training. The last decision is a matter of regret. After three years' service such teachers should be allowed to enter the Training-college on the same footing as at least the second group of entrants, and with the prospects of more assistance in literary work than the pupil-teachers generally require. It is strange that while the ideas of Kant, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Herbart dominate educational method in the presentment of subjects a reaction should come in respect of teachers. The great educators agree that skill is a corollary of doing work. Yet the Committee is of opinion that a pupil-teacher's course prior to entrance to a Training-college is not satisfactory. The crusade against pupil-teachers appears to be largely due to impatience with a beginner. Every headmaster would doubtless like his pupil-teacher to be a fully responsible assistant. Under this system, which appears to have worked admirably in New Zealand, whatever may have been the result elsewhere, technical skill is ingrained into the teacher by four years' steady apprenticeship to the art, the whole of his daytime in the most impressionable part of his life being devoted to the actual practice of his business. Under the Training-college system most of the time will be devoted to lectures. These lectures will indeed be on the pedagogic art, but they cannot be a sufficient substitute for the actual practice. One cannot appreciate books on methods of teaching till experience has partially opened the eyes to the smooth and thorny places. The former method of sending pupil-teachers to a Training-college after their period of apprenticeship appears, notwithstanding the finding of the Committee, more in accordance with the precepts of the modern exponents of educational theory. It is said that with a pupil-teacher system a number of children suffer by being placed under incapable management, but the new system appears to result in a famine of trainees of any kind. In the Minister's last annual report it is mentioned that the Public-school Teachers' Salaries Act appears to have strengthened the staff by increasing the ratio of adult teachers to pupil-teachers, the ratio being as follows: 2·79 to 1 in the year 1901, 3·98 to 1 in 1902, and 4·29 to 1 in 1903. It is true that the pupil-teachers have been reduced in number, but the main result so far appears to have been a reduction in the number of teachers in training. If the above ratios be taken to indicate the proportion of fully qualified teachers to unqualified it is deceptive. Included in the number of adult teachers are probably those in charge of little country schools of grades 0 and 1. These should rather, in many cases, rank not higher than pupil-teachers, for most of them have only a Sixth Standard qualification, and they are not subject to the advice and direction of skilled headmasters. These schools number 499, and in them 348 teachers are uncertificated. There must surely be many children in such schools who suffer from unskilled management. If, however, the suggestion be adopted that these teachers be drafted into the Training-colleges after, say, three years the defects of the present system would be largely remedied. In the country schools, without danger of doing much harm, they could get an idea of their deficiencies. It should be compulsory on them to proceed to the college at the conclusion of the term mentioned, and such as failed to qualify for higher work would nevertheless be better fit to carry on the smaller schools. Having such a course open before them they would be stimulated to proceed with their literary studies during the time of teaching.

While on the inspection tour I was much struck with the fact that some schools were placed with more regard to appearance from the road than to the comfort of those using the buildings, the windows in some cases facing to south and west. This causes the schools to be very cold in winter. In other instances the form of the buildings, long and narrow, and the arrangement of doors, leave little option to the teacher but to keep the children so seated as to throw a shadow on their work—a state of affairs highly prejudicial to the eyes. Many of the schools and residences require repainting. Application was made in 1902, renewed in 1903, and again in September last for a special vote for painting—without success. By the new mode of calculating the maintenance vote this Board is likely to suffer severely. Small Boards should be granted an extra sum of £250, as is the case with general maintenance, for with small schools in out of the way places expenses of upkeep are more than proportionate to that on large buildings of corresponding capital cost.

In some schools fifteen minutes' recess is allowed in morning and in afternoon. One school had twenty minutes in each case—twenty minutes a day is ample. Many schools had no summary attached to the time-table. This should be regarded as a necessary accompaniment of the time-table, as also should the time-tables of pupil-teachers' instruction, of ground supervision, and of alteration of subjects under the new syllabus. Although generally accurate, the registers were incomplete in a sufficient number of cases to call for a word of caution: as the register is the teacher's ledger it should be attended to with minute care. Slate-work generally was capable of improvement, both in writing and in the setting-out of the work. In some schools the clocks were in bad order; this requires attention from the Committees. There should be in each school an inventory of apparatus which each incoming teacher should receive and check. Papers on education, circulars, reports, &c., issued to the schools appear to be treated as the individual property of the teacher. All such should be filed and preserved as archives.

Examination.—Fifty-seven puplic schools and two private (Convent) schools were examined. Under the new regulations the promotion of pupils from standard to standard is, unless in exceptional circumstances, left in the hands of the head teacher. As the small schools administered by the Board are permanently situated amid exceptional circumstances I shall continue the practice of the past and determine promotion on the yearly visits. The teachers in these schools are mostly young women and girls with a Sixth Standard qualification, and, as might be expected, there was considerable diversity of opinion as to what was necessary for promotion. The programme of examination was that of the former syllabus, but the results were laid out as far as possible in accordance with the latest regulations. This being my first examination visit in Marlborough I made a thorough test of all subjects.

The two private schools examined had a combined roll of 156 pupils, of whom 143 were in attendance on examination-day. Twenty pupils were tested for leaving-certificates in Standard VI. Four certificates of proficiency and three of competency were awarded.

In the public schools the roll at times of examination amounted to 1,935 as contrasted with 1,970 for the year 1903—a decrease of thirty-five. There was also a decrease of ninety-one in the attendance—1,834 as compared with 1,925 of the former year. Twenty-seven schools had all the children on the roll present at examination.

The Truant Officer's report summarised is as follows: twenty-one informations, twenty convictions, one case dismissed. Fines, £2 11s. Costs (eleven cases), £4 10s.

When the Flaxbourne Settlement is made the returns in Marlborough should improve. It is necessary that in the cutting-up of the estate provision should be made for school-sites in suitable localities.

Sickness has not been so prevalent during the past year, although slight epidemics of measles, influenza, whooping-cough, scarlatina, and mumps were experienced. Where the irregularity of attendance was accompanied with weakness in pass subjects the certificate of proficiency in Standard VI. was withheld, and in the other standards the teacher was enjoined to take this into consideration in determining promotion. A school cannot be considered to be doing its duty if it is not open 420 half-days in the year. This leaves ten weeks for holidays—enough to allow six weeks at Christmas, two weeks for midwinter, and two weeks for casual holidays. In actual fact, however, only twelve schools attained the standard.

The roll of Standard VI. was 181: of these, 176 presented themselves for examination, eighty were awarded certificates of proficiency, twenty-nine certificates of competency, sixty-seven failed to qualify for either. The proficiency certificate is practically the former Standard VI. certificate. The requirements of the competency certificate are met by competence in fewer subjects. The above numbers reduced to percentage show 44·8 per cent. gained proficiency, 16·2 per cent. competency, and 38 per cent. failed to qualify. While the number in Standard VI. increased greatly (from 164 to 181) the average age decreased from 14 years 2 months in 1903 to 13 years 9 months, which is below the mean (13 years 10 months) for the colony. As 80 per cent. of the pupils present in Standard VI. passed in 1903 probably many very old pupils left the schools.

Unless the competency certificate for Standard VI. be introduced with a view to preparing the way for an abandonment of geography and drawing as pass subjects, it is difficult to see what purpose it serves. Cases can easily be conceived where one could obtain the proficiency certificate and yet fail to obtain the competency. In New Zealand it does not appear right to lay so much stress on English subjects as is required in America where the difficulty of dealing with a great alien immigration necessarily makes the teaching of that language a matter of first importance. (In the Junior Civil Service Examination the marks for English are equal to those assigned to three others out of the five subjects.) A working-knowledge of English is not so difficult for a New Zealand boy to obtain. It is, on the other hand, highly desirable that, as a needful corrective one in so isolated a region as New Zealand, we should make geography a speciality rather than a superfluity. Additional importance should also be attached to civics and economics. "Anarchy or despotism," says a great French writer, "has been the fate of those nations whose people became free before they became enlightened." The movements that take place in the political world in New Zealand, Australia, and further afield, especially those that result in Labour Ministries, show that, as a corrective to partial views, there is urgent need for a close study of economics in the schools. In schools where a boy who has gained a proficiency certificate continues on with the intention of pursuing his studies further the head teacher is recommended to choose from the list of subjects set forth for the Junior Civil Service Examination such a number as will in due course lead his pupil up to that test.

The fifty-seven schools examined may be classified as follows: Good, 7; satisfactory, 26; fair, 15; moderate, 9.

A general summary for the whole district, extracted from the annual report is appended:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class. Yrs.	mos.
Standard VII.	34	30	14	10
" VI.	181	176	13	9
" V.	204	203	12	9
" IV.	231	225	12	0
" III.	261	251	11	0
" II.	274	261	9	8
" I.	232	228	8	8
Preparatory	518	460	7	0
Totals	1,935	1,834	11	3*

* Mean of average age.

The teachers in the employ of the Board are classified as follows:—Head teachers—certificated 11; assistants—certificated 11, uncertificated 3; sole teachers—certificated 13, uncertificated 37: total 75. There are also nine pupil-teachers.

The regulations for examination of the pupil-teachers are still under revision by the Department. During the past year these young people have been seriously hampered in their studies by the indefiniteness of requirements and the sudden change in the middle of April from the programme of former years to that of the Junior Civil Service—one much more difficult. The special text-books also were not named till April. The result of this examination could therefore hardly be expected to do credit either to the pupil-teachers or to their instructors. In addition to the Department's examination the pupil-teachers were tested by myself in reading, recitation, and writing. To this, during 1905, will be added a special examination by "criticism lesson."

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.—*Reading:* The new syllabus prescribes two books for each standard; this should improve the reading, which is not as a rule fluent. There was a painful frequency of simultaneous work, in imitation of the teacher phrase by phrase. When pupils so trained were asked to read a whole paragraph by themselves they showed a hesitancy that betokened a want of self-reliance. The blackboard appeared never to be used to illustrate graphically the modulation of the voice, the general character of the reading being somewhat horizontal and monotonous. The sewing-hour can frequently be utilised for practice—the pupils in turns reading aloud page by page from an interesting story-book while their classmates ply their needles. This means of giving practice in lengthy passages is adopted in other districts with much profit. In many of the schools comprehension was far from ready. In the lower classes oral composition and spelling should be correlated with reading to a much greater extent than appears to have been done. An appreciation of literary beauties should be cultivated as far as may be from the lowest standards upwards—*e.g.*, "A Song for Little May," which appears in the Imperial Reader for Standard I., has many striking combinations that would well repay study by the whole school—*e.g.*, "Waters singing," "o'er their way," "the words the waves repeat," "the rosy dawn is breaking," "the wooing breeze," "the blossom'd orchard trees," "the drowsy hum of bees," "silver voices." Such a poem may be used to illustrate personification, metaphor, alliteration, transferred epithet, the attention being drawn to the examples even if the words that designate these varieties of literary expression be not given. Children of the Sixth Standard should, however, know them. This poem also illustrates the strength of simple English words; and its breezy joyousness makes it a healthy study. The extent to which a teacher will proceed with the cultivation of literary appreciation will vary with the standard. The new syllabus suggests that special attention should be given to the pieces set for recitation and to say six of the best lessons of the reading-book. In Standard VI., if the reading-book were rightly used, the pupils might easily be led to introduce more of literary variety into their compositions. These were mostly arid statements of fact. When the child comes to a passage like "I wandered lonely as a cloud," the unskilful teacher allows the opportunity to pass.

> A primrose by the river's brim
> A yellow primrose is to him,
> And nothing more.

But the watchful teacher leads his pupils to a conception of the vast solitude of that upper air with the great blue meadows of the sky above and the dizzy abyss of gorge and sea below. Again, the verse in which occurs, "My heart dances with the daffodils," is a beautiful vignette in words, whose rounded beauty reminds one in the region of verbal expression of the sonorous purity of the bell-bird's richest notes.

Spelling.—There appeared to be an inclination to treat the different subjects on the watertight-compartment principle; the spelling received insufficient attention in composition, geography, and in other general work—*e.g.*, "Masculine Ginger is the name of a man," "A volcano is a burning mountain which sends out steam and larvæ." This tendency to draw vertical lines of division between the subjects is most noticeable in the case of handwork—*e.g.*, sticklaying and bricklaying could be correlated in single lessons with drawing, reading, and number without setting apart a special period on the time-table for these subjects. So, too, plasticine should be used to illustrate parts of the geography or in teaching letters, number, and drawing, or design, without the necessity of keeping it as a separate subject. I should like, if special capitation be continued, to see it granted for drawing when taught by concrete methods, geography, arithmetic, and the elements of reading likewise, rather than the present mode of subsidising, say, bricklaying for an hour a week. The subsidy tends to obscure the fact that handwork is simply a method of teaching the ordinary subjects. Perhaps with the advent of new training-colleges a general capacity for introducing the handwork of different kinds in illustration of the various subjects will be attained by those trained in these institutions. At present there is too little versatility in the modes of presentment. Throughout the district, spelling, arithmetic, and geography gave the worst results, 67 per cent. of success in spelling, 51 per cent. in arithmetic, 45 per cent. in Standard V. geography.

Writing.—A fresh series of copies is required containing the requisite invoice-forms, &c., set for the different classes from Standard IV. upwards. In the lower classes it was frequently evident that the ruling of the slates had been left to the pupils—the lines were irregular and the writing could not be expected to be better. In most cases the children have to bring their own pens: the result is not fortunate; with bad pens good writing is impossible. It would be better if the Committees could see their way to supply the pens and so insure uniformity in this extremely important branch. In a number of schools the writing appears not to be done under direct supervision and direction. There was much need of teaching the formation of the letters; even where the transcription was specially prepared it could often ill stand looking into, and in some cases, though few, was disgracefully bad. In one school half an hour a week was devoted to the copybook—a portion of the time-table altogether inadequate. Samples of good writing from the better schools appeared to give a number of teachers the needed suggestion, and I expect improvement in this subject. A good bold round hand should be cultivated. Where the slope in the headline is too pronounced the children tend to a crabbed, lean, and cornered writing, and indulge too frequently in using the side of the pen.

Composition.—The essays were in general composed of bald statements of fact. After a study of figurative language in the reading-book; after also a definite direction of the pupils' attention to the beauties of nature in form, colour, and adjustment, the pupils of Standard VI. should be able to show taste in adorning their efforts. The vertical division of subjects was again very noticeable in composition, where spelling, writing, reading, elementary syntax, and science meet as it were on common ground. Side lights thrown on these subjects would tend to improvement in each of them: at present composition is mostly the production of information essays varied with studies of sentence and paragraph structure. The greater freedom of the new syllabus should lead to improvement in this subject. Oral composition or the art of thinking aloud, in well-constructed sentences, with consecutive thought, on given themes, has not hitherto received much attention. Several schools have entered into correspondence under the London School Board letter scheme. If these letters are used as a means of disseminating knowledge of the children's surroundings and aided by the occasional interchange of photographs, views, and the leading magazines or newspapers, a notable work may be done in making the children more observant of natural phenomena about them and in broadening their outlook. In view of the greater importance placed on composition as an essential to promotion it may be well to reiterate common defects—misspelling of simple words; non-use of capitals—*e.g.*, with names of days; omission of apostrophe; repetition of same word; use of same word twice, with different meanings, in the same sentence; ellipsis—*e.g.*, "Soon as you rise," &c.; mixing the tenses; use of a pronoun in reference to a noun antecedent to some other prominent noun.

Arithmetic.—As the cards issued by the Department were on the programme of the new syllabus, a selection had to be made to suit the work of schools still operating under the former code. The table of results in this subject is by no means cheering, the percentage of success in the various standards being : Standard VI., 40 ; Standard V., 30 ; Standard IV., 47 ; Standard III., 63 ; Standard II., 57 ; Standard I., 71. The result in Standard II. is no less striking than that in Standard V. In most of the larger schools this subject is as bad as in any of the smaller ones. Counting on the fingers was far too prevalent. The tables in a number of schools were heard simultaneously with apparently no concrete illustration. Under the new syllabus, especially in Standards I. and II., there should be a continual resort to the concrete. A very good book for the teacher is "How to teach Primary Arithmetic," by Levi Seeley (Kellogg and Co., New York). In the higher classes more use of easy examples illustrating the rules should secure better results.

Geography.—Standard VI. showed 55 per cent. of failures in this subject. When one considers how important geography is as a means of broadening the intellectual horizon of the child and how interesting it can be made by the comparative use of several text-books, maps, newspapers, and a judicious treatment of the illustrated magazines, it cannot fail to be thought serious that such poor results should obtain. The children were frequently unable to draw the maps required, and the detail was generally conspicuously rare. We can re-echo the remark of the Wanganui Inspectors, "The knowledge possessed of our own land and of our own district was too often of the most meagre description" —*e.g.*, If the children were asked to mention the names of a volcano Mount Vesuvius was often specified, but Mount Tarawera hardly once. The merits of plasticine as a means of teaching geography are little appreciated. In one or two schools the plasticine was merely made into strings and these laid down in the form of the outline of a map. The surface should mirror fact and be in relief. Good maps of the education district and of the school districts are urgently required. We shall be pleased to hear that the Department's intention of presenting each school with a map of its immediate neighbourhood is likely to bear fruit.

Drawing generally received satisfactory treatment. In a few cases only three to six studies were shown in the book produced at examination. It appears as if the instruction in the "class group" of subjects had been somewhat spasmodic. These subjects should be taught regularly, as the time-table shows, every week throughout the year. A check will in future be kept on this practice by the necessity of keeping in each school a book recording examination, progress, and promotion. In some schools freehand alone was shown. The exhibits of freehand at Marlborough Exhibition were mostly good ; the maps also were generally good in outline, but poor in detail. In small schools Standards V. and VI. should do model-drawing in one year and geometrical drawing the next year—preserving the books in the school till the end of the second year. A certain amount of drawing from objects had been undertaken, but it was rarely well lined in, thus presenting an unfinished appearance.

Grammar.—Where this had been taught as a separate subject it was examined as such. Children of Standard VI. were not always able to give the parts of speech correctly, not to mention answers to more subtle queries.

History rarely receives the attention merited by a subject at once so important and so interesting. It also appears to be taught at regular intervals. The small demands made by the former syllabus under the head of dates were by no means satisfactorily met. The results of the test in the scholarship examination were not at all peculiar to the schools furnishing candidates ; indeed, with the general work of these schools I had for the most part occasion to express myself well pleased. The results attained in history in that examination are therefore instructive. The candidates were requested to mention any twelve dates they had been taught. One answer contained twelve dates, another five, a third one, and the remaining three none whatever. Again, in the programmes submitted at examination, social history was frequently not represented. A practice has grown in some quarters during late years of dealing with isolated events in history. It is one thing when passing along a river to stay a day or two at particular spots to make a closer inspection of special regions ; it is far different, however, to travel, as it were, by night, waking in the morning amid new surroundings, especially if such travelling takes one back and forth without plan or map to indicate and correlate the places visited. Yet this species of globe-trotting through history is attempted in several schools. The new syllabus itself appears to me to err in this respect by suggesting that the procession from the present to the past is synonymous with proceeding from the known to the unknown. The wars of Cæsar occurred in bygone times, but every child knows what a fight is, and can appreciate it at once without any train of reasoning. It is a distortion of history to trace events backwards. It is contrary to the spirit of the new syllabus also, which even when suggesting procedure from effect to cause does so merely as a preliminary to passing from cause to effect. To read history backwards is like discovering the design on tapestry by studying the direction of the threads on the back. The most elementary rights are illustrated best in simple states of society. Can any one imagine studying English law by reading the latest leading cases and so working backwards to the principles of common law or utilising them to excogitate a statute. The life of a people flows like a river yet not as a river, for changes of thought, sentiment, and objective pass over the nation and modify its life as greatly as heat modifies the piece of ice which, simply growing warmer at first, turns anon with radical and unexpected change now into water and then into steam. These modifications are best studied in consecutive order. This idea of taking history backwards appears to have originated with Diderot, the encyclopædist. Compayré, the historian of education, refers to it as a whimsical notion. The new syllabus lays stress, and rightly so, on moral lessons. The best product of our school is not the clever and well-equipped pupil. It is the child endowed with all these gifts, and, in addition, possessed of sterling character and right ambition. This upbuilding of character is a large part of the teacher's work and nothing reinforces his precepts so much as the study of history, for herein he taps perennial springs. It enables the teacher without lecturing to introduce an atmosphere of ideal duty into the schoolroom. Where pupils have brought honour to their school by gaining scholarships and in other ways it is pleasant to find the fact recorded on honours boards. A few of our schools possess these, and in addition some have the privilege of a memorial to one or more who on the battle-field paid "the last penalty of patriotism." Provided the child is taught that those distinguished in this way brought honour not so much to themselves as to the school, the memorials will form an inspiration to effort—an inspiration that, being based on an ideal outside of the child, endures when school days are past. The scientific trend of the new syllabus is applicable to history, as to the other subjects. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to connect the Wars of the Roses and the distribution of the monastery lands with the democratic tendencies of modern England, or to find side-lights on the Reform Bill, and free and compulsory education thrown by the experiments of Bacon and the laws of Newton. It is conceivable that sociological phenomena will yet be as subject to prediction as at least the weather is to-day.

Science, Object-lessons, Nature-study.—Only six schools failed to present work under this head or to present the alternative of handwork. The object-lessons were, however, sometimes few in number, several schools presenting a list of only six to twelve.

Science in the forms of agriculture, ambulance, or physiology is taught. Sometimes the agriculture is combined with practical work either in flower or in vegetable gardens.

Geography.—A course will in future, if adequately treated, provide the science of many small schools. Under the new syllabus more stress is laid on scientific method than on scientific information. That is to say, the subjects of science will be continually a search for causes and effects, a combination of inductive and deductive reasoning, a precision in statement, such a use of experiment as will accustom the pupils themselves to use experiment and induce in them an inquiring and experimenting frame of mind. It is hoped that while the child is acquiring such a habit of mind, he will also gain much useful information. "Studies in Plant-life in Australia," by Gillies (Whitcombe and Tombs), is interesting in form and scientific in conception. Some other books lately produced, while full of scientific information, are not imbued with the scientific spirit—being merely lumber-rooms—inventories of facts observed. The book mentioned, however, will repay the reading. In their last report the Wellington Inspectors remark concerning science, "Every subject is to be treated not as a branch of science, but as a training in scientific method." The one who sets out to learn a science tries to accumulate a knowledge of fact, and any one branch will give a man a life's work. It is clear that such a treatment of science is not the object of our schools. It is rather their object to create in the pupil a scientific way of looking at things and handling them, to bring the idea of a casual connection of things above the threshold of consciousness, and make this sense a permanent factor of his life. This is capable of exemplification in subjects not directly scientific—*e.g.*, in the study of English may be noted the progression of consonants under the influence of physiological differences. In the light of this principle the story of Babel acquires a new significance. We see the nations in a common family and with a common tongue. Then comes a slight change of larynx, a thickening of the lip, a raising of the palate, and men are divided off as if by mountain-ranges. Mr. Joynt, at the prize-distribution of Nelson College, while advising teachers in secondary schools to study the new code, remarked that "It would be carrying the idea too far if instruction was to be considered defective if it carried with it any information." The object of the new treatment of science is to use the facts as the material to work on rather than the end in view. This will entail a conning of the fact to understand the principle involved, and even the memorising of facts for illustration, but only to the extent necessary to meet our objective—a principle to be learnt, a faculty to be trained, a habit of mind or body to be formed. The study of principles is as much the work of the specialist in science as is the accumulation of fact. One does not need to know all the principles in order to have a scientific bent, any more than he needs to know all the facts of science in order to live, or indeed in order to live well. The equipment of our schools in regard to science is poor. As the Canterbury Inspectors suggest, simple and inexpensive apparatus requires for effective use no simple and inexpensive training in the manipulator. Considering the way in which most of our teachers are recruited, and the lack of opportunity they have had for acquiring a scientific bent, considering further that the recommendation of the Education Committee of the House practically debars our younger teachers from the benefits of the training-colleges, the hope that the spirit of the new syllabus will noticeably permeate our schools, seems unlikely of realisation for some time to come.

In *Recitation* forty-two schools of the fifty-seven examined acquitted themselves in a manner varying from satisfactory to excellent, which number shows that a creditable amount of attention had been bestowed on this part of the work. A few schools presented a long list of pieces, none of which had been well learnt. It seemed that more discrimination might be exercised in selecting the verse to be memorised. The poetry in some of the reading-books is frequently of a lugubrious, morose, introspective, or morally reflective character. It were better, for the most part at least, to set before the child something in which the thought keeps close to the concrete, verse animated with a breezy joyousness of life—*e.g.*, "Nelson and the North," "Britannia needs no Bulwarks," Wordsworth's "Daffodils." There is something essentially pagan and unwholesome in the pessimism that characterizes most of Australian poetry. Classes may be grouped in this subject. The pieces selected should be the subject-matter of one or more lessons in English before being memorised.

Handwork of some description was practised in eighteen schools. The branches undertaken were modelling in plasticine, brushwork, flower and vegetable gardening, bead-work, mat-weaving, tablet-laying, making of fern baskets, paper-weaving, work in worsted, embossing, perforated-card work, and ambulance. If the Education Department could see its way to grant capitation on agriculture as a school subject from Standard I. upwards, there is little doubt that this branch of handwork would be much more widely taught. The elements of the subject are not so abstruse as to be beyond the capacity of ordinary children in the lower classes. Where this subject is taught, the gardens should be placed in parallel strips with rows of the same kind of vegetable stretching in one line through all the gardens; it could then be seen at a glance which section had the best growth, and the whole of any particular line of crop might be sold to provide a prize for the one producing the best specimens, and so on with each class of vegetable in turn. It would probably be found that boys would select the seed sown, and only sow from good samples; the effects of various manures would also be watched. Judging by accounts from Canada and the United States, the farmers in the neighbourhood of the schools generally take great interest in such experiments. Several teachers showed commendable energy in working up exhibits of handwork for the Marlborough Industrial Exhibition, and the outcome of their efforts provided a valuable object-lesson to visiting teachers and pupils.

Classes for teachers in brushwork and first aid and ambulance, began in the latter half of the year. Classes in other subjects are in contemplation. Receipts on behalf of classes operating under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act amount to £12 1s. 9d. for material, and £12 3s. 4d. for capitation. The amended regulations maintain the higher rate of capitation in woodwork and cookery. It would economize time if the ordinary register sufficed for school classes in ambulance.

Late in the year an attempt was made to establish technical classes in Blenheim, but the advance of summer and the attractions of the Marlborough Exhibition militated against success. This endeavour will be renewed in 1905. The Borough Council was approached *re* granting a site, but could not see its way to do so. It would greatly assist advancement in handwork-studies if the Department could arrange in the different education centres for periodical exhibitions of the work done in modelling, drawing, &c., at the higher schools of art in the colony.

Singing was not taught in thirty-one schools. This proportion of the total number of schools is far too large, and should be much reduced during 1905. After the inspection visit, both singing and drill were taken up in a number of small schools, and the very fair beginning made is encouraging the teachers to continue their efforts.

Needlework.—Much excellent needlework was produced in a number of the schools. The samples carried round from the best schools should cause improvement in those which showed inferior work.

Drill.—There are thirteen of the smaller schools where physical training is neglected. It is desirable that there be none in this category during 1905. Military drill is taught in the larger schools, and opportunity was taken on inspection and examination visits to initiate the children of some of the others. A creditable display of physical exercises was made by several squads in the competitions held during Marlborough Exhibition week.

According to the last report of the Officer Commanding the Cadets, Marlborough had four corps with a total of 201 of all ranks. A battalion has also been organized. The new regulations concerning recognition of " sections " may cause extension to take place. A difficulty prevented the concentration of cadets in an instruction-camp during the last school week, inasmuch as the officers are usually teachers and could not be spared from comparatively small schools without closing the schools altogether.

In order, tone, and discipline few schools were lacking; eighteen being accounted excellent, twenty-one good, and only five unsatisfactory. Where tone was defective the want appeared due to lack of direction rather than to intention.

THE NEW SYLLABUS.—Inform, teach to observe, elicit, experiment so as to train both sense and mental faculty, follow the psychological growth of the child: these mark the main stages in educational theory, and the skilful teacher uses a combination of all. At one time it was thought that education consisted in a large accumulation of fact-knowledge, and in the youth of the sciences the educators naturally looked more to history and the humanities for their store of desirable facts. With the growth of inductive science a vast array of attractive facts was gathered in the fields of knowledge that deal more directly with nature than with the human mind. The educator accordingly began to divide his effort, aiming at teaching scientific as well as classic fact. As the sciences grew and ramified, the mass of material became so large that the facts culled from this region began to crush out those of the humanitarian order. At length they became so numerous that educators were brought face to face with the absolute absurdity of trying an inculcation of all the garnerings of the centuries. Collaterally with the growth of inductive science and as an offshoot from it had grown psychologic science or the inductive study of the growth and development of the human mind. It was thus discovered that the mind was not as the older educationists had thought, simply a receptacle for whatever might be thrown into it; nor as the later school—the school of Locke—taught, a purely plastic substance subject to external moulding but without initiative. The psychologists under the leadership of Kant discovered that the child was above all a centre of original action, and that the mind was capable of growth and development; and, further, that the child's development must proceed along the natural lines of growth. A close study of child-life was made in order to discover these natural lines. It was found that abstract reasoning was a late product, that the interesting was easily taught, that the child likes explanation, that he likes to do things, and, further, that there are as it were flood-times when certain classes of facts and phenomena are more interesting and their lessons assimilated more easily than at other times. These discoveries have reacted on educational method, making the approach to a subject consecutive, making books attractive with bold print and pictures, causing more stress to be laid on cause, effect, and purpose, introducing handwork to educate the senses and to afford scope for the child's desire to act and impress his individuality on the things about him, and it has also led in America and Germany to a concentric system of pouring all one's powers into special classes of work at what seems the right psychological time. Under the old syllabus the child might have been the receptacle of the older educationists, or the plastic material of Locke, but the new syllabus treats him from the point of view of the psychologist and tries not to cram him with facts, nor to mould him like the clay of the potter, but to elicit, to strengthen, and develop his faculties, whether of mind or body, as they arise in order of time, and to fit him to act and react on the world around him—to endow him with sufficient knowledge both of fact and principle to enable him to energize to the fullest of his powers, and especially to train him to reason rightly when brought face to face with new classes of facts. This is the spirit of the new syllabus. It is no longer a controversy between instruction and education, it is a compound of Herbartian psychology and American utilitarianism. Its object is not to proceed from the easy to the difficult (although it does so), but to proceed from the simple to the complex, from cause to effect, to introduce the element of self-expression, and to recognise always that the child is a psychological entity, whose peculiar features are not to be eradicated, but trained and directed. Hence the new setting of arithmetic for the lower classes, the introduction of oral composition, the grading of the spelling, the attempt to reduce the boundaries of geography to what can be reasoned on at first hand and by the medium of the child's own experiment; hence, also, the emphasis laid on nature-study and handwork, including drawing of plants and objects seen. It is recognised that a certain amount of knowledge is necessary for right action, so adequate provision is made for putting within the child's reach the facts of general geography and history. Everywhere casual sequences are to be followed. But in these two subjects only the facts in juxtaposition with human life and its requirements should be dwelt on. In the syllabus as first issued the teacher was too heavily weighted by the fact-material proposed to be taught to the child. Given too much ground to be covered the spirit of the new syllabus was likely to pass stillborn. The Conference of Inspectors and the Conference of Inspectors and Teachers remedied this defect by a liberal use of the pruning-knife, and the Education Committee of the House approved of most of the suggested alterations. Any faults can be adjusted as they show themselves. There is no doubt that the syllabus is now in substantial accord with the spirit of our times, and those that introduced it deserve some of the credit that falls to those who explore the great trade-routes of the mind.

During the inspection-tour a cursory explanation of the work set forth under the new syllabus was frequently made, and in addition to this the teachers were met in conference in Blenheim and Havelock. By courtesy of the Department free passes were granted on the railway to enable the teachers to attend the conference in Blenheim. Facilities in regard to leave of absence were also afforded by the School Committees, and as the Marlborough Industrial Exhibition was open at that time the visit was doubly profitable.

It is manifest that if education be scientifically conceived its objects can be attained only by those trained for the task. Education has during the past year been recognised as a subject for a degree course at the University. It is something also that teachers at their certificate examinations are required to show that they have studied the history of education, but it is of first importance that the promised training-colleges should at once be put in order. A second corollary is that if so great demand be made on the teacher, if he is to be expected to bring to his profession as much scientific capital as he would need for engaging in more remunerative occupations, he must not be expected to do this for the wage of unskilled labour. Some writer says that an employment requiring its workers to be martyrs in one generation will be carried on by hypocrites in the next. If education is to realise the ideals of the day, it must not fall into the hands of these. "The Education Act Amendment Act, 1904," was designed to enable the teachers in the smaller schools to pay the premiums necessary for the working of the Superannuation Fund. It is to be hoped that superannuation itself will take definite form this year.

Scholarships.—Revised regulations have been forwarded to the Minister for his approval. They divert most of the scholarship moneys to schools beyond convenient reach of the High School, except that small amounts are proposed for competition throughout the district as bursaries for buying books. By "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," the moneys hitherto available for Commissioners' scholarships are paid over to the Governors of the High School. The Education Board was therefore able to offer only one country scholarship this year, the several scholarships current absorbing the rest of the funds. In Standard VI. examinations ninety-two pupils throughout the district qualified for free secondary places, thirty-five will probably avail themselves of the privilege.

The Minister's report for 1903 suggests an increase of Junior University Scholarships. If these be given to encourage advanced work on the modern side of the high schools, they would tend to strengthen a part of our system where it is weakest.

The reasoning that led up to a charge of 5s. being imposed on candidates for Junior National Scholarships, is not very evident. The fact that the fee is reimbursed to the successful ones does not clarify the matter, for the scholarships are presumably aids to those in need, and the very ones who do not get the scholarship have to pay.

The revised regulations for Junior Technical Scholarships propose a definite examination to the candidates. An increase may therefore be looked for in the numbers taking advantage of these scholarships. The regulations also postulate attendance at a class for advanced arithmetic and a technical subject, as well as at one for advanced English. By relaxing the time-limit for continuation classes these scholarships would benefit teachers in small country schools, encouraging them in the work of Standard VII. According to the reports of the Mosely Commissioners, education, both primary and secondary, in American schools is free, and books are provided. We have therefore still heights to reach.

Marlborough Industrial Exhibition.—Many of the children were requested at examination to write essays on what they had observed at the Exhibition. The result showed that as an educative institution it had been a success. The objects that struck attention of most were the weaving-machine, the writing tests, needlework, wax figures, the two-headed trout, the collection of mineral specimens, old armour, &c. ("there was a bunder busted gun at the Exhibition"), drawing, mapping, drill, recitation, hobbies. The exhibit showing the varied collection of what could be produced on a farm made a marked impression.

With a view to encouraging Committees to help themselves the Board has determined to subsidise pound-for-pound moneys raised locally in aid of school apparatus, library, sanitation, and improvements of playgrounds.

I have, &c.,

D. A. Strachan, M.A., Inspector.

The Chairman, Marlborough Education Board.

NELSON.

SIR,—

We have the honour to present the following report on the schools of the Nelson Education District for the year 1904.

One hundred and eighteen schools were at work during the last quarter of the year; this is one less than the number reported last year, the following changes having been effected: five schools have been closed since last examination; five household schools have been started or reopened, and the separate boys' and girls' schools at Richmond have been amalgamated. Two of the new schools had been at work such a short time that the children were not prepared for examination, and on account of the resignation of the teacher the children of Sandy Bay did not present themselves at a neighbouring school, so that the number of public schools examined by us was 115. Five private schools and the junior forms of Nelson College and Nelson Girls' College have also been examined. The total number of children represented in these schools was 402, and of these 389 were present at examination. One hundred and twelve of the public schools were also inspected during the first half of the year. This number, which includes all but the most distant household schools, is greater than any previously undertaken.

The average weekly number on the rolls for the September quarter was 5,569, that is twenty-one lower than for the corresponding quarter of last year. The number on the rolls at the time of our examination amounted to 5,547 as compared with 5,581 of the previous year.

The average attendance for the year has been 4,712, or 84·2 per cent. of the average weekly number on the rolls. Although this is not a high average as compared with other districts of the colony, and not so high as that for this district in 1902, it is considerably above that of last year, when juvenile epidemics were general. The percentage for the colony was 83·9 in 1903, and 84·9 in 1902.

Several of our leading teachers, on their own application, have this year been appointed Truant Officers for their respective districts, and, in some instances, marked benefit has already followed their appointment. They are to be congratulated upon the zeal they have displayed in undertaking a task so uncongenial to most, and yet one that has a direct bearing upon the welfare of their charges, and is in the interests of the whole community.

The attendance for the March quarter, on account of the loss in the fruit- and hop-picking districts, is always the worst, and greatly reduces the yearly average. We notice that this year one school failed to obtain a working-average on a single half-day of the quarter. On the other hand, the last December return for the whole district is higher than that of the same quarter for many years previously, and the percentage for the June and December quarters are respectively the highest we have yet recorded for those particular quarters of the year. We have, as usual, made a careful comparison of the average attendance at each school throughout the year, and find that many deserve great credit for extreme regularity. Of the schools held in private houses, from which the possible might well be expected, seven return an attendance of 100 per cent. Of other schools, fifteen record 90 per cent. or over, three of the smaller ones actually attaining 100 per cent., although, in the case of one of these, several of the children to our knowledge have nearly four miles of hill-travelling between their homes and the school. Three schools 68, 72, and 73 per cent., in different parts of the district and working under different conditions, afford striking illustrations of the negligence of parents in regard to their children's mental welfare, or of the selfish tendency to subordinate the children's interests to the parents advantage.

The number of teachers in the regular employ of the Board on the 31st December, 1904, was 165, and their classification was as follows: Head teachers—certificated or licensed 29; assistants—certificated or licensed 38, uncertificated 6; secondary assistants—certificated or licensed 3; uncertificated 1; sole teachers—certificated or licensed 44; uncertificated 44. There were in addition 23 pupil-teachers, of whom only one is a male. As several of our schools have fallen below the minimum attendance of forty-one, that entitled them to the services of assistants, their teachers now rank as sole instead of head teachers. The difficulty to which we referred last year of obtaining qualified teachers has had the effect of increasing the proportion of the uncertificated. We regret, too, to find that several of our best and most highly qualified head teachers are now turning their attention to the better inducements offered by other professions, especially that of the law. The absence of any great prizes in the teaching profession as compared with the better prospects in some other pursuits, the uncertainty of promotion, and the poor attendance in this district, are all urged as reasons for the proposed changes. The able and ambitious are naturally tempted towards the more lucrative professions. More honour then to those gifted men, who, conscious of their peculiar fitness for the vocation, through love of the work for the work's sake, continue to labour zealously and conscientiously, giving of their best ungrudgingly to the cause of enlightenment, preferring the public good to personal advantage.

We are pleased to see that the Education Act Amendment Act of last session, whilst raising the salaries of junior male assistants, improves the position of sole teachers, and especially of those in charge of very small schools, thus tending to remedy a defect which we pointed out when the Public-school Teachers' Salaries' Act had just come into operation.

The following is a summary of results for the whole district as compiled for the Inspectors' annual return:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	128	109	14 11
" VI.	417	411	13 9
" V.	580	568	12 11
" IV.	669	652	12 0
" III.	648	634	11 0
" II.	656	641	9 11
" I.	741	714	8 9
Preparatory	1,708	1,551	6 11
Totals	5,547	5,280	11 3*
Totals for 1903	5,581	5,127	11 4

* Mean of average age.

The number in Standard VII. shows a further decrease of twenty-nine, probably an indication of the continued popularity of the free-place system at the Nelson College. The unusually large number —eighty-three—who presented themselves for the Junior Civil Service Examination in December also points in the same direction, as many of these were college pupils desirous of retaining their free places for a longer term.

The total number on the roll is as we have pointed out somewhat less than it was last year, Standard III. lower by eighty-five and Standard I. higher by eighty-seven, showing respectively the largest decrease and increase per standard. The number present at examination is higher than last year, though not so high as in 1902, and we were pleased at the large number of schools, fifty-three, at which every child was present. The average age, except in Standard VII., is generally a little lower. A comparison with last year's figures, shows a loss of 113 and 114 respectively upon the possible number of presentations in Standards VI. and V., thus showing that a great number are leaving school without gaining or attempting to gain proficiency certificates. Now that a certificate of competency is issued only on direct application to the Inspector, who must satisfy himself of the applicant's ability, its value will probably be enhanced in the eyes of parents. If so, a direct incentive will be given to stimulate them to keep their children regularly at school till, at least, the Fifth Standard limit is reached.

The number of Standard VI. certificates obtained by pupils of the public schools was, of proficiency 258, of competency forty-nine. Very few that were not on the school roll made application to sit, the applicants being usually pupils from schools previously examined who had been unable to attend at the annual visit or who wished to attempt a second test.

In accordance with Regulation 24, a special examination was held in Nelson in November, and brought out eleven candidates for proficiency certificates, of whom four passed.

The percentage of candidates that obtained the proficiency certificate was very nearly the same as in 1903, though, in our opinion, the award was more easy of attainment than in former years. In some cases, too, an anomaly was created in that the proficiency certificate was gained by candidates whose marks would not entitle them to the lower or competency certificate. For the latter a pass in each of four out of five subjects is required, though a bad failure in two of the English subjects may not disqualify for the proficiency certificate. The anomaly may readily occur if 50 per cent. is the pass limit, and to lower the minimum much below that appears to us to render the certificate of little value as an indication of the holder's attainments.

The examination-papers this year have been set upon the course of work prescribed in the new syllabus. This is, we understand, the only district of the colony in which teachers have made an attempt to follow the lines laid down. Considering the short time since the change was definitely decided upon, complete development of the new system could not reasonably be expected unless, Minerva-like, it could in a moment spring into perfect being. From the date of the appearance of the revised syllabus —the result of the Conference of Inspectors and of the joint Conference of Inspectors and Teachers— the schools last examined had only the possibility of six months under the new conditions, and those taken first of only two. Consequently, in the matter of new departures, the work has been mainly tentative, but we are only too pleased that the ice has been broken, for the opportunity has been given to clear away many misunderstandings, and we are satisfied that the next year's programmes will be more fully and heartily undertaken, as teachers will have before them a more definite conception of the lines they are expected to follow, as well as of the amount of work they can reasonably expect to cover. The want of suitable text-books in arithmetic, drawing, writing, and especially in geography and history, has been a serious handicap, and we still await the appearance of these from the publishers, as well as from the Department, of the approved list, from which selection must be made. In several subjects teachers have been compelled to give oral lessons only, a serious tax upon sole teachers, whose attentions have to be divided between many different classes.

A brief criticism upon the different subjects taught will best show how far, in our opinion, aims have been realised.

We have grouped the schools according to efficiency as follows: Good, 13; satisfactory to good, 1; satisfactory, 88; fair to satisfactory, 3; fair, 8; moderate, 1; inferior, 1. In estimating the efficiency of a school, we have attached an equal value to each subject required to be taught, and the efficiency value of the school is given in accordance with the value of the majority of the subjects. It will thus be seen that in our opinion the schools generally have been satisfactorily conducted. The few exceptions are mostly the result of a broken school-year, irregular attendance, ignorance of requirements, or the inexperience of newly appointed teachers. A less number than usual maintained a very high standard, none being deemed excellent, though several were classed as good.

READING.—Very satisfactory work continues to be done under this head, two readers being prepared as hitherto in every class of school. The use of the aspirate still presents difficulty in a few localities, the home influence being hard to overcome, but we cannot name any marked fault that can fairly be described as general. The neglecting of the preparation of one book for spelling and the permission given in the new syllabus to substitute a geographical or historical reader for the second, have, we regret to say, suggested to many that only one literary reader should in future be prepared. This would we think, be a decidedly retrograde step.

The use of a geographical or historical reader as a second one might be advantageous in schools under sole teachers, but we hope that, in the interests of their pupils, head teachers will continue to prepare two literary readers, using, if desired, the suggested historical or geographical reader as an additional one. The advantages of a wide course of reading must appeal to every educationalist, as it has a direct bearing upon the child's general intelligence, and particularly affects his composition. The necessity, too, for enlarging the vocabulary was made very patent by the ignorance displayed by the children in using selected words in the composition tests. We admit that many of these given to Standards VI. and VII. were unusual, but we were often astonished at the weak attempts made to employ in sentences words which are in common every-day use.

COMPOSITION.—Tests for the examination in composition for Standards III.-VII. were set by the Education Department for the first time. The results obtained in Standard III. were much the best, the work set seeming to present but little difficulty, only eighteen schools out of eighty-two falling below a satisfactory requirement. A general weakness, however, was observable in the synthesis of sentences, the fault being an inability to unite simple sentences into a complex form, even when the proper connectives were given. This failing was all the more marked in the written composition, where the sentences were often of a very abrupt and detached form. This weakness may be due to the fact that most practice has been devoted to the correct formation of the simple sentence, without going further—a course of work that is now laid down for Standard II. The failing referred to might be readily remedied in the treatment of the oral composition, which is now required in every standard class. In this branch of the subject, many are satisfied if the pupils are able to form correct, simple, but entirely detached, sentences on the subject treated. While this power is, of course, absolutely necessary in the earlier stages, we venture to think that in the finished work of Standard III., the child should be able to give expression not only to one principal thought, but to add in proper form other modifying and qualifying ideas. If this is methodically worked out in the oral composition, it will be found that the child will soon become familiar with the proper use of the more common connective words. In short, the demand in the oral composition should be a continuous, connected, and complete narrative from each child.

In Standard IV., of ninety-one classes examined only fifty-one reached the satisfactory mark. The new form of question here seemed to present difficulty. The composition exercise usually set was the reproduction of a story which on the whole was satisfactorily done.

Coming to Standard V. we found a much greater weakness than in either of the two lower standard classes—in fact out of ninety-four classes examined, only 37 per cent. were classed as satisfactory or better. Here again the first part of the tests, which contained questions in what is now demanded in grammar, was not well answered. There was a somewhat general failure to grasp what was actually asked.

In the question " Pick out the words that stand for the names of persons or things," the great majority supplied a list of nouns. Again, many failed to distinguish between a clause and a phrase, while in only a few cases were the prefixes known. These defects in the preparation of the prescribed standard-work were no doubt due to the lateness of the introduction of the new syllabus.

In Standard VI. a better result was obtained than in Standard V., but still some 57 per cent. of the number of classes examined were unable to reach the satisfactory limit. The tests were on similiar lines to those of the other standards. As in Standard V., the exercises in the blending of sentences and clauses, and in the conversion of one construction into an equivalent one, seemed to offer the greatest difficulty, while the knowledge of the form and functions of the different kinds of clauses was very limited.

In this standard the last question usually took the form of a business letter, which was on the whole satisfactorily set out. Some improvement might be made in the neater arrangement of the work handed in.

One point in regard to the form in which the tests were printed that seemed to be in a great many cases confusing to the children, was the use of the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., both for the general question and for the subdivisions of it. This seems a somewhat trivial matter, but the confusion was so general that it might be advisable to adopt more distinctive lettering.

Though in general the cards demanded a fair and complete knowledge of the requirements of the syllabus, they were rendered uneven in difficulty by the fact that some contained phrases and words quite beyond the capacity of children.

WRITING.—In the teaching of this subject the copybooks in general use are Collins' New Graphic Series and Jackson's Vertical In general the results may be considered satisfactory, though there are some twenty-six schools that are classed as only fair. In a number of cases the writing presented still shows a lack of adequate supervision, without which no merely mechanical subject can reach its highest standard of excellence. Common errors in the formation of the more difficult letters and in the method of junction should be altogether stamped out in the lower standards, so that in Standard VI. mere copybook writing might to some extent be dropped and practice given to promote greater freedom of style and greater speed than is possible while the child is learning to write in the copybook. There is room for some improvement in the transcription tests presented for examination. In many cases the writing was inferior to that of the copy, in others there was a want of conformity with the style adopted, while many did not attempt to show the work prescribed by the regulations.

SPELLING.—The dictation tests for Standard VI. were as usual taken from previously unseen passages, with the addition of a selection of words from a prepared reader. In the lower classes, contrary to former practice, both of the tests for each class were taken from only the one book. This lessening of difficulty has evidently been appreciated, for the majority of the children found little trouble with the spelling, the work in more than four-fifths of the schools being satisfactory, forty-one of them being described as " good " and twenty-one " excellent."

The word-building was not always systematic ; at any rate it was often difficult to find out the teacher's plan of action, or even to find any traces of such action. Good work was often done by those who, especially in the lower classes, had simply followed the lines suggested in the syllabus. Unfortunately some had omitted " to use each word in a sentence," thereby neglecting the linking of this subject with composition, much to the detriment of both.

In recitation this year the absence of specially prepared pieces gave to the work in some schools the appearance of want of finish, but we were pleased to find the subject so well treated on the whole, and that scarcely any had found difficulty in preparing the amount prescribed for each class. Improvement might yet be made in interesting the children beforehand in the selections made and enabling them to obtain a thorough comprehension of the matter to be committed to memory. The wrong conception of a single word may mar the effect of a whole passage and give the learner a sense of disgust rather than the desired literary taste. Mechanical drill in the meanings of words, too, may become irksome and just as nauseating. Happy is the man who can choose the golden mean and make the research interesting, instructive, stimulating, and enobling. We wish to remind teachers, that in general instructions in regard to reading, they are recommended to give special attention to a few selected lessons, among which the pieces for recitation must be included.

Arithmetic.—Our hopes of an immediate improvement as the result of the lightening of the syllabus for arithmetic have so far not been realised. Judging by results the proportion, 53 per cent., of the scholars that were able to do the tests supplied by the Department is no higher than last year's, and we were very generally disappointed with the work of Standary V., where scarcely a third of those that attempted it were equal to the task. In the different classes the actual percentages were: Standard VI., 44; Standard, V., 32; Standard IV., 61; Standard III., 74. The failure of Standard V. was general, only three schools attaining the distinction of a "good" mark for the class.

In Standard VI. a little improvement was shown, but the general result was below satisfactory, the failure of the children to obtain 30 per cent. of the required marks being by far the most common reason for withholding the proficiency certificate. The children in our very small schools of grades 0 and 1 are so deficient in the higher-standard arithmetic that one is forced to doubt whether many of our sole teachers have themselves a thorough grasp of the subject. Very few of our teachers (in spite of much explanation) had clear notions of the course of work now prescribed for the Preparatory and Standard I. classes, so that when tested by us Standard I. made a poorer exhibition than any other class except Standard V. Methods were often faulty and even though the oral work was attempted, the majority had neglected the written. The thorough understanding of one number that would readily enable the child to comprehend the next higher one was seldom aimed at. The writing of the signs + and − should be practised as soon as the child begins to count, the aim being in the first year to master the oral and written processes of the addition and subtraction of any number up to 10. In the second year the signs of multiplication and division, which have so far been withheld merely to prevent confusion in the beginner's mind, should be introduced and the four processes with each number in rotation from 1 to 20 be mastered, the early steps especially in the first year being always made with the aid of concrete illustrations. A marked feature of the system is that each unit is thoroughly and exhaustively treated before the child is even introduced to the next. We mention these details to suit the mental attitude of many teachers, for we were in this as in other subjects of the new syllabus often struck by the utter lack of originality displayed by some. Where a free and unfettered course lay before them, in which almost any movement would indicate progress, they shirked the responsibility of action and preferred to be guided by the experience of others. It is doubtful whether too extensive a range of work is not laid down for Standard I., especially as Standard II. found our tests comparatively easy. But it is certain that if the work is thoroughly grasped the children will be well equipped for all the mechanical work of the higher classes. In spite of the deficiencies mentioned teachers were promoting their lowest form as freely as ever with a laxity that in the case of arithmetic is now, since the dual classification of English and arithmetic has been introduced, less excusable than ever. It is probably owing to this laxity in former years that so much difficulty is now experienced with the higher arithmetic.

Reference to the cards issued by the Department may not be out of place. In the Standard VII. tests that were supplied for the first time and were generally used, a question involving an elementary notion of book-keeping presented difficulties to most. Although the cards were intended to fit either syllabus, several of the sums set for Standards IV. and V. were unsuitable, as they required a knowledge of troy weight, and compound practice was repeatedly set for Standard IV., while questions on the papering of walls, &c., seem to us too difficult to be classed as examples of mensuration purely, and might well be reserved for Standard VI.

As the school may now be classified separately for arithmetic the tendency to force any backward children should disappear and leave the teacher free to use the methods and courses of work best adapted to the child's mental growth. Given rational treatment we certainly expect improvement. In estimating the general efficiency of a school we have allowed each subject the same weight; in future we intend to attach greater importance to our estimate of the treatment of this subject, both on account of its importance as a study and as a basis of classification.

In passing, we notice that last year's reports show a very general chorus of complaints from the different districts of the colony, though few of the Inspectors' reports state what proportion of the scholars or schools are successful with the tests supplied. The subject has for many years presented the greatest difficulty, and we can only hope that more blackboard teaching, combined with oral explanation of the different processes by the pupils, a separate classification for this subject, and a sounder training of the junior classes, both in their oral and written exercises, will so far overcome it that the subject may no longer be a bugbear. No subject, we maintain, affords better evidence of good teaching as, for success, marked ability, thorough discipline, and conscientious, regular, and well-sustained effort are essential.

Drawing.—Although the work done in this subject was on the whole satisfactory, very few schools have been able to overtake the full demands of the new syllabus. Meagre attempts were made at elementary design, though one or two schools showed a full appreciation of what was necessary under this head, and presented good and original work. The object-drawing was generally undertaken. Great care, however, is needed, especially in the lower classes, to see that the objects selected are not utterly beyond the ability of the children. The memory drawing required might run on parallel lines to this branch.

Singing.—Singing now comes in as one of the compulsory subjects, and we note that whereas last year there were sixty-five schools in which singing was not taught, this year we record but twenty-seven failing to take up this subject. Of course in a great many schools several standards are usually grouped for vocal music, and it behoves the teacher desiring a good result to see that the exercises taken are suitable as far as possible to the children's voices.

In some schools but little attention is paid to the selection of the songs presented. Many teachers, well able to get excellent singing from a class, are quite content to keep to the same list of songs from one year's end to another. We think it is now necessary that a fresh programme should be drafted each year. We would again point out the need for regular and systematic practice.

GEOGRAPHY.—Although due allowance must be made for the extensive changes in the geography requirements, we must consider this as one of the weakest subjects of the year. The questions set for examination dealt in a direct manner with the chief points in the required work, nevertheless exactly two-thirds of the schools examined were below "satisfactory." Certainly some of the larger schools made commendable efforts to deal with the subject in a practical way. In some we found ingeniously devised apparatus for finding the altitude of the sun, while in one school the headmaster complained of having to turn out at all hours at night to obtain information for his boys about various heavenly bodies that were being observed. On the other hand, we found in a number of the smaller schools, the teachers waiting to be directed on every new point, or waiting the production of new text-books on the subject. We have already fully recognised the difficulty, especially in the smaller schools, of the want of suitable text-books, but we are of opinion that in the geography, as now arranged for the various standards, there is scope for such originality of practical treatment on the part of the teacher as would produce far better results than if he confined his methods to those that can be presented in any ordinary text-book.

With the removal of many of the difficulties that are naturally incidental to the introduction of a change, we confidently look for a considerable improvement in the subject during the coming year.

DRILL.—Great improvement is shown, both in the number to whom some form of physical training is given and in the quality of the instruction. In only eight schools had the subject been entirely neglected, and fully three-fourths of the whole now do very satisfactory work. Strangely enough the neglect of breathing exercises and the evident failure to co-ordinate the instruction with lessons on health were the most common faults.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.—We find some difficulty in estimating the amount and quality of the instruction given under this head. We are fully satisfied that our teachers generally appreciate the value of such instruction, and do not neglect to impart it. The truest test of its efficiency will be found in the after-life and conduct of the child. The different heads under which suggested courses of instruction may be grouped are each and all important and worthy of the attention of every parent, and if the teacher, without the co-operation of the parents, succeeds in instilling in the minds of his pupils good ideas upon a tithe of them he will do well. Suffice to say that we, so far as we have been able in the short time at our disposal to gauge the conduct of the children, are well satisfied with the result. Before us the children have been simple, natural, honest, and intent, instances of even petty dishonesty or attempting to obtain undue advantage being almost unknown.

HISTORY.—Little difference is to be noted in the treatment of history (which has been entirely oral), except that this year selections were made from the lists of subjects specified in the syllabus. In many cases geography B has been substituted for it as an alternative course. There is much need for improvement in the arrangement and setting-out of schemes of work, and we shall, as already notified, expect to find submitted to us for approval at coming inspection-visits, definite and systematic programmes as prescribed in the regulations.

NATURE-STUDY AND SCIENCE.—Nature-study has been begun by several schools, but in only a few cases on correct lines. There seemed to be some doubt in the minds of many teachers as to the manner of treatment of this subject. Local conditions must, of course, to a great extent govern the syllabus of work undertaken, but in all cases it is necessary for the purpose aimed at—viz., the training of the faculty of observation—that the study of the objects and phenomena should be made by the children themselves. During the coming year we look to see this subject more fully taken up, for we feel sure that the advantages derived from the necessary training would be evident in many other branches of the school work.

HANDWORK.—Thirty-two schools (double the number reported last year) have taken up some form of handwork with very satisfactory results. The chief branches undertaken have been plasticine-modelling, brushwork, and ambulance, while in some preparatory classes bricklaying and paper-folding are carried on.

At some of the larger schools school classes have been conducted in cookery, woodwork, and dressmaking; also technical classes in dressmaking and continuation classes in shorthand.

Further, classes for the instruction of teachers have been held in ambulance and brushwork, drawing (brushwork, free-arm, blackboard, and model), and woodwork.

In nineteen schools managed by male sole teachers needlework has been taught as a branch of technical instruction.

Since our last report the Reefton Technical School has been built, equipped, and largely employed throughout the year, and we are pleased to state that the grant has at length been made for the Technical School in Nelson.

NEEDLEWORK.—Though fewer schools, thirty, have gained high commendation in needlework, the number classed as satisfactory is rather better than last year. The reports from local examiners were not so numerous as heretofore, the judgment of the quality of the work for the most part being solely determined by the Inspector.

The Pupil Teachers' Entrance Examination was held as usual in June, when twenty-three candidates presented themselves, of whom eleven passed, the papers set being on the new-syllabus lines.

The need of a summer or winter school for the benefit and instruction of teachers has long been felt in this district, and more keenly since the new conditions of work have been introduced. Difficulties of communication and the consequent loss of time entailed in getting teachers to a common centre on the one hand, while on the other the dispersion of energy in arranging and conducting two or three detached groups, have hitherto prevented the idea from being carried out. We notice that in the summer holidays, teachers coming home to headquarters from the more distant parts of the district spent five days *en route*, travelling by what is usually the quickest method—steamer. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to carry out the idea this year.

The work of the secondary classes of our three district high schools has been carried out with regularity and evenness, the average numbers on the rolls for the year being ninety-seven.

We are pleased to find that candidates entered again this year for the Queen's Scholarships, the examinations for which are now held conjointly with the Junior National Scholarships, the same papers doing duty for both.

The results of these examinations have just been made known, and it is gratifying to find the very creditable position taken by pupils of this district in the competitions, one of the six Queen's Scholarships being allotted to a candidate from Westport School.

The need for a liberal scheme of superannuation for teachers becomes more and more apparent as time goes on, and their interests, the attractiveness of the service, and consequently, what is more important, its efficiency, are suffering from the delay.

The middle of the year witnessed a change in the Inspectorial staff. Mr. Strachan, on receiving appointment to the Inspectorship of Marlborough, resigned the position that had been held by him for the previous two years of Junior Inspector in this district, Mr. A. Crawford being appointed in his stead. Mr. Strachan had willingly devoted all his energy to his duties and had displayed marked ability, tact, and endurance. His capacity for methodical arrangement, which included almost a passion for tabulating, proved invaluable also in the office. Whilst regretting the loss of his every-ready assistance and co-operation we heartily congratulate him upon his well-deserved promotion.

In conclusion, in spite of the special difficulties of the year, and the many others consequent upon a venture into the unknown without a guide, we can congratulate the majority of our teachers upon the enterprise shown and the successes gained in new methods and lines of thought; and we firmly believe that generally such good progress has been made that the initial doubts and misunderstandings should vanish, and the experience gained lead to more perfect working-conditions that should produce the best and most lasting educational results.

We have, &c.,
G. A. Harkness, M.A.
A. Crawford, B.A.

The Chairman, Nelson Education Board.

GREY.

Sir,— Education Office, Greymouth, 31st March, 1905.

I have the honour to present the following report on the schools of the Grey Education District for the year 1904.

The primary schools numbering thirty-three, three Catholic schools, the secondary class of the Greymouth District High School, candidates for scholarships and pupil-teachers were all examined. Each of the thirty-six schools was visited at least once for the purpose of inspection; but owing to the time at my disposal being limited, I was not able to give as much attention to the work of inspection as I would have liked. This year I hope to be able to spend a much longer time in each school. The following table gives the general results of the public schools:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Secondary Class, Greymouth District High School ...	36	24	15 0
Standard VII. ...	17	16	14 7
" VI. ...	118	115	14 0
" V. ...	152	148	13 0
" IV. ...	179	171	12 2
" III. ...	203	195	11 1
" II. ...	181	179	9 11
" I. ...	184	177	8 10
Preparatory ...	601	552	7 0
Totals ...	1,671	1,577	11 4*

* Mean of average age.

The number present on the day of the Inspector's annual visit again shows that teachers and pupils are deeply interested in their work. In standard classes 985 were present out of a roll-number of 1,017, and when it is remembered what a number of wet days we had last spring the attendance is all the more praiseworthy. In sixteen schools every child was present. Throughout the year, however, the attendance at many of the schools was not good. The fact that the average attendance is highest during the December quarter shows that parents pay attention to the regularity of their children's attendance just previous to the annual visit. Information crammed for a purpose forms no part of true education. If the work is not carried on regularly throughout the year weakness will soon make its appearance. Teachers have the remedy in their own hands. Promotion from class to class should be gained only by showing good work at each of the periodical examinations. While on this subject of periodical examinations I should like to point out "that the written questions used, and the pupils answers thereto, must be kept in the school for reference till the next annual visit." It is not too much to ask that, for the purpose of reference, these be neatly arranged. Often I have been unable to obtain the questions set at one of these examinations, or a boy's answers have been lost. The tabulation of these results is too often conspicuous by absence.

From the above table it will be seen that the average age of the children in the various standards is very close to the average age for the colony.

The following list shows the efficiency marks in the various subjects: Satisfactory—reading, spelling, writing, needlework; fair — arithmetic, composition, drawing, drill, singing, recitation; moderate—geography, grammar, history, science. Classification of schools—4 good, 10 satisfactory, 10 fair, 9 weak.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the work in many of the schools shows a decided improvement. The teachers have entered into their work with a will, and there have been fewer breaks in attendance throughout the year. Probably the lengthening of the midsummer holidays from four to five weeks has had its effect; there is not the feverish desire to close the school on each and every occasion. Owing to the date of the annual visit being somewhat earlier than in the previous year the number of half-days on which the schools have been opened does not in all cases show above 400. Unless the school has been closed through sickness during the year the number should be 420, and, where it has not reached near that number, I have in all cases demanded an explanation.

Reading has shown most improvement during the year, and, with increased reading-matter to be used during the coming year, I shall look for still further improvement. The comprehension of the reading-matter still leaves much to be desired. Although at my inspection visits I urged teachers not to be content with the meaning of a word as given by a pupil, but to ask for its use in a sentence, great weakness was shown when the use of simple words was asked for at the annual visit. This is a point I should like teachers to specially note. A pupil does not thoroughly understand a word unless he can use it in a sentence. This use of words must be given by the juniors as well as by the seniors.

Previous complaints about the teaching of writing appear to have roused some of the teachers to their responsibilities. Not that the subject is by any means well taught in many of our schools, but in several there is a big improvement. Incorrect posture and improper holding of the pen are to me signs of weak discipline. Teachers know what is required; if they do not insist upon its being done, they are to blame. In the teaching of writing in the lower standards there is often no system. Children that have been at school but a very short time are found writing words that contain some of the most difficult elements. Plenty of practice in the various elements is what is required, and occasionally the seniors might be given practice in the various formations. The papers done during the examination are usually very neat: at only a few schools have I had occasion to find fault on account of untidiness.

The most disappointing subject is arithmetic, and I hope that with a somewhat lightened syllabus in the subject, teachers will this year make a big effort to improve it. By the simple mental tests used at the last examination I think I have convinced teachers that one of the weaknesses lies in this direction. These exercises will be continued and extended. In a previous report I pointed out that tables should be more extensively used for all classes. It is annoying to find a Sixth Standard pupil using his slate to find the value of 0·625 of £1. These simple decimals should be as well known to him as is the multiplication table to his younger brother. There is far to much slate-work; much too little mental work. Parents complain that even the elder pupils are unable to reckon the cost of a few articles, or to tell whether a bill is correct, without the use of pen or pencil. Let teachers then attend to the mental work. Again, let there be plenty of blackboard demonstration, the why and the wherefore of each step thoroughly explained: let the pupil work on the blackboard, and explain to the others the reason of each step. Above all, let us have the arithmetic intelligently set out; let the pupils write opposite to each line what that line means. Then we shall not have a jumble of meaningless figures as the result of an hour and a half's work at a simple test card.

Owing to the fact that many of our teachers had had little or no training in drawing the full syllabus in all cases has not been demanded. Last year, however, classes in drawing were conducted for upwards of six months, and teachers must understand that they have now no excuse for not attempting all the work.

Teachers have complained that the work in geography under the old syllabus was more than they could reasonably do: certainly it was seldom well done. Under the new syllabus they have quite a new field to work in, and it remains for them to show that they are equal to the task. To those who still think the work too heavy, my advice is, do as much as you can; but remember that whatever is done must be intelligently done. A great amount of it is observation-work. Text-books may be a guide, but that is all. If the children have not observed and inferred the result will not be satisfactory.

While on the subject of the new syllabus I should like to point out that the teacher's work is what it has always been. The greater part of his time will be devoted to the teaching of English and arithmetic, and he who leads his pupils to do good work in these important subjects will have done a fair amount of what is required.

I have, &c.,

The Chairman, Grey Education Board.

H. SMITH, B.A., Inspector.

WESTLAND.

SIR,— Education Office, Hokitika, 14th February, 1905.

I have the honour to present a general report on the working of the schools of the district for the year 1904. The tables accompanying the report relate to the examination of thirty-two public schools and five Catholic schools. The former omits three schools that were in operation during the year, but were closed at the time when the examination was due. With the exception of eleven schools of South Westland all the public schools received special inspection visits and in a few schools this was necessary on several occasions.

The following table presents information relating to the numbers connected with the annual examination:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Percentage of Total Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
				Yrs. mos.
Secondary Class	32	3·2	31	...
Standard VII.	28	2·7	26	14 11
" VI.	81	7·8	80	13 9
" V.	104	10·0	101	13 3
" IV.	117	11·3	109	12 7
" III.	105	10·1	104	11 0
" II.	101	9·8	99	10 7
" I.	113	11·0	111	8 5
Preparatory	352	34·1	345	7 2
Totals	1,033	...	1,006	11 5*

* Mean of average age.

Of the number on the roll at the time of the annual examinations twenty-six were presented in a different class in arithmetic, twenty-two being in a lower standard and four in a higher. The number over eight years of age presented in the preparatory class was eighty-two, a considerable increase on that for the previous year.

The pupils in the Seventh Standard, numbering twenty-eight, were all represented in the Sixth Standard for the purpose of obtaining proficiency certificates. In this the twenty-six candidates present were successful. In addition, fifteen prepared work prescribed for Standard VII. in the extent at least of a useful course of book-keeping. In future pupils that have previously obtained a proficiency certificate will be expected to attempt the course of instruction prescribed by the regulations, which require that where possible the secondary class of a district high school shall be utilised. In general it will be found advisable to present again in Standard VI. those that at the previous examination obtained only a competency certificate for that standard.

Of the number presented in the Sixth Standard thirty-nine qualified for proficiency certificates and thirty obtained competency certificates. The percentages are: proficiency certificates, 48; competency certificates, 37; failed, 15. The large number of competency certificates is accounted for partly by the inclusion of pupils that were presented in a lower class of arithmetic and partly by the advance in the relative importance of geography and drawing, these subjects being allotted one-fourth of the total marks. The percentage of proficiency certificates will increase, as the Sixth Standard will in future include those who have previously obtained competency certificates and who may be expected to complete their record for the standard.

The classification of the pupils of standards below the sixth is carried out in most cases with commendable care and with due sense of responsibility. Very seldom in schools under experienced teachers is it necessary to criticize adversely the system of promotion. In the schools of the lower grades, however, untrained teachers require assistance very frequently. A few teachers in all grades of schools are remiss in keeping throughout the year the records required by Regulation 5. Any neglect in the preservation of the necessary statements and results of the teacher's periodical examinations must be regarded as evidence of some degree of weakness in the management of the school and of want of interest in its progress. Where the classification is carried out by the teacher these records furnish indispensable information regarding the conduct of the school, and where promotion has for any reason to be alloted by the Inspector, they form a valuable check on the results of the annual examination. For these reasons the requirements of the regulation referred to should receive regular and careful attention.

In efficiency the schools of the district have during the past year maintained a good standard. Very few reports record general weakness and in a number of instances distinct progress has been recorded. The course of instruction followed has to a large extent been that of the new syllabus. In the English subjects this has been the case without exception. Considerable advance has been made in the teaching of oral composition and increased attention has been given to phrases and clauses in the study of the sentence. In arithmetic, owing to the undue reliance on the text-books in use, the course adopted did not always coincide with the new requirements, and it was frequently necessary to adapt the test partly to the new and partly to the old syllabus. In all schools no change was made in the course in geography and little in drawing. The full requirements of the new syllabus will be undertaken during the present year. The following subjects were adopted as stated in the thirty-two schools examined:—Singing, 12 schools (737 pupils); physical instruction, 17 schools (830 pupils); needlework, 31 schools (367 pupils); handwork, junior classes of 22 schools (504 pupils). The omission of singing and physical instruction occurs almost wholly in the smallest schools and is due practically in every case to the lack of experience of the teachers. The number of such instances is being gradually reduced, and physical training especially will be required to enter more widely into the curriculum of the schools.

A pleasing feature of the year's work is the readiness and even enthusiasm with which the majority of the teachers in all grades of schools have met the change in the requirements in nature-study. Even in the small schools, where a special course in this subject is not required, a syllabus was uniformly presented and in many instances the instruction has been very satisfactory. The substitution, for the formal object-lessons following a rigid plan taken from a text-book, of lessons based on observation and aiming at the cultivation of powers of expression is proving welcome to many teachers and scholars. There is a danger that later some teachers who have thus departed from one groove will develop another—that courses of observation lessons will become fixed quantities and will lose their vitality; but at present the breaking of new ground is bringing into existence a spontaneity that is refreshing. The net result will inevitably be beneficial and the use of the concrete in the training of the pupils will effect very largely the methods employed in all subjects. It is not to be expected, however, that all teachers will at once perceive and follow the true aim of nature-study. The selection of the course from the text-book by the teacher and the learning by rote of statements about the objects of study have not yet disappeared from the methods of some inexperienced teachers, and it will take time to direct their energies towards the development of intelligent interest in nature itself and towards training in habits of observation and power of expression.

While it is possible to carry correlation of nature-study with other subjects to an absurd extreme, the connection with composition cannot be too frequently emphasized. In fact, in a district such as Westland the pupils are already possessed of a great deal of first-hand knowledge of nature, seeing that none are without ready access to mountain, stream, and sea, and to all that can be studied in the native bush. Therefore the important task is to train the pupils in the mental processes and in the powers of expression that shall enable them to observe and describe what they see. The material is already provided, all that is required is the completion of the structure. Oral description, explanation, and recounting of studies must enter intimately into the process of all lessons on nature-study, and the written exercises should embody the same original expression of the results of the pupils' mental effort. It is frequently the case that if two consecutive standards are given the same exercise in composition the lower class will write more fully and with greater zest than the higher. The reason for this is that each succeeding standard has more rules of composition under study and the pupils are devoting a greater proportion of attention to punctuation, concord, and collocation, and less to the free expression of the subject-matter. This can be avoided to a considerable extent by the judicious apportionment of criticism. More marks should be allotted for fullness of the story and appreciation of its main points than for mere verbal accuracy. The latter must be considered, but should take a more subordinate place. Otherwise the children reach a stage of mental habit in which they cannot "see the wood for trees." They avoid the "blue pencil," but miss the true object of their endeavour. The same misdirection of energy appears in the study of the prose and verse of the lessons studied as exercises in reading and recitation. The thought should hold first place, and the words, phrases, and sentences should be valued only so far as they serve as a vehicle for expression. For this reason it is unwise to use too freely, in the primary school at least, the masterpieces of our best authors for analytical study of function and classification of the elements of sentences. The exercise for these should in the first place be selected from sentences similar to those used in conversation and school exercises by the pupils themselves. In lessons in reading and recitation the reference to words and phrases should be incidental, and the main attention should be given to the ideas and their adequate expression.

It is inevitable that in the small schools that form so large a proportion in this district the teachers, whose experience is in most cases very limited, should rely very largely on text-books. During the past year great difficulty has been experienced owing to the difference in scope of the books in use and the requirements of the new syllabus. When the issue of publications adapted to the new course has been completed the temporary disarrangement will disappear and the work of the schools will proceed more smoothly. It is therefore too early to estimate fully the effect of the new regulations and any attempt to do so must be deferred. There is a tendency among teachers to view with less apprehension certain aspects of the altered conditions, and to discover that on more intimate acquaintance the demands on their time and energy are not so formidable as they at first appeared.

I have, &c.,

The Chairman, Westland Education Board. A. J. Morton, Inspector.

NORTH CANTERBURY.

Sir,— Christchurch, 31st January, 1905.

We have the honour to present our report on the schools of the North Canterbury District for the year 1904.

During the year the duties of inspection and examination were carried out without any material departure from the lines of former years. Under the prevailing conditions it was not thought advisable to introduce any substantial modifications in the methods pursued. In the information furnished, however, as the result of examination a change is to be noted, embodying an approximate observance of the provisions of the amended regulations and representing in part the altered attitude of the Inspectors' visits towards the school-economy. At three stages only of the pupils' course (in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Standards) the earlier practice has been followed of giving the status of the individual as determined by teacher or Inspector. The compromise was adopted as a temporary expedient, partly to avoid too wide a departure from use and wont and partly because a detailed inquiry of the earlier type was still expected by teachers, pupils, and parents. In nearly all cases the examination was conducted entirely on the basis of the expiring syllabus, on the understanding that immediately after the annual visit the teachers should proceed with the new programme.

By a resolution of the Board, reversing the policy previously pursued, the examination of any private schools whose managers desired the services of an Inspector was added to our duties during the year. Application for examination in terms of the resolution were duly received on behalf of thirteen schools, but of this group time permitted us to deal with only a limited number, four in Christchurch, one at Kaikoura, and one at Lyttelton, representing a total of 781 pupils.

In the public schools examined the class lists presented contained the names of 19,560 children. Of these, 18,335 children were present, distributed as shown in the following table :—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	367	294	15 1
" VI.	1,463	1,418	13 9
" V.	2,066	1,993	12 11
" IV.	2,417	2,302	12 1
" III.	2,498	2,391	11 0
" II.	2,349	2,278	9 10
" I.	2,273	2,209	8 9
Preparatory	6,127	5,450	6 11
Totals	19,560	18,335	11 3*

* Mean of average age.

The number in point of enrolment is somewhat lower than in the previous year, but in point of attendance appreciably higher, forty-seven appearing as the difference in the one case and 574 in the other. In this connection it will be remembered that the previous year was specially remarkable for the prevalence of childish ailments, which materially affected the attendance.

The following further comparison may prove of interest—the numbers respectively enrolled and present were : Standard VII., 367 and 294 ; Standards VI.–I., 13,066 and 12,591 ; and P. 6,127 and 5,450. For 1903 the figures were : Standard VII., 309 and 219 ; Standards VI.–I., 13,094 and 12,261, and P. 6,204 and 5,281.

On the results of examination, certificates of proficiency were granted to 868 Sixth Standard pupils, and 347 of the same standard certificates of competency. The cases in which application was mad under section 18 of the regulations for examination with a view to obtain certificates in the lower grades have been extremely few, perhaps not half a dozen in all, if we except two small groups of pupils at the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Christchurch, who were specially examined to secure recognition as qualified pupils. The number is pretty sure to increase ; but so far requests for certificates at various stages have in the past not usually been made till long after the examination. We have many times been obliged to go back over the records for quite a number of years (mainly, however, for Sixth Standard certificates) to comply with a request of the kind. As in time to come practically no information as to the status of the individual not specially examined with a view to a certificate of competency below Standard VI. will be in the possession of Inspectors, it behoves the teachers to exercise special care in keeping their own records in a permanent and accessible form for future reference. In this matter we are afraid many have not yet awakened to a due sense of the responsibilities now imposed upon them under section 5 of the regulations.

As elementary education in New Zealand now enters on a new era of its existence under widely different conditions from those hitherto prevailing, it will be useful to devote some space to a consideration of the present position, taking stock, as it were, of the progress already made in some of the leading features and indicating incidentally the lines of future development. At the outset we may as well say that the last few years have not witnessed an improvement. Our teachers are, practically without exception, as conscientious and industrious as ever, but their efforts have been less effective, for the simple reason that, conditions of promotion among pupils being easier, the higher classes of the schools have more and more tended to include children whose previous preparation and mental equipment are insufficient to enable them to make the best use of their opportunities. Promotion under easy conditions is pleasant enough to all concerned for the time being, but it has its Nemesis. Teachers in strong positions have commonly foreseen and taken steps to avoid the danger ; their less fortunately situated brethren have looked less to the future, and in not a few cases have left themselves or their successors the task of attempting the impossible. Of the permission to promote on the basis of separate subjects, now enjoyed for some time, little or no use, we may note, has anywhere been made, and except that in the case of a very few individual pupils the classification for English and arithmetic differs, the standard still remains, and, as far as we can see, is likely to remain, the general basis of organization. Of the modification made possible by greater facilities of class-grouping under suitable circumstances more advantage is likely to be taken.

English. — In English, under which are included reading and recitation, spelling, writing, and composition, the reading is commonly quite satisfactory, differences in schools lying more in the varying evidences of intelligent treatment than in qualities of fluency or enunciation. In recitation a sufficient number of pieces is nearly always prepared and duly rendered, with a distinction in schools similar to that observed in reading; but the exercise is oftener than we could wish one to which the kindred term "repetition" is more appropriate, and if the teachers went further afield in making selections from the best poetry available, the tedium of the examination-room would be relieved and the minds and tastes of the pupils benefited.

To spelling quite as much attention is generally given as the exercise warrants, and dictation is usually well done. At the earlier stages, word-building methods are followed with more or less practice in irregularly formed words in common use, as illustrated by the reading-books; in the later stages, only a few teachers at the time of the annual visit had so far anticipated events by attempting any systematic treatment of word-formation. In this feature we hope in time to get away in a large measure from the trammels of the reader, establishing the exercise on a better footing with an independent basis.

With the writing of our schools we are not quite satisfied, though probably in a majority of them the writing is good. Copybooks are in general use, and these seldom invite much criticism, but with a fair imitation of the copy too many teachers appear to be content. Too little attention is paid to the sitting position, to the way in which the pen is held and the resulting quality of stroke, and generally too little of the old ambition of making "penmanship" a feature of the school is to be observed. On writing, the practice in drawing has had, we believe, rather an injurious influence than otherwise through essential differences in the instrument employed in each case. In future much more use is to be made of "transcription" in the teaching of writing, and the change is probably an improvement.

On the teaching of composition (apart from grammar) it is difficult to express a general judgment. The practice is regularly and faithfully conducted with varying results. As a rule, much promise is found at the stages represented by Standard III. and Standard IV., where the conditions are simple; in the classes above, the result (apart from the question of technical details—agreement, punctuation, &c.) depends not so much on the actual teaching received in the subject itself as on the general intelligence of the pupil, on his home surroundings, and more particularly on the habit of reading acquired. In the lower classes greater attention is now given to oral composition, and pleasing exercises on slates have not unfrequently been received from Second Standard children on a familiar animal or other topic. Oral composition from the earliest stages, we may repeat, is in our view an exercise of great importance, capable of exercising an immense amount of good in giving pupils facility and confidence in the use of language, and if taken in a preliminary way in later exercises, of much assistance in promoting the orderly arrangement of written efforts.

From the programme of our schools, grammar as a separate subject now disappears, and if it is commonly understood that grammar in its bearing on composition still holds a no less important position than it ever did, we can bear the loss with equanimity. For several years past a small amount of "full parsing" has been retained in our examination tests, but this has been solely out of deference to the requirements of the syllabus and in the interests of any teachers who might have given much attention to the practice. The simple function of the word, the phrase, the clause, and other features bearing on sentence-structure are, however, on a different footing, and we look to teachers to give us something better under these heads than they have recently been in the habit of doing. Some of the less experienced, interpreting the absence of grammar from the list of subjects as an absence from the scheme of study, have already practically dropped it, and with many the treatment has long been perfunctory. Year by year the grammar of our schools, even in its narrowest aspect—in its bearing on composition—has been getting worse and worse, as children with an increasingly imperfect appreciation of the distinctions involved have gone up in the schools, and we fear much that the newer conditions are not such as to favour a revival in a better form. At the same time we think it right to put in a plea for the much maligned element of English education. For the future it is not our intention to call the composition satisfactory in a school which does not disclose a fairly efficient treatment of that branch which has hitherto gone under a separate name. Any reasonable scheme, however, adapted to the requirements of a class, or class group (made up of two or more standards according to circumstances), we are prepared to accept.

Arithmetic.—Like other subjects of the school programme, arithmetic demands in the newer education more realistic treatment than has usually been deemed necessary. Realistic methods are, it may be said, sufficiently general at the earliest stages in our infant departments, where for a long series of years the teaching has followed the method of the analysis of progressively higher numbers on the present approved lines, and it remains only for teachers to apply similar methods to the extended analysis now required of the lower standard classes. Here, however, the practical difficulty immediately presents itself that the method demands a greater share of the teacher's direct attention than can be given in the small school. In the higher classes, particularly in Standard V., the arithmetic done during the past year in working the tests furnished by the Education Department has given us a good deal of trouble. Failure to work the tests satisfactorily in the standard mentioned has been the rule rather than the exception. The cause lies partly in the fact that a new departure has been taken in the stress laid upon particular types of questions, some of them in previous practice reserved for the next-standard work, and partly in the absence of realistic treatment in the teaching, particularly in connection with the metric system. The children of our higher classes have been given no opportunities of acquiring facility in the use of the actual weights and measures; they have had no training in practical conversion exercises and none in the making of paper or cardboard models to illustrate notions of surface and volume. They have in consequence had no real knowledge of the litre, metre, and kilogram, and when a question involving the size and weight of anything in metrical units has been given, it has failed to awaken any distinct conception of what is meant. The fault lies more in the equipment of schools than in the teachers, for no sets of weights and measures have been supplied, and indeed we may say generally that the absence of proper apparatus, for which money does not appear to have been available, has proved, and still proves, in many ways obtructive of reform.

GEOGRAPHY.—With the progress that is now being made with the new geography in our schools we have as yet had little or no opportunity of becoming acquainted. One thing is certain that until adequate means of instruction are provided in the school-equipment, the teachers' efforts in the desired direction must be greatly hampered. We have confidence, however, that in many cases they have ingenuity enough to find a way round. Some of them, we have reason to believe, are already taking a great interest in the subject, and when the merits of the scheme are better understood the interest is bound to increase. But in the minds of the majority so far there has existed a good deal of bewilderment arising out of the indefinite (perhaps designedly and rightly indefinite) character of the programme set down for their guidance. For our own part we shall find a very practical difficulty in dealing with the subject in the Sixth Standard in examining for certificates of proficiency ; at present we are very doubtful of the possibility of interpreting a programme of observational geography, of which the essential feature is the method rather than the substance, the how of the teaching rather than the what, in terms of a percentage of marks in the case of individual pupils.

In comparing the older geography with the new no one can fail to be struck with the immense step in advance that has been made in the conceptions embodied. The older geography, which may be regarded as the relic of a discarded "pass" system, had many grave defects ; it made little or no attempt at correlation, reduced lessons in many cases to the names and positions of places with little tags of text-book information attached, minimised the relation of cause and effect, and failed to put the study on any reasonable scientific basis. In method of treatment it was anything from excellent to bad, though never bad enough to deserve the strictures of the critic who sets up an Aunt Sally, consisting of strings of names unintelligently memorised, for the purpose of shying a cocoanut at the dummy of his creation. In the new scheme, which follows to a great extent the lines of instruction long recognised on the Continent of Europe, and more recently adopted in England, the development adheres to the true psychological order, and is truly scientific in the observational and experimental foundation of the knowledge to be acquired. On the lines laid down there appears, however, grave reason for apprehension that so much time will be taken up with the proper treatment of fundamental notions, with the laying of the foundation, that little of the superstructure will appear in many a child's school career, and valuable information on the political side necessary for the intelligent comprehension of everyday facts of human intercourse will be missed.

For geography in its humanistic, but non-political, aspect (political geography finding practically no place in the scheme) the use of a reader is contemplated, though the reader is optional. On this point we may b permitted to express a doubt whether the best plan is thus taken in allowing so important a part of the subject as that outlined in Course B to be dealt with as a reading lesson merely. We have little faith in school reading as a means of acquiring information on any subject, and if the declared intentions of the course are carried out there must be, besides a great deal more of the difficult relation of cause and effect, more of a demand on the reasoning-powers than may fairly be intrusted to a reading lesson. Much of the matter contained in the course seems to us to demand rather the services of definite and skilful teaching to give it any value. If a geographical reader is used at all, we should prefer to assign to it the subsidiary function of stimulating interest and assisting the imagination by picturesque descriptions of life, or accounts of travel, in various lands, the British Empire receiving special attention with a view to the cultivation of a healthy spirit of Imperial patriotism.

HISTORY AND CIVIC INSTRUCTION.—In favour of the use of historical readers there is more to be said, for the history of the elementary school (consisting as it might well do, in a large measure, of well-told stories) may be made more akin to literature. Here again, however, in the domain of civics, with which the history is associated, we trust our teachers will seldom rest satisfied with allowing their children merely to read about matters having a vital bearing on their future as citizens. In civic instruction realistic teaching appears to us as much an essential of proper method as in any other field of effort, and the value is surely great enough to justify the necessary trouble.

DRAWING.—The drawing of our schools, as the scope of the subject has hitherto been understood, is efficiently treated in a very large majority—at all events as far as freehand exercises are concerned. The development is largely on what has been described as the synthetic plan, beginning with exercises on squared paper or slates, followed by simple straight-lined figures with and without ruler, and thence preceeding through practice in curves of increasing difficulty mainly of the type of symmetrical ornament. This is the plan of the older syllabus ; it is also to some extent the plan of the new ; but several fresh conceptions are introduced which now find general acceptance in the educational world. Our teachers would do well to give close attention to those portions of the new programme which refer to free-arm or blackboard exercises, to design, and to drawing from actual objects (nature-drawing). Many of them are already working on the lines of the last of these three branches, and drawing from geometrical models is now receiving more attention, though here physical conditions must always create a difficulty ; but in the direction of design—in making drawings creative as well as imitative—they will find a new and fruitful field for the exercise of their talents. Free-arm drawing is also so far a stranger to our schools, and no means of carrying it out are yet provided. Of the value of the exercise in making drawing an instrument of expression there can be no question, and we hope to see early arrangements made for its introduction. On this topic, the remarks made by a recent able writer on educational principles may be quoted with profit, "Broadly contrasted with the method which, beginning with drill in the elements of form, works at once for rigid accuracy, is that which begins with whole objects familiar to the children, is content at first with performances that are often unsightly and amusing, and works gradually for accuracy. . . . We may safely say that up to the eighth or ninth year drawing should be in the main the free expression of the child's ideas of objects and events. . . . The treatment should be free and bold, and to this end chalk and blackboard are preferable at first to paper and pencil. At the same time such advantages as are thought to accrue from the Froebelian exercises on chequered slates, and from the subsequent drill in lines and angles, drawn from the free-hand and with the ruler, need not be entirely sacrificed."

MANUAL TRAINING.—Manual occupations occupy much the same position in the schools as in the previous year. In woodwork little tendency towards extension has been shown. Another small centre was opened during the year, and steps are now being taken to make suitable provision for one more. In practical domestic economy the interest awakened has been sustained, but there is yet room for much expansion, and probably further provision in the chief centre of population will soon be, if it is not already, necessary. At the Christchurch School of Domestic Instruction, classes of girls numbering in all approximately four hundred pupils from eight or nine city and suburban schools, continue to receive a training in plain cooking. The instruction is popular, and though it is to be regretted that the accommodation available forbids the use of cottage stoves or ranges, which are indispensable to a proper degree of efficiency, we have reason to believe that much good is done. Three other centres are established. In woodwork, at present there are four centres.

In the lower classes, paper-folding, brushwork, and plasticine-modelling hold the chief place. Of the educational value of brushwork we think highly, but only on the condition that the exercise is pursued far enough up in the school to make it applicable to design and to the expression of flower and plant forms as an adjunct of nature-study. Of the plasticine-modelling, to which we assign the premier position, we have great hopes. It is the form of occupation that seems to us to afford the best promise of fruitful development, and in connection with geography may be expected to receive a considerable impulse in the immediate future.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.—The district high schools, of which ten have been in operation during the year, have added appreciably to the work of the Inspectors, already kept sufficiently busy with their ordinary duties, and when the full tale of private schools comes to be added to the list, they will require to exercise much economy of time, if their period of leisure and recuperation—less than one-third in all of that enjoyed by teachers—is not to be curtailed.

Of the bearing of the district high-school-movement it is yet too early to speak; that in some cases the movement has been premature is shown by the closing during the year of two small departments at Oxford and Kaikoura. In larger centres success is assured. In Christchurch, the last quarter of the year witnessed the conversion of the West Christchurch School into a district high school, with such remarkable and immediate success as amply to justify the opinion we have more than once expressed of the need locally of a "higher grade" school to bridge over the interval between the conclusion of the ordinary primary course and some industrial employment. The new department closed its first quarter with a roll-number of 175 pupils.

In the nine district high schools in operation at the time of the annual visit (a limitation which excludes West Christchurch) there were enrolled in the higher departments a total of 242 pupils of the average age of fifteen years. These were duly examined in a programme of work proportional to the time during which the schools had been opened for secondary work.

ORDER, DISCIPLINE, AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.—Of the general behaviour of the children in our schools we have reason to think highly. The discipline is mild, the relations between instructor and instructed are commonly of a very kindly nature, and the steady industry, upright life, and becoming demeanour of the vast majority of the teachers give a good guarantee that their moral influence is an effective instrument in the formation of character.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—To the question of physical training considerable attention continues to be given. Club, wand, and dumb-bell exercises, with more or less appreciation of their hygienic influences, are commonly found, but to be of much use require short daily instead of longer weekly practice, and in a number of cases breathing exercises form a regular part of the routine. In the larger schools the cadet movement maintains its interest, with a most beneficial effect on discipline. On the whole we are of opinion that, without giving more prominence to physical education than seems necessary in a young and sport-loving country, nearly as much is being done in the required direction as may reasonably be expected under conditions that preclude the special adaptation of exercises to the personal needs of the individual pupil.

In conclusion, we have to put on record our keen sense of regret at the loss sustained during the year through the retirement of our senior colleague Mr. L. B. Wood, who so long and so ably filled the position in cordial relations of comradeship with his brother Inspectors.

We have, &c.,
W. J. ANDERSON, LL.D., }
THOS. RITCHIE, B.A., } Inspectors.
T. S. FOSTER, M.A., }

The Chairman, North Canterbury Education Board.

SOUTH CANTERBURY.

SIR,— Timaru, 6th March, 1905.

We have the honour to present our annual report on the schools of the South Canterbury District for the year 1904

The number of schools in operation at the end of the year was seventy-four. Three new schools were opened in the second quarter of the year.

With the exception of one small school, all the schools were examined, the examinations beginning in July and ending in December. Visits were also paid to the schools in the earlier part of the year.

The Roman Catholic schools were examined in the middle of the year. The forms of report required under the new regulations were not then to hand, and the examination results are therefore stated as in previous years. The five schools have a roll-number of 605 pupils; of these 552 were present at our annual visit, and 330 passed in one or other of the standards, being a percentage of 84 of the number present in Standards I. to VI., and of 60 in Standard VI., the only class in which the passes are wholly determined by the Inspector. We are pleased to report that the schools are generally in a very fair state of efficiency, and that the managers and teachers show a laudable desire to maintain their schools in a condition to meet all the requirements as laid down for the public schools of the colony.

The examination of pupil-teachers was held in July, and of candidates for scholarships in December. Reports on these examinations were submitted in due course. An examination of young persons wishing to enter the service as pupil-teachers was also held in December. It was the intention to select pupil-teachers from those that passed this examination, preference to be given to those that stood highest in order of merit, provided suitable candidates who had passed the University Matriculation Examination were not forthcoming. For recent appointments the Board has been fortunate in receiving applications from scholars of the high schools and of the district high schools who had obtained the higher qualification; and there is some probability that the ranks of the pupil-teachers will be entirely recruited from those that have passed the Matriculation Examination. So long as the pupil-teacher system is the recognised gateway to the profession, it is well that those who enter should do so at an age when they are almost, if not quite, full grown, and when they have made such progress in their studies as will fit them after a brief apprenticeship to take full advantage of the benefits now offering to those admitted to classes at the normal schools and university colleges.

The higher work of the district high schools was examined at the time of our annual visit to these schools, and special reports on the work were submitted to the Board. With the sanction of the Minister of Education, the Board has converted the Pleasant Point School into a district high school, and a successful beginning has been made with the higher work, over twenty pupils who have passed the Sixth Standard being enrolled in the secondary department.

The following is a summary of results for the whole district:—

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	158	137	15 1
" VI.	440	430	13 8
" V.	572	546	12 9
" IV.	603	595	11 10
" III.	579	560	10 9
" II.	609	594	9 10
" I.	571	558	8 9
Preparatory	1,541	1,389	6 11
Totals	5,073	4,809	11 2*

* Mean of average age.

Comparing this return with that of last year we note an increase of seventy-eight in the roll-number, and of 288 in the number present at the Inspectors' annual visit. The average age remains the same in the preparatory class, and in Standards III., IV., V., and VI.; it has risen one month in Standards II. and VII., and has fallen one month in Standard I. The familiar column recording the number of passes in each standard now disappears from the summary in consequence of one of the most important changes brought about by the new regulations, namely, the abolition of the individual standard pass, except in Standard VI., and in a few cases in which certificates of lower standards are required. The classification of a school is left to the discretion of the head teacher, the promotions from class to class being made by him in accordance with the results of periodical examinations, full records of these promotions and examinations being retained for the information of the Inspector. It is intended that the Inspector, being relieved from the task of testing the progress of the individual pupil, will satisfy himself of the general efficiency of the instruction by devoting the greater part of his time at the annual visit to "an investigation of the character of the teaching, and of the degree to which the intelligence of the pupils has been developed." Whether we have generally succeeded or not by our method of examining in arriving at a just estimate of the efficiency of a school, it has always been our purpose to get behind the answers and mental attitude of the pupils to the teacher and his methods; and more by example than by precept we have endeavoured to direct the teaching along lines laid down by recognised leaders of reform in educational methods.

Individual examination by the Inspector is still retained in Standard VI., and certificates of a lower and a higher grade are awarded according to the requirements of the candidates. The lower-grade certificate is the "certificate of competency"; the higher is the "certificate of proficiency," those that obtain the latter being eligible for free education in the secondary department of a district high school, and with a restriction as to age being also eligible for free places, tenable for two years, at those high schools that have accepted the conditions as set forth in the regulations under the Secondary Schools Act. It is further provided that at the end of two years the holder of a free place, by passing the Civil Service Junior Examination, may continue as a free scholar, and thus a boy or girl may go from the primary school with no fees to pay right to the threshold of the university. There were 440 pupils on the roll in Standard VI., of whom 430 were present at our annual visit, and were examined by us; of these 307 obtained "certificates of proficiency," and forty-eight obtained "certificates of competency."

In our brief statement of the efficiency of each school, we have classed them as follows: good, 23 schools; satisfactory, 27; fair, 15; moderate to inferior, 8. The schools that are classed "good" and "satisfactory" have 4,313 pupils on the roll; in the schools marked "fair," there are 574 pupils; while in the schools that fall below this mark, and are therefore to be considered "weak," there are 186 pupils It is fair to state that in six of the eight schools in the last group much loss of time and dislocation of work was occasioned through the changing of teachers. It is gratifying to find that all the large schools are in the first group, and still more so that a few of the schools conducted by one teacher also secure a place there. In the group of schools that are classed as "satisfactory," a large amount of good work was done.

Handwork of various kinds formed part of the regular course of instruction in twenty-two schools. For the most part such work was confined to the lower divisions of the schools, but in a few the higher classes also participated in the instruction. In the Waimate District High School and in the Timaru Main School the girls of the upper standards did very good work in the cookery classes, while the boys took up woodwork with all the enthusiasm of a new game. In three or four schools the boys were fortunate in having the privilege of belonging to a swimming class. For years past children's gardens have been a pleasing feature of the surroundings of several schools, each child or group of children having a plot to attend to. So far these gardens have been kept for the recreation of the pupils during their hours of play, and for the beautifying of the playground; but with the introduction of nature-study to the course of instruction much more may be made of the gardens than formerly; and in a future report we may be able to record that school gardens are as common as they are now rare. If the lessons in nature-study are in all cases to have immediate reference to the local surroundings, surely in an agricultural district like ours the school garden will come to be regarded as indispensable.

During the winter months Saturday classes for the training of teachers were held in Timaru and Waimate. In Timaru botany, drawing, needlework, and woodwork were taken; and in Waimate botany, physiology, and drawing. Except in woodwork, the attendance in the Timaru classes was by no means satisfactorily maintained; at Waimate the attendance was very good. The progress made in woodwork was particularly noticeable, and the instructor has now a class of sixteen teachers who are being prepared for examination with the view of obtaining the certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

In order to clear away some of the misconceptions that had arisen as to the aim and scope of the new syllabus and the difficulties that presented themselves to teachers in their reading of the regulations, we were present at a special meeting of the local branch of the Educational Institute and answered questions that had been submitted to us for consideration a few days before the date of meeting. Notes of our answers were circulated among the teachers of the district, and we trust the notes may have saved some of the teachers a little worry. But in order to grasp the requirements of the syllabus and to catch its spirit teachers must be willing to give much time to its study. The syllabus is not merely an outline of the requirements in the several subjects; in many cases it presents a full statement of the matter that may be taught, the selection of suitable portions of the matter being left in a large degree to the teachers themselves. Further, it is an exposition of the methods to be followed by those into whose hands is committed the mental and moral training of the boys and girls who will be the men and women of the colony a few years hence. In their endeavours to work in accordance with the syllabus teachers will find many problems cropping up; and it will be our duty, as these are presented to us, to aid in their solution.

We have, &c.,

JAS. GIBSON GOW, M.A.,
A. BELL, M.A., } Inspectors.

The Chairman, South Canterbury Education Board

OTAGO.

Education Office, Dunedin, 8th March, 1905.

SIR,—

We have the honour to present our general report for the year 1904.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class.
			Yrs. mos.
Standard VII.	396	358	15 5
" VI.	1,468	1,446	13 9
" V.	2,062	2,002	12 10
" IV.	2,369	2,309	12 0
" III.	2,441	2,383	10 11
" II.	2,303	2,264	9 11
" I.	2,285	2,246	8 11
Preparatory	6,314	5,799	6 10
Totals	19,638	18,807	11 3*

* Mean of average age.

The average attendance per cent. for 1904 was 88·6, for 1903 it was 86·8. The average attendance per cent. at the Inspector's annual visit during 1904—*i.e.*, on examination day—was 95·7 of the number on the roll. The attendance at the Inspector's annual visit is, almost without exception, one of the best attendances of the year. Comparison of the above table with the corresponding table for 1903 shows a decrease of fifty-two in the number present at the Inspector's annual visit, but this decrease is more than accounted for by the exodus of pupils from Standard VII. to the free places opened for them in the high schools, and by the omission of the number of pupils belonging to a school which at the time of the annual visit was closed on account of sickness. In class P there were in attendance seventeen pupils fewer than in 1903; but in Standard I. there was an increase of ninety-nine, probably at the cost of Class P, and in Standards II. and III. an aggregate increase of fifty-five. For years we have had to report a decrease in the attendance; the figures we have quoted may perhaps indicate that a change for the better has set in.

Some head teachers took advantage of the inauguration of the new *régime* to reclassify their schools, promoting only those pupils who satisfied them that they were fit to engage profitably and without undue pressure in the advanced work of a higher class; but, unfortunately for their pupils, many of them apparently not realising the disastrous effects of too hasty promotion, advanced some of their pupils without due regard to thorough equipment for entrance upon the more difficult work of a higher class. It goes without saying that pupils who are backward owing to irregular attendance or physical or mental weakness should be detained in the lower class until they have made good the foundation-work for the higher. Three, six, or twelve months' detention there would prove a wholesome discipline to the irregular attenders, and another year's growth would, even more than teaching, fit the others for profitable promotion. On the other hand, pupils of exceptional capacity and attainment should not be kept marking time during the latter six months' of the year, but should receive tentative promotion. To a gifted pupil, escape from six months' comparative stagnation may prove of inestimable value, and the stimulus of exceptional promotion will go far to guarantee the teacher against failure in his experiment.

While abolishing the old syllabus and system of annual standard examinations, passes, and certificates, the Education Department has enjoined the teacher to draw up, under the guidance of the new syllabus for each term or quarter, schemes of work for all the classes of his school, to hold thereon not fewer than three periodical examinations of the classes, and to place on record the nature and results of these examinations and the changes from class to class made in consequence of them. The schemes of work must, of course, for some time be regarded as tentative and provisional. They are intended to give due co-ordination to the various portions of the work and to set out the aim to be achieved during the term for which they are drawn. All changes made in them during the term should be recorded, and week by week should be entered over against each of them details of the work actually achieved These details are necessary for purposes of examination by the Inspector. We suggest that the Board should instruct all relieving-teachers to work by the schemes found in the schools and to send to the Secretary, when they leave the schools, a detailed account of the work done by them.

The fitness of pupils for promotion to a higher class is now determined by the periodical examinations held by the head teacher. Under exceptional circumstances pupils may be promoted at any time during the school year, but as a rule they are promoted after the Inspector's annual visit. The Inspector at his annual visit satisfies himself of the general efficiency of the instruction given in the school, and examines candidates for certificates of competency and certificates of proficiency. A certificate of competency implies that the holder has, except possibly in one subject, fulfilled the requirements of the standard of education prescribed in the regulations and named in the certificate. During 1904, twelve candidates obtained certificates of competency in Standard V., and thereby became eligible to enter a secondary school or entitled to certificates exempting them from attendance at school. Certificates of competency in Standard VI. were obtained by 159 candidates, who thereby became eligible for employment in certain branches of the public service. Of the 1,446 Standard VI. pupils present at the Inspector's annual visit, 1,109 obtained certificates of proficiency, and thereby became eligible to enter Standard VII. in district high schools, or, under certain conditions of age, to obtain free places in secondary schools. The certificate of proficiency implies that the holder has obtained in Standard VI. examination at least 30 per cent. of the possible marks in each of the subjects, English and arithmetic; has obtained at least 50 per cent. of the possible aggregate marks in the following compulsory subjects—viz., English, arithmetic, geography, drawing—and has satisfied the Inspector with regard to instruction in the other compulsory subjects and the additional subjects. English includes reading, competition, spelling, writing, and recitation of poetry. The standard set in English and arithmetic is, in our judgment, much too low. We cannot bring ourselves to think that pupils who can win only 30 or 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks assigned to the subjects grouped under English are fit to enter upon secondary work. We gladly recognise the liberal provision made by the Education Department for free secondary education, but we consider that a free place in the secondary school should be accorded to every pupil who can prove his fitness to profit by it. We would abolish the age-limit and greatly raise the standard of the entrance-test in English. This change would certainly not add to the expense of the free places.

The requirements for the certificate of proficiency define the standard for admission to secondary schools; they define, too, the standard for what is practically a leaving-certificate and the standard of efficiency set as the aim of our schools. In estimating the value of the work done by a class, we have hitherto regarded a 30-per-cent. mark a serious failure, and a 50-per-cent. mark as on the border line between fair and weak. For a pupil, a 50-per-cent. mark has been regarded as justifying a pass only when English or arithmetic was good. Under the new system, in which reading and composition are grouped with spelling, writing, and recitation of poetry, it is possible for an indifferent reader who is an absolute failure in composition, to pass from our schools with a certificate of proficiency, and that at an age considerably below the age-limit of compulsory attendance. In this connection we say nothing of the 30-per-cent. pass in arithmetic, for this result is not, in Standard VI., incompatible with a fair knowledge of the arithmetic of the ordinary affairs of life; but the 30-per-cent. pass in English may and often does indicate serious weakness in reading, or in composition, or in both.

It is evident that the old leaven of the pass percentages has not yet been cast out from our schools, and there is a tendency to judge and compare schools by the percentage of Sixth Standard passes gained. We have previously said that, "under a system in which teachers are responsible for the classification of their pupils, schools must in a large measure be judged by the efficiency of the highest class, the class that represents the finished product of the school life of the pupils." In a well-classified school, with schemes of work judiciously graduated and correlated, every Sixth Standard pupil should, under favourable conditions of health and attendance, earn his proficiency certificate without difficulty; but, while that certificate represents from 50 to 100 per cent. of the possible marks, it should not be taken as the chief factor determining the efficiency of either class or the school.

We group the schools according to efficiency as follows: Good to very good, 42 per cent.; satisfactory, 42 per cent.; fair, 13 per cent.; weak to very weak, 3 per cent.

The efficiency marks in subjects were as follows: 1. Compulsory subjects—reading, satisfactory; composition, fair; spelling, good; writing, satisfactory; recitation, satisfactory; mean of English, satisfactory; arithmetic, satisfactory; drawing, satisfactory; singing, fair; physical instruction, good; geography, satisfactory; history, fair; mean of compulsory subjects, satisfactory. 2. Additional subjects—Elementary science, fair; handwork, satisfactory; needlework, very good; mean of additional subjects, satisfactory.

These efficiency marks are almost identical with those of 1903, and the schools appear to have simply maintained their position. In reality, however, the majority of them have advanced, many of the "good" approaching "very good," and many of the "satisfactory" approaching "good." On the other hand, too, many have made little or no progress. In our report for 1903 we attributed some of the unsatisfactory results to the severity of the winter and the prevalence of sickness, and also to a large increase in the number of inexperienced and unclassified teachers. So far as weather and general health are concerned, the work of 1904 was done under normal conditions; but again and again the Board was without qualified applicants for fairly good appointments, and young people, poorly educated and wholly inexperienced, had to be temporarily appointed to vacant schools. A few of these have shown such enthusiasm and such aptitude for teaching that we hope they will pursue their studies and take advantage of the training-facilities provided by the Board. Others have proved failures. Paucity of qualified teachers has induced the Board to sanction removals after but short periods of office. It is natural that young teachers should, even at the cost of reduction of salary, seek employment near their homes, or where they can improve their professional qualification; but the frequent removals made during the last two years have proved highly detrimental, especially to the country schools. The teacher's profession is an honourable one. In this country his social status is good, and to every efficient teacher tenure of office is secure; but to the prudent young man, conscious of his powers, honour and position are not proving sufficient inducement to enter the profession. Medicine and law, commerce and manufactures, are competing all too successfully for our capable young men. There is no profession of higher importance to the State than that of public-school teacher; there is no investment of the working-man's share of taxation safer or more profitable than the amount expended on his children's education; but, when the parent sees the place of the capable, successful teacher taken by one without a certificate of even the lowest grade, he naturally questions whether his rulers are alive to the value of education, and are giving him a fair equivalent for his share of taxation. It is true that the State is now making provision for the education and training of teachers, but it is evident that more than this is necessary to induce the requisite number of capable young men to enter and remain in the profession. Among the much-needed inducements we place better working-conditions, higher remuneration, and a superannuation scheme that will bring appreciably nearer to the aspiring teacher the few prizes of the service as well as provide for retirement in his old age.

Separate reports have been furnished on the work of Standard VII. in the nine district high schools. This class had been taught in seventy-eight other schools, but the pupils of thirteen of these were absent when the schools were examined. The efficiency of the remaining schools is thus indicated: Excellent, 2; very good, 2; good, 21; satisfactory, 28; fair, 9; weak, 3.

These results represent work of a character highly creditable to the teachers, and the greater part of it is done with pupils who can attend neither high schools nor district high schools. It is in most cases a labour of love, but teachers would love it none the less, and labour none the less zealously, were the benefits they confer on the children of outlying settlers acknowledged by the State with some slight honorarium. This would induce teachers to apply for outlying schools, and to hold their appointments for longer periods than they do now. For years back we have pleaded for adequate acknowledgment of this extra work of country teachers, and we hope that, at the next revision of the scale of teachers' salaries, it will be favourably considered, and that thus, in sparsely settled districts, the children desirous of pursuing their studies beyond the Sixth Standard will be placed to some extent on a footing similar to that of children in populous centres.

When reporting on applications for schools in newly settled districts, we have on several occasions advised the conveyance of the children to a convenient central school rather than the establishment of a weak and inefficient school, or a school which might be required for only a few years. We are prepared to go even farther, and advise the closing of small schools in more than one district, and the conveyance of the children to convenient centres; for the larger staff of the central school, the greater efficiency of the teachers consequent on the higher remuneration, their comparative permanence in office, and even the new and varied environment are all greatly to the advantage of the children of the sparsely peopled district. It seems useless, however, to recommend the conveyance system, for, owing to the circumstance that the departmental allowance is insufficient to induce residents to incur the initial expense, the Board has been and is unable to adopt our recommendation.

The examinations of 1904 were conducted according to the methods of the Regulations for the Inspection and Examination of Schools, 1904, but the scope of the examinations was that of the old syllabus, under which the pupils had worked during the preceding twelve months. The new regulations are now fully in force. We have refrained from detailed comment on the work presented during the recent examinations, and we refrain from any expression of opinion with regard to the scope and conditions of the new work, except to say that we consider them highly favourable to the activity of the individual pupil, to the cultivation of a self-reliant spirit, and to mental development.

We have, &c.,
P. Goyen,
W. S. Fitzgerald,
C. R. Richardson,
C. R. Bossence,
Inspectors.

The Secretary, Otago Education Board.

SOUTHLAND.

Sir,— Education Office, Invercargill, 20th March, 1905.

We have the honour to present our report for the year ended the 31st December, 1904.

One hundred and fifty-three public and eight Catholic schools were examined, but owing to numerous demands on our time unconnected with what may be properly described as school-work, such as the paying of special visits and the preparation of special reports, we found it impossible in the time at our disposal to inspect as many of the schools as we have been hitherto able to do.

Comparative deductions from the statistics here submitted cannot very well be made, owing to the fact that while the course of instruction was the same as in previous years, in assessing the work and recording results, we were compelled by Departmental regulations to adopt methods which strictly speaking are applicable to the requirements of the new syllabus. By glancing through the summaries of results for each school, however, the Board will be able to infer that the teachers have maintained the efficiency of the schools, for the notes descriptive of the work done in the compulsory and additional subjects are uniformly favourable, while the discipline and tone have been such as to evoke commendation.

The year was an eventful one in the educational history of the colony. Its earlier part witnessed the birth of a new syllabus, its latter part found the young prodigy forcing its way into the schools. By this description we mean no disrespect to the syllabus, which, in the hands of capable teachers, will, we believe, prove greatly superior to that which it has displaced. Some reservations we do make, but these refer to its form, not its substance. Complexity is its chief fault. So complex and yet so coherent is it, that it might possibly be recommended to law students as a study in interpretation. It may be said of most of our teachers, however, that having wrestled with text and context, clause and subclause, regulation and exception, they will emerge from the struggle not merely imbued with the spirit of the syllabus, but bringing with them an accurate and vivid impression of the aim and scope of modern primary education.

The function of a syllabus in the economy of a school is sometimes much misunderstood. Regulations are necessary, but within the regulations there is abundant room for the exercise of choice. If there is one thing our present syllabus does not require, it is a slavish adherence to the letter. It may with perfect fairness be regarded as a guide pointing out a choice of ways, leaving the teacher free to choose the course that best suits the aims he has in view. Rigid procedure, haste, and spread-eagle methods are the last things it contemplates.

There is at least one respect in which the regulations imposed in the syllabus might with advantage to all concerned be more honoured by some of our teachers. We refer to the conditions determining the fitnes of pupils for promotion to higher standards. Contrary to plainly expressed intentions, pupils are hurried forward as if promotion were one and the same thing with progress. Teachers looking for new appointments are the greatest sinners in this respect. They do not reflect that by making premature promotions they are bequeathing to their successors nothing short of a *damnosa hereditas*. One might indeed judge the efficiency of a school by its standard of promotion. Where pupils are advanced on the score of merit, the presumption, almost amounting to proof, is that the instruction and tone are good, but where, for motives more or less questionable, the teacher blinks the fact of a pupil's unpreparedness, there, we may be sure, the reins of government are but loosely held. We take leave of the syllabus by commending to the teachers the following workaday precepts: Master the syllabus thoroughly. Take the principal lessons, arithmetic, reading, composition, and spelling, as far as possible, in the forenoon. In the afternoon deal with the other subjects, taking every possible advantage of the injunction to group and to co-ordinate. Make sure of your ground. Neither hurry nor worry, but being at work, throw your whole soul into it.

The statistical portion of this report refers, strictly speaking, to the year 1904, but the rest, while based on work done during that year, has, in respect of time, a more extended application. Taking the subjects of instruction in the order of their importance we shall treat first of the compulsory group, and of these the subjects aggregated under the heading of "English."

Reading.—Absence of tone and absence of vivacity: these are the great defects of our pupils in this subject. Breathing exercises and instruction in the management of the breath would do much to remedy the first, while as a cure for the second we may well take a hint from America. There, conversation between teacher and pupil is unconstrained, questions being asked by the one as often as by the other. In this way pupils gain confidence and read as they speak. If some such plan as this were adopted in our own schools, it would be found, not only that intelligent comprehension leads to expressive reading, but—a fact often overlooked—that expressive reading leads to intelligent comprehension.

Composition.—Much has been said by teachers regarding the elimination of formal grammar from the curriculum. We see no cause for regret. Grammar ceased long since to be an instrument of mental discipline in our schools. The apologists for grammar demand to know to what standard they are to appeal in cases of breach of grammatical law. We answer, correct usage as discovered inductively by the pupils themselves from the pages of their readers. It does not carry a pupil very far to cite against him the authority of a grammar; for, if the matter rests there, he is simply confounded by an appeal to what, so far as he is concerned, is a realm of myth and mystery. The rational method is surely for the pupil to discover from lessons by reputable authors what correct usage is, and for the teacher to state that such and such expressions are not good English, referring their pupils, for verification, to their readers. Instruction in composition might with advantage be given in two parallel series of lessons, the composition lesson proper or that which deals with thought and its expression, and the language lesson or that which has to do with mere form, such as analysis, synthesis, order of words, equivalent expressions, and so forth. The concrete studies now happily prevalent in our schools afford a capital groundwork for the teaching of composition. The great difficulty with pupils hitherto has been to command a sufficient number of ideas to write consecutively about anything. Now their minds will be well stored with images and their vocabularies should be correspondingly enriched.

Writing.—In very few schools may handwriting be described as positively vicious, while in many it may be described as distinctly good. The best results in this subject will not be achieved until a uniform system is adopted throughout the colony, an arrangement that parents and business men would welcome. There is no time nowadays to carry excellence in writing to the point of a fine art, and it should be quite possible to fix on one style suitable in every respect to modern requirements. During the year the Board supplied to each school in the district a chart admirably illustrative of an approved method of pen-holding. In most schools this proves a valuable aid in initiating young people into the mysteries of penmanship. It is a little disconcerting, however, to find, as we sometimes do, pupils sprawling over their books with their hands in every possible position, all the while the chart being directly in front of them. This seems incredible, but it is nevertheless true.

Spelling.—Each standard class is now supposed to approach this subject through the medium of a systematic course of word-building. The effect of this will be twofold: pupils will find spelling a less distasteful exercise than formerly and they will be taught to spell more rapidly. Teachers are occasionally satisfied with a very low standard of proficiency in this subject. If a child spells very badly, incapacity is too often suggested to him, and he is not slow to subscribe to the comfortable doctrine. Were a satisfactory standard of accuracy insisted on from the beginning, there would be little difficulty in maintaining it throughout the entire school course.

Taking leave of the English subjects we pass to—

Arithmetic.—The new programme in this subject is on the whole acceptable to teachers. The objects which the programme appears to aim at are well expressed by the following neat statement of the essence of arithmetic: "All arithmetic is place-value, proportion, and common-sense, and the greatest of these is common-sense." We wish particularly to emphasize the first essential, place-value, which lies at the root of progress. The syllabus, rightly recognising that the development of the young arithmetician is intimately bound up with this phase of the subject, emphatically recommends the application of concrete methods as a means of elucidation. Speaking of the quality and amount of work done in arithmetic during the year, we must confess to some disappointment. Cognisance should, however, be taken of the fact that teachers whose classes did poorly expressed no little dissatisfaction with some of the Department's tests for the upper classes. It was considered that, in view of the extensive introduction of handwork into the school programme, the tests might well be somewhat less severe. It has long been a puzzle to us why just five sums should be set year after year with a conservatism worthy of the Chinese. We believe the method to be at once unfair and unreasonable. Surely it would be better to put a larger number of questions, including several every-day calculations, a question in principles and one or two problems to test the strength of the best pupils of the class.

Geography.—Hitherto, owing no doubt to the intrinsic charm of the subject for the young mind, geography has been a favourite study in school. The new programme, which differs considerably from the old, is viewed by some teachers with feelings akin to dismay. There is nothing very fearsome in it, except perhaps its bulk. It comprises three courses, A, observational geography; B, descriptive geography; and an optional course which corresponds pretty closely with what we have hitherto known as geography. The outstanding advantages of the new programme are three—it brings pupils face to face with natural phenomena, it does not demand any exercise of the memory, and it may be largely co-ordinated with the other subjects of instruction. How far teachers will be able to carry out the programme, doing at the same time justice to the other subjects of instruction, remains to be seen.

Drawing.—There can be no question as to the excellence of the new programme in drawing. In it the organic connection between the study and other parts of the school course are explicitly set forth; originality is encouraged and practical applications of acquired facility are made from the earliest stages. The great difficulty is to convert the precepts of the programme into vital factors of school-work. The difficulty is being overcome to some extent by the establishment of special classes for those teachers who have not made themselves sufficiently familiar with the art. There exists a great need—which we hope to see met—for special classes in illustrative blackboard drawing. We may add, in reference to the work done during the year, that much of the model-drawing, even in some of the more important schools, was very far from satisfactory. We would accordingly advise those teachers who may not be sure of their ground in this department of the subject to take up with their pupils the study of solid geometry, which, though less of an art and more of a science, will probably prove more serviceable to them.

Singing.—The treatment of this subject is perhaps less uniform than the treatment of any other school subject whatever. In some classes and schools an excellent standard of proficiency is attained, but in the majority really good singing is sad to seek. It is every child's birthright to be taught to sing. Notwithstanding this, even teachers with sufficient vocal capacity show a lamentable lack of interest in the singing lesson. By hook or by crook they get their pupils to sing a song and there is the end of it. Little attention is paid to the words, less to the music. In singing as in every other subject it is intelligence that tells, and if teachers were to devote a few minutes during every singing lesson to an analysis of the words and music, so as to show how thought may be fitly expressed in song, a transformation would be brought about in this important part of school study. The aim of the teacher should ever be to choose good words set to good music and to treat both in such a way that they will be dear to memory for the lifetime of the pupils.

So much for the compulsory subjects. Let us turn to the additional group, and first to nature-study. This subject has long held an important part in British, American, and Continental schools. Its purpose is to lead children to read and interpret the Book of Nature. Some of our teachers responded with alacrity to the new demand made upon them, for no sooner was the syllabus issued than their pupils were at work reading the barometer and thermometer, taking the direction of the wind, and keeping weather-calendars. The readings are recorded in graphic form and the mean is calculated at the end of each week. These exercises are invaluable, for they introduce pupils to the elements of scientific method—viz., observation, experiment, and the study of cause and effect.

To the barometer and thermometer there will be presently added at several schools a weather-vane and a rain-guage, so that a complete study of meterological conditions will be possible. Other teachers again prefer to deal with what is popularly known as animate nature—with beetles and weeds, bees and cultivated plants. This is a very essential form of nature-study, for in rural districts everybody is interested in animals and plants to the degree in which they are useful or noxious. The school may thus co-operate with the settlers in cherishing useful forms of life, as well as in comprehending the life-history of the " little tyrant of the fields," and finding out how to withstand him. One other phase of nature-study we may refer to. It is the phase that appeals to the æsthetic perceptions of the pupils which it were a thousand pities to overlook. This side of the study, together with poetry and singing, will form an offset to the utilitarian spirit of present-day education, for by associating whatever is beautiful in nature with pleasurable emotions, we shall instil into the minds of children a love of country life and lead them to a conviction that man does not live by bread alone.

Elementary Science.—In connection with this subject we shall content ourselves with a brief reference to the pressing question of apparatus. Two of the district high schools, and several of the other larger schools, are more or less completely equipped in this direction. But in the great majority of schools apparatus has no place. In view of the objective methods of study enjoined by the syllabus, this is a very serious drawback. It is, in the circumstances, simply impossible for teachers to respond to the demands made upon them, and if a considerable part of the syllabus is not to remain a dead-letter, material and apparatus for the teaching of elementary science must be provided somehow. Now we have no desire to see the sum total of juvenile happiness diminished, but we would strongly urge upon Committees the expediency of abandoning the system of prize-giving and devoting the money raised at present for the purchase of prizes to the purchase of material, apparatus, and useful books for the school library. If this course were adopted considerable advance in the work of education would be made in the district. Only a select few of the pupils can win prizes ; all can participate in the benefits flowing from a well-stocked library and a well-equipped school. So strongly do we feel in this matter that we would recommend the Board to offer to Committees making an annual contribution to the objects indicated three grades of well prepared certificates, first, second, and third class, for distribution to deserving pupils at the end of each year. We believe that such certificates would be as keenly competed for as ever were prizes, and that they would subserve the purposes of reward equally well.

Handwork.—Particulars of the amount done in this department will be supplied by the Director of Technical Instruction. The quality continues to improve, and at some schools is exceptionally good. The whole scheme may be said to be still at the experimental stage, for it is yet to be shown that the results are commensurate with the time and money spent in securing them. In the light of our experience, we venture the opinion that primary education would be distinctly poorer if handwork were withdrawn from the curriculum. All of our teachers are willing, some of them eager, to give the scheme a fair trial. We hope before the beginning of next year to be in a position to recommend a course of handwork suitable for every grade of school in the district.

Special classes for the instruction of teachers were again carried on during the year, and the effect of the work done is already manifesting itself in the schools. We may be permitted to question the public utility of at least two of the classes, those in woodwork and cookery. To the students themselves the classes are no doubt valuable, but, as there is neither woodwork-room or cookery-room attached to any school within the confines of the district, it cannot be said that the classes are furthering any practical end in our system of education. There is no escape from the conclusion that it would be cheaper and more effective to employ experts to do the work than to continue to train teachers for work there is but a remote prospect of their being ever called on to do.

Physical Exercises and Drill.—Military drill is well taught in nearly all the larger schools and in no case is the provision of clause 31 of the syllabus regulations overlooked. The cadet movement continues to spread, and it will presently be exceptional to find a school of any importance without its cadet corps. A satisfactory amount of attention continues to be paid to physical exercises, though teachers in remote districts might with no great effort make much more of these. We may here suggest that some of the aspects of the subject of health might be very conveniently co-ordinated with such exercises.

We now proceed to discuss briefly several matters that do not come directly within the purview of the syllabus, taking first the health of the children.

But for local outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria the health of the children during the year was good. On the occasion of an outbreak of fever in some of our schools some few years ago, we recommended the Board to suggest to the Department of Health that the schools should be subjected to periodical medical inspection. The suggestion was favourably received, but nothing has been done in the direction of carrying it into practice. As the health of the children is no less a matter of public interest than their education, and as medical inspection of children attending public schools must come sooner or later, we do not see why the reform should be delayed.

There is urgent need for the reconsideration of the whole question of holiday-giving. Children and teachers enjoy certain holidays in common with other members of the community, and, in addition, others necessary for the well-being of both. But now and again comes the wretched incidental holiday, too often given it is to be feared, on grounds little short of frivolous. Then, again, in some parts of the district, harvest holidays continue to be given. Coming as they do at the very finest season of the year, and therefore at a time when the utmost regularity of attendance would be possible, these holidays interfere very seriously with school-work. That harvest holidays are not absolutely necessary is shown by the fact that schools situated in the heart of agricultural districts do not, and have not for some years, observed them. The new provision of the syllabus whereby headmasters are required to examine their schools periodically paves the way for the introduction of some sort of system into this branch of school-management. The examinations are supposed to take place as nearly as possible quarterly. If then, as in the case of the secondary schools, the schools were closed for a day or two after each examination to allow the children to recuperate and the teachers to correct the examination-papers and prepare for the work of the next quarter, the incidental holiday might very well be dispensed with. The suggestion is at any rate worth consideration.

The question of questions in the Southland Education District is, of course, the training of teachers and the efficient staffing of schools. The shortage of teaching-power is not peculiar to Southland nor to the other districts of New Zealand. It exists in an acute form in England. The result is that vacancies are being filled by teachers inferior in training and efficiency to certificated teachers. We need not concern ourselves with causes, it is the remedy that is the pressing question. We venture to say that if the public conscience were awake the remedy would be found. It will be said, of course, that there is a training-college in Dunedin. There is, but of what use is it to us? If any of our pupil-teachers go to the training-college we have no guarantee that they will come back. It is in every way much more probable that they will be snapped up by Otago and the other larger districts. Our present need is a small model school through the instrumentality of which we could provide for the exigencies of the moment. Such a school could be worked in conjunction with the local high schools, the Technical School, and the primary schools. The Department's certificates could be gained by students who would also receive instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. Uncertificated teachers could make occasional or extended visits to the school and so gain the insight necessary for the conduct of their own schools. As soon as ever the training-colleges turn out certificated teachers in such numbers as to staff our schools the model school might be closed, but inestimable benefits would be conferred on the district in the interval.

Last winter we endeavoured, in conjunction with Mr. McCaw, to establish a winter school for the benefit of the teachers in the outlying parts of the districts. Unavoidable obstacles rendered the execution of the project impossible. We hope, however, to see the school established this winter. An endeavour will also be made to have an exhibition of handwork at the same time.

We will close with a short reference to the connection between the school and the business of life. We recognise that in the work of teaching the character of the teacher transcends in influence both his subjects and his methods, and it is a matter of profound satisfaction to us to be able to say that the Board has in its employment a body of teachers of whom any community might well be proud. But times change, and it is daily becoming more imperative that teachers should be more in touch with the world and less with themselves. In our report of 1900 we suggested that the schools might well take hints from the counting-house, the factory, and the workshop. In the report of the Mosely Education Commission to America, published last year, a report read and canvassed in every English-speaking country, immense importance is attached to the fact that in the States the school is closely in touch with the aims and ambitions of the community it serves. It is indeed nowadays the part of every intelligent citizen to see that our education system does not get out of hand, either by failing to respond to the practical needs of the time or by fostering subjects and methods unsuited to these needs. We believe that on the whole our schools are rightly getting into touch with practical affairs at the right points, though he would be a bold man who would affirm that the co-ordination is complete. Meanwhile, it behoves us to reflect that education is being more and more adapted to practical ends the world over.

The appended table gives the results for the district.

We are, &c.,
JAMES HENDRY
GEO. D. BRAIK.

The Secretary, Education Board, Invercargill.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Classes.	Number on Roll.	Present at Inspector's Annual Visit.	Average Age of Pupils in each Class. Yrs.	mos.
Standard VII. ...	203	184	14	7·5
" VI. ...	738	725	13	7·5
" V. ...	963	940	12	9·2
" IV. ...	1,143	1,121	11	10·8
" III. ...	1,131	1,111	10	11·2
" II. ...	1,142	1,113	9	9·7
" I. ...	1,181	1,157	8	10·5
Preparatory ...	3,099	2,908	7	0·4
Totals ...	9,600	9,259	11	2·35[*]

[*] Mean of average age.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

[In continuation of E.-1E., 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

THE increased grants to training-colleges voted by Parliament last year have enabled the two existing institutions at Christchurch and Dunedin to reorganize their staffs and to bring their work more into accord with modern ideas. The number of students has also largely increased, the number attending during the present year (1905) being nine men and ninety-six women, a total of 105. The establishment of the two other colleges proposed in the report of the parliamentary Committee, at Auckland and Wellington respectively, has been authorised, so that at the beginning of next year there will be four such colleges—one in connection with each of the four university colleges. The demand for teachers in the colony is still so great that for some time to come probably many ex-pupil-teachers will accept appointments without going to the training-colleges at all. Nevertheless, it may be confidently stated that the advantages of a thorough training, such as cannot be obtained in the course of apprenticeship, are so obvious and the allowances and privileges to students so liberal that before long the four institutions will in all likelihood have their full complement of teachers in training.

The regulations gazetted during the present year extend still further the grants and other benefits set forth in the circular of February, 1904. Provision is made in connection with each training-college for a normal or practising school, which is to include, besides the ordinary classes of a public elementary school, a model "country" school of forty children, and a secondary department; the former will enable teachers to be trained in what is one of the most difficult tasks a teacher has to undertake—the proper management, single-handed, of forty children of various ages from five to fifteen, at various stages of mental development. The secondary department will give an opportunity for training those who intend to take up secondary work either in the high schools or in the upper departments of district high schools.

Students will take English and other non-special subjects at the university college, but they will attend lectures in the methods of teaching and in the history and principles of education at the training-college. Every one will be required to take up practical work in at least one branch of science, special attention being directed to nature-study and elementary agriculture. Handwork suitable for schools will also receive due attention; and concurrently with all this there will be frequent teaching practice in the normal school.

The salaries offered for the staff of the training-colleges are, it is hoped, high enough to attract persons of good standing and experience. A pupil-teacher in any education district who has satisfactorily completed his term of service may enter at the training-college most convenient for him, the course being two years; he will receive, in addition to the amount of university-college fees, the sum of £30 a year if he lives at home, and £60 a year if he is compelled to live away from home in order to attend the college. Advantages not quite so great are also offered to other qualified candidates who have not been pupil-teachers. Others, again, may be admitted for shorter or longer periods, although they may have been for some time engaged in the practice of their profession.

The total cost of the four colleges when all are full and in working-order will be from £20,000 to £22,000; these figures, however, include the cost of teaching 1,600 to 1,800 children, whose instruction would otherwise have to be provided for.

The grants for the instruction of teachers in the subjects of handwork recognised in "school classes" under the manual and technical instruction regulations were renewed last year, and seem generally to have been wisely used by the Boards. It might, however, be seriously considered whether, now that so many of the teachers have been trained in woodwork and cookery, the time has not arrived for devoting the bulk of the grants to the encouragement of the teaching of elementary agriculture and of nature-study in its relation thereto. Such a step is needed both in the immediate interests of the children in the schools and as leading naturally to technical agricultural education after they have left the elementary schools to engage in farming pursuits.

The amount provided during 1904 for the training of teachers was £12,966, made up as follows: Salaries of staffs of training-colleges (two), £3,509; allowances to students, £2,188; grants for special instruction in handwork, £1,853; grants for general purposes of training-colleges, £900; railway fares of teachers in training and instructors of training-classes established by Boards, £4,516.

No. 2.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of SCHOOLS to the Right Hon. the MINISTER of EDUCATION.

I AM glad to be able to report that in the important matter of the training of teachers a considerable advance has been made during the past year, principally in the direction of the reorganization and consequent improvement of the two training colleges and normal schools already existing at Christchurch and Dunedin. But it is satisfactory to note that steps are being taken to establish similar institutions also in Auckland and Wellington, so that at the beginning of next year all the four training colleges recommended by the Education Committee of the House of Representatives will be in operation.

The buildings at Christchurch are quite sufficient for the purpose now that the number of children has been reduced to the limit recommended in the report of the parliamentary Committee; suitable provision should, however, be made for the practical teaching of science by converting one or two of the rooms into laboratories.

The buildings at Dunedin are altogether too small, and quite unsuitable for the work of a training college; the principal and his staff are to be commended for their efforts to carry on good work in the cramped space in which they are confined, but it is quite hopeless to expect the best results until the conditions are altered.

With some adjustment and small additions the Thorndon School will make a very good training college and normal school for Wellington. The Wellesley Street School is to be used temporarily for a similar purpose in Auckland; but new buildings suitable for the special use of a training college should be erected at no distant date. Elaborate buildings are not necessary; but it is important that the surroundings and appliances with which the students come into contact during the period of training should be in accordance with modern ideas of teaching, and should form models and supply ideals for the future work to be done by these students in the schools.

The numbers of students in training, both in Dunedin and Christchurch, have greatly increased during the present year (1905), and there is little doubt that in a few years the full number for whom provision is being made (320) will be in attendance. Owing to the shortage of certificated teachers this result cannot be reached at once, as the Boards will for some time be unable to spare for two years' training those who have been pupil-teachers in their service, but will be obliged to appoint them at once to fill the vacancies that occur in the ordinary course.

It is too early yet to judge of the work that is being done under the new conditions; but it may not be out of place to emphasize the need there is for the training of all students in at least one branch of science, which, of course, will be worthless unless it is practical (*i.e.*, experimental and observational) in character. Especially should attention be paid those subjects that form a sound basis for nature-study and rural education generally in the schools; they should not be left to chance, but in every training college should be provided for according to a well-considered scheme. The total annual expenditure on the four training colleges, when all are in full operation, will be over £20,000 (this includes provision for the teaching of about 1,800 children). In order to obtain good value for this large sum, the staff and equipment of each college should be the best that can be procured. I feel sufficient confidence in the Education Boards controlling the colleges to say that I believe no consideration will be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of these aims.

As regards the training of teachers already in the schools, the provision for their instruction in manual and technical subjects made in previous years has been continued during the past year, a vote of £1,875 for this purpose having been distributed to the various Boards of Education. If this vote be somewhat increased, as I have recommended, the Boards would be able to make very fair provision for the training of their teachers in rural subjects, a matter to which very rightly attention has recently been directed. Most of the grants have hitherto been used almost entirely for classes in woodwork and cookery, and in other subjects that may be broadly classed under the head of kindergarten handwork. These subjects may now in most districts be left to the support afforded by the capitation alone, the special grants would then be available for the training of country teachers in science.

The amount provided for training colleges was divided between the colleges at Christchurch and Dunedin as follows: Salaries and house allowances of staffs—Christchurch £1,930, Dunedin £1,579; fees and allowances to students—Christchurch £1,488, Dunedin £700; for technical instruction—Christchurch £162 3s. 3d., Dunedin 234 3s. 6d.; for general purposes, £450 each.

G. Hogben.

No. 3.

REPORTS ON TRAINING COLLEGES IN OPERATION.

NORTH CANTERBURY.

Extract from Report of Education Board.

The principal's report deals with some of the features of the work of the Normal School, to which 32 students (3 males and 29 females) were admitted during the year. Of these, 18 (3 males and 15 females) were of the first year, and 14 (all females) of the second year. As regards the Normal School and its several departments, the year has been productive of much doubt and uncertainty. Early in 1904, after carefully considering the representations made by the Inspector-General of Schools in regard to the proposed management and maintenance of training-colleges, the Board expressed the opinion that the Normal School should continue under its control. There were also matters of detail affecting the students to which, by resolution of the Board, the Minister's attention was drawn. In accordance with the recommendations of the parliamentary Committee, and acting on the representations made by the Department, a Committee of Advice was set up. At a special meeting of the Board the recommendations of the Committee of Advice in regard to the proposed reorganization of the Normal School were adopted. The scheme, which was submitted to the Department, aimed at providing accommodation for 800 of the pupils then in attendance, to be distributed among three separate departments (exclusive of provision for students)—viz., a model school, a practising or general training school, and a normal public school (auxiliary training school). In recommending this scheme the Board was to a great extent influenced by the fact that its adoption would provide for most of the pupils in attendance at the school, at the same time fully utilising the large Normal-School buildings. Towards the close of the year the Inspector-General, in conference with the Board's committee, pointed out that the accommodation was insufficient for the successful working of the scheme proposed, about double the space being required, also that the playground was suitable for two schools under practically separate control. The Board on further consideration of the matter, admitted the soundness of these objections and agreed to take steps to reduce the roll-number to 460, including forty secondary-school pupils and a model school of the same number, in accordance with the scheme recommended by the parliamentary Committee. As regards the staff, the Board felt it necessary, in the interests of the students, to propose that the director should have some tutorial assistance, a modification which the Department agreed to allow. At the date of this report, after a trial extending over some three months, the conclusion forced on the Board is that the staff is not numerically strong enough to cope with the ordinary work of the primary school plus the additional duties connected with the Training College. The Board has therefore proposed, as a temporary expedient (the permanent appointment of a third assistant master and an assistant mistress being regarded as really necessary), to appoint two additional assistant mistresses in lieu of a third assistant master, an arrangement which will provide a certificated teacher for each standard as well as the necessary assistance in the infants' department.

Report of the Principal of the Training College (Mr. Edwin Watkins, B.A.).

We entered upon the year's work with seventeen new students, of whom three were males and fourteen females. Of these, eleven had passed the Matriculation Examination before entrance. Of the nine students of the previous year who had not been pupil-teachers eight continued in training; the other withdrew to take up work in one of the Board's schools. Seven ex-pupil-teacher students were also retained for a second year.

All students took some work at the University. Of those who had to sit for the D certificate or some part of it, all but two took a course of lectures and practical work in physiology at Canterbury College. Several of those who were further advanced took such a course of lectures at Canterbury College as suited the line of work they were taking towards a degree, and by this ten kept terms at that institution. Nearly all the students also took an elementary course of psychology as bearing on education, and some of the matriculated students took a more extended course with a view to the C examination in that subject, and also attended the University lectures in psychology. Several of these also attended a course in English in the second term. Circumstances, however, militated against a satisfactory working out of the course I had looked forward to for these students.

In consequence of the small number of students who wished to work for matriculation I thought it inadvisable to take up that work, and accordingly the matriculation class was dropped for this year.

In the University examinations at the end of the year, one student passed the final section of B.A., three passed the first section, two passed the Canterbury College third year, and three passed the first year. In the examinations for certificates, four passed the first section of the C certificate and one other obtained partial success for it, six obtained full D, eleven obtained partial D, one failed, two had to discontinue work through illness.

This year the school was deprived of the valuable services of Mrs. Bullock, head mistress of the infants' department, owing to her illness and subsequent resignation. Miss Grand, first assistant in the infants' department, took the post of acting head mistress for the year, and discharged the duties most efficiently.

OTAGO.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

During the year the Training College was reorganized in accordance with the Department's memorandum regarding training colleges, and with the recommendations of the parliamentary Education Committee. The Board, aided by a Committee of Advice, is to have the control and management of the Training College in its district. The Committee of Advice which has been appointed consists of Mr. Donald Borrie and Chief Inspector Goyen (representing the Otago Education Board), Mr. Thomas MacGibbon (representing the Southland Education Board), and Professor Gilray (representing the Professorial Board of the Otago University). Regulations for the government of the college were drafted, and on the 24th October these were sent to the Department.*

In its last report the Board described the present Normal-School building as unsuitable for the purposes of a training college, and expressed the hope that immediate provision might be made for the erection of a suitable building in Stuart Street. The appointments and equipment of a training college should in every respect be of the best; those of the Normal School are in many respects of the worst, and the building has ever been viewed as merely affording tentative provision for training purposes. The Board would again urge the necessity for providing an up-to-date building as soon as possible.

Report of the Principal of the Training College (Mr. D. R. White, M.A.)

The attendance at the Training-College classes was as follows: Second-year students, 10 females; first-year students, 2 males, 35 females; number left during the year, 4 females; number in attendance at the close of the session, 2 males, 41 females; total, 43.

Thirty students, six second-year and twenty-four first-year students attended University classes. The others had not matriculated, and were therefore unable to take University classes. The following shows the number attending the various classes: Junior English, 14; Senior English, 8; Junior Latin, 5; Senior Latin, 1; Junior French, 1; Senior French, 2; Mental Science, 10; Principles and History of Education, 6; Physics, 1; Mechanics, 1; Chemistry, 1; Junior Mathematics, 4.

The results of the term examinations were in most cases satisfactory. Forty-three students were presented at the Education Department's Examinations in January. The following is the list of passes and failures:—Passed for C certificate, 4; passed for D certificate, 10; passed for partial C, 2; passed for partial D, 20; failed, 7; total, 43.

Owing to the fact that the Training College was worked under the old regulations for a few months, and under the new for the rest of the year, the practical course of lessons was not so complete as in former years; and this was most marked in the case of those students who on entering the Training College had not passed the Matriculation Examination.

With three divisions or classes of students, each at different stages in the course of their training, it was quite impossible to give Group III. anything like a satisfactory series of practical lessons in class-management.

Under the new scheme of organization, and with a full staff of teachers, I am looking forward to a course of training for the students which, I believe, will prove more efficient than anything we have had in the past.

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* A conference was subsequently held between the Board and the Inspector-General of Schools in regard to the proposed regulations, which with slight alterations then agreed to have since been approved by the Minister.

No. 4.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING TRAINING COLLEGES.

15TH MARCH AND 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Control and Organization.

1. The Education Board of any district in which any training college is situated, hereinafter called "The Board," shall have the entire control and management of such college, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

The "university district" shall mean the university district in which the training college is situated, and the "university college" shall mean the university college in such university district.

2. For every training college there shall be a Committee of Advice, consisting of the Chairman or other member of the Board, an Inspector of the Board, a representative of the Professorial Board of the university college, and a representative of the other Education Boards (if any) in the university district, to be chosen, if there be more than one other Board, in such manner as the Minister of Education shall determine.

The Board shall, as soon as possible, consider and give due weight to such representations and recommendations as the Committee of Advice may from time to time lay before it. A record shall be kept by the Secretary of the Board of such representations and recommendations, and of the action taken by the Board thereon.

3. Every training college shall have a normal or practising school connected with it. The normal school shall in general consist of three parts,—

(*a.*) A "main school," organized as an ordinary public school with 300 children, more or less, in average attendance; provided that no pupil-teachers shall be employed on the staff:

(*b.*) A "model school," organized as an ordinary public school under one sole teacher, or as a side school with 35 to 40 children in average attendance:

(*c.*) Secondary classes, worked under the same conditions as to admission and programme of work as the secondary classes of a district high school, but with an average attendance not in general exceeding 40. These classes shall be considered to be part of the main school referred to in subclause (*a*) hereof.

4. The organization of the normal school and the salaries of the staff shall be approved by the Minister of Education; but in no case shall the salaries be less than those payable under "The Education Act Amendment Act, 1904," and regulations thereunder.

5. In addition to the staff of the normal school there shall be a principal of the training college, and such other lecturers or instructors as the Minister may from time to time approve. The principal shall be appointed by the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister.

6. Every training college shall be open at all times to—

(1.) Any member of the Board or of the Committee of Advice;

(2.) Any Inspector of Schools employed by an Education Board in the university district.

(3.) The Inspector-General of Schools or any other Inspector of the Education Department.

Entrances to Training Colleges and Allowances to Students.

7. In regard to admission to any training college, no distinction shall be made between applicants residing within the education district in which such training college is situated and applicants residing outside such district.

8. Students may be admitted under Division A or under Division B.

Division A (ex-Pupil-teachers).

To be admitted under Division A a student must satisfy all of the following conditions, viz.: he must—

(*a.*) Have completed the pupil-teacher course in some education district of the colony to the satisfaction of the Education Board of that district;

(*b.*) Have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of New Zealand;

(*c.*) Give satisfactory evidence of his ability to teach, as by a certificate to that effect signed by an Inspector of Schools;

(*d.*) Give satisfactory evidence as to health and character;

(*e.*) Make a declaration of his intention to become a teacher in a public or a secondary school in the colony, and, if so required, enter by his parent or guardian into a bond to return the amount paid in allowances in case he should fail to complete two years of such teaching.

Subclause (*b*) hereof may, until the 31st December, 1906, be modified, with the approval previously obtained of the Minister of Education.

The allowances payable to a student under Division A shall be thirty pounds a year, together with the fees of the university college classes attended by the student with the approval of the principal, with the further addition of thirty pounds a year in the case of any student who is obliged to live away from home to attend a training college.

Division B.

To be admitted under Division B a student must satisfy all of the following conditions, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), viz.: he must—

(*a*.) (i.) Have passed the first section of his B.A. or B.Sc. degree; *or*
(ii.) Have gained credit at the University Junior Scholarship Examination; *or*
(iii.) Have kept terms for at least one year at a university college; *or*
(iv.) Have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of New Zealand:
(*b*.) Comply with such conditions as to probation in teaching as the principal of the training college with the approval of the Board may require:
(*c*.) Satisfy conditions (*d*) and (*e*) as for students under Division A.

The allowances payable to a student under Division B shall be £10 a year, together with the fees of the university college classes attended by the student with the approval of the principal.

Further, in each training college there may be allotted in each year not more than four boarding-scholarships to students under Division B who are obliged to live away from home to attend a training college. These shall be allotted in order—first, to those qualified under subclause (*a*) (i.) hereof; secondly, to those qualified under subclause (*a*) (ii.) hereof; thirdly, to those qualified under subclause (*a*) (iii.) hereof; and, fourthly, to those qualified under subclause (*a*) (iv.) hereof; and, if necessary, an examination may be held to determine to which candidates scholarships shall be allotted. Each of these scholarships shall be of the annual value of £30 a year, in addition to the allowances named above. The scholarships shall not be tenable with any other scholarships.

9. None of the allowances or scholarships named in clause 8 hereof shall be payable in the case of any student for a greater period than two years.

10. University college fees will not be paid in respect of any classes at which the student's attendance and progress have not been satisfactory, or if such fees have been paid the amount may be deducted from any allowances due to him.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the above provisions, the Board may admit to the training college, for such period (not exceeding two years) as it may determine, any teacher of a public school or of a secondary school who, on the certificate of an Inspector of Schools or the recommendation of the Board of Governors of such secondary school respectively, may be deemed worthy of further training in professional work. No allowances shall be payable in such cases.

12. In no case shall the number of students admitted in any year under Division B or under clause 11 hereof be so great as thereby to make the total number of all students in attendance at the training college more than eighty.

13. All allowances to students shall, subject to the restrictions named in these regulations, be paid at the end of each quarter.

Curriculum.

14. The curriculum of each training college shall provide for a two-years' course of training for each student, and shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education.

15. In the arrangement of the curriculum regard shall be had to the opportunities of instruction offered by means of lectures at the university college; and, while it shall be borne in mind that the chief aim of the course to be taken up by any student is to develop the powers and character that mark a good teacher, the requirements of the Teachers' Certificate Examination, and, if possible, of a university degree, shall, as far as they contribute to this end, receive due weight.

16. The curriculum shall include—

(i.) Attendance at the university college at such courses of lectures in English and in such other subject or subjects as the principal shall approve for each student.
(ii.) The principles and history of education; methods of teaching.
(iii.) Special courses in elementary handwork and in science for public schools (including nature study and elementary agriculture.)
(iv.) Courses in physical drill and singing, and in needlework, drawing, and other subjects of manual instruction.
(v.) Sufficient and regular practice in teaching at the normal school.

17. Subject to the general control and management of the Board, the principal shall have full control of the staff of the normal school and training college and of the students; he shall also have power to arrange for the several courses of instruction in accordance with the requirements named above, to allot to himself and the other members of the staff such subjects of instruction as he may find convenient and the Board may approve, to choose text books, and to determine the course of study and training of each student.

18. The Board may at any time, on the receipt of a report from the principal, dismiss a student or direct him to cease attendance at the training college on the ground of incompetency, repeated neglect of duty, or gross misbehavior, and all allowances to such student shall thereupon cease.

19. The principal shall make an annual report to the Board of the work of the training college, and the Board shall forward that report, with such other report as it may desire to make, to the Minister of Education before the 31st January in each year.

20. The Inspector-General of Schools shall inspect each training college from time to time, and shall report annually to the Minister.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS
(REPORT ON THE).

[In continuation of E.-1D, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

The Education Act provides that "in public schools provision shall be made for the instruction in military drill of all boys"; and it is declared to be the duty of the Board in each district "to cause physical drill to be taught to all boys and girls over the age of eight years attending the public schools in the district." The number of children returned as receiving instruction in drill in the public schools of the colony at the end of the year was 119,624. The term "drill" here must be taken to include physical and disciplinary exercises. There were on the 30th June, 1905, 246 cadet corps, with a strength of 12,524 members, equipped with the "model rifles" (dummies) which have been imported by the Department for purposes of drill, and with a percentage of miniature Martini-Henry rifles for target practice. The number of cadet companies in the several districts was as follows: Auckland, 52; Taranaki, 9; Wanganui, 26; Wellington, 30; Hawke's Bay, 32; Marlborough, 5; Nelson, 12; Grey, 7; Westland, 3; North Canterbury, 16; South Canterbury, 9; Otago, 37; Southland, 8: total, 246. The number of battalions formed was 25. The number of models on issue to the Boards at the end of the year was 11,450, and of miniature rifles 900.

At the end of the year the companies in the North and South Islands respectively competed for two challenge shields presented by the Government. The conditions were that the competing squad should consist of ten cadets, all belonging to the same company or detachment; each company to have seven shots at 100 yards (standing), 150 yards (kneeling), and 200 yards (lying), the local range being used in each case. The North Island shield was won by the Terrace (Wellington) Cadet Company, with a score of 711, and the South Island shield by the Oamaru North Cadet Company, also with 711 out of a possible 840.

Owing to the fact that most of the teachers now in the service of the Boards have received a course of training in military drill, the attendance at the special classes held for this purpose in the several districts has gradually declined, and the classes have accordingly been suspended for the present. If the students of the four training-colleges receive sufficient instruction in physical and military drill while attending the colleges it will probably be sufficient in future if, in addition to this provision, a small number of supplementary classes are held from time to time in various parts of the colony.

The expenditure for the year 1904 was £4,954 1s. 9d., made up as follows: Salary and travelling expenses of Commanding Officer, and clerical assistance, £774 17s. 5d.; capitation, £1,241 12s. 6d.; arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. (less recoveries), £1,764 7s. 6d.; challenge shield and shooting prizes, £50; rent, &c., of rifle ranges, £100 11s. 3d.; railway fares of cadet corps, and contingencies, £151 13s. 2d.; instructors of teachers' classes and railway fares of teachers, £870 19s. 11d.

No. 2.

The OFFICER COMMANDING PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS to the Right Hon. the MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SIR,— Wellington, 1st July, 1905.

I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the public-school cadets :—

Organization.—Since the last report battalions with their respective staffs have been organized in the Auckland (2), Hawke's Bay (1), and Wanganui (1) Districts, making the total number of battalions in the colony 25.

The strength of the corps in the several education districts on the 30th June, 1905, was 12,500, being an increase of 1,642 over the previous year ; and it is fully expected from the enrolments which are still coming to hand, though the movement has only been in existence since July, 1902, that the total strength at the end of the year will be 14,000.

There is no question as to the keenness displayed by the cadets in their work, which is very encouraging; and, unquestionably, from what was learned, the headmasters are satisfied that the movement is helping the school discipline. The assistance given by headmasters still continues, and is duly appreciated at headquarters.

Inspection of Corps.—The inspection of the whole of the corps of the colony was completed during last December.

It is impossible not to speak in the highest praise of the great improvement in the drill and rifle exercise of the cadets. The precision with which nearly all the corps performed their arm and foot drills was very noticeable, the exceptions being in the case of corps which had a number of recruits in the ranks at the time of inspecting.

The sergeants were personally examined in both theory and practical work, and it is satisfactory to bear testimony to the manner in which these non-commissioned officers carried out their parts of the inspection. The suggestion made in last year's report to utilise the sergeants was found to have been taken advantage of by officers commanding corps. In many cases it was also found that sergeants were a valuable adjunct to the school through their services being utilised to carry out military drill (which is compulsory under the Education Act) of the lower-standard boys.

Manual of Infantry Training, 1903 (New Zealand).—To give an idea how anxious the cadets are to be in possession of this manual, the whole of the first edition of 5,000 copies has been sold, and a second edition is now in course of preparation. The special feature of this will be the inclusion of a number of photographs of company movements, which will be better understood than the diagrams used in the first edition.

Equipment.—Up to the 30th June, 1904, 8,700 cadets had been fully equipped, but this number has now reached 11,500. The material imported was found to be insufficient, but orders are being executed to provide for the requisitions now waiting completion. The 1,000,000 percussion-caps imported for using on the model rifles have been largely purchased by corps at 2d. per 100. Their use is highly appreciated by the cadets, and a training in fire discipline is secured.

Ammunition.—The Government having entered into a contract with the Colonial Ammunition Company for the manufacture of ·310 ammunition for the miniature rifles at the same price as the imported article, corps will be able to get their annual allowance of fifty rounds per cadet without delay, which was not the case heretofore, as the shipments were only received from time to time. The cartridges will be loaded with nitro-cellulose powder.

Result of Shield Competitions.—The results for 1904 for the North and South Island shields are given on the next page. A medal is granted to each member of the teams, with his name, &c., engraved upon it. The medal has been substituted for the £10 granted to each team for the 1903 competition.

It is very gratifying to be able to note that the scores made for 1904 are greater than those for the previous year. The lowest for 1903 was 219, and for 1904 it was 419.

Photographs of the winning teams will be found in the Appendix.

Class Firing.—The results for class firing for 1904 also show a great improvement on the previous year. In several cases 80, 81, and 82 points were made out of a possible of 84. The district prize medals have been issued to the winners, and their presentation was made by the Mayors of the boroughs in which the winners lived. Marksmen's badges have also been issued — *i.e.*, to all cadets making over 63 points a badge in yellow worsted, and to the best shot in each corps one in gold embroidery.

Rifle matches between battalion and corps teams took place in many districts, and in some cases very good scores were made. The following are the winners of the district medals :—

District.*	Town.	Rank and Name.	Number of Points.
Auckland	Onehunga	Lieutenant J. Parry	77
Hawke's Bay	Dannevirke	Lance-corporal H. Carlson	82
Wanganui	Wanganui	Private R. Harris	79
Wellington	Levin	Sergeant H. Woods	81
Canterbury North	Southbrook	Private E. Beker	72
Canterbury South	Geraldine	Colour-sergeant J. Templer	72
Grey	Taylorville	Private R. McTaggart	69
Marlborough	Blenheim	Private W. Logan	68
Nelson	(Richmond School)	Sergeant E. Ingram	64
Otago	Oamaru (North School)	Bugler A. Whyte	80
Southland	Invercargill	Private Kingsland	74

* No returns were received from Taranaki and Westland.

WINNING TEAMS' SCORES IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS SHIELDS COMPETITIONS, 1904.—PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADETS.

—	100 Yards (Standing).								150 Yards (Kneeling).								200 Yards (Lying).								Grand Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	
NORTH ISLAND. *Terrace School (Wellington).*																									
Sergeant Donald Dinnie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	27	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	24	79
Sergeant Aubrey Short	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	27	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	25	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	24	76
Private Hubert Lambert	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	27	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	27	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	21	75
Private Harry Tolley	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	26	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	21	75
Sergeant Aubrey Binning	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	24	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	25	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	24	73
Private Herman Focke	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	25	3	3	3	4	4	0	3	20	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	26	71
Private George Hookham	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	22	3	4	3	2	2	4	3	21	71
Private David Howard	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	24	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	23	67
Lieutenant George Glen	4	2	4	4	4	3	3	24	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	18	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	23	65
Private Charles Jensen	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	22	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	23	3	2	0	2	3	2	2	14	59
								257								233								221	711 General average 71·1 Winning team's score for 1903 64·2
SOUTH ISLAND. *North School (Oamaru).*																									
Sergeant A. Whyte	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	27	80
Corporal E. Sinclair	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	25	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	26	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	26	77
Sergeant E. McIntyre	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	27	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	25	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	24	76
Private G. Jack	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	24	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	27	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	24	75
Private L. Maurice	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	22	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	23	72
Colour-Sergeant J. Dreman	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	25	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	23	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	23	71
Sergeant S. MacDonald	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	25	3	0	4	3	3	4	4	21	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	23	69
Private J. Amies	2	4	3	3	3	2	4	21	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	26	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	21	68
Private A. Mackie	4	4	2	2	2	3	4	21	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	23	3	4	4	3	2	4	0	20	64
Corporal W. Lawson	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	20	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	17	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	22	59
								235								243								233	711 General average 71·1 Winning team's score for 1903 67·3

Rifle Ranges.—The Penrose Rifle Range is now available for the Auckland corps, the Pelichet Bay range for 1st and 2nd Otago Battalions, and the Caversham range for the 3rd Battalion. Nelson will also soon have the use of a range. In some cases the Government has assisted by a monetary grant to provide corps with ranges or has contributed to the support of an existing one. Volunteer corps are always willing to assist the training of the cadets by allowing them the use of their ranges.

Army Signalling.—It having been found that this system is preferable to the navy system, practical instruction was given at inspection of corps, and already the cadets have not only made their own flags but are practising with them. In order to give encouragement the Government has decided to issue a Signallers' Badge and Certificate to those who can pass an examination in sending test messages at the rate of five words per minute. By this means the various Volunteer corps will hereafter get trained signallers into their ranks.

Uniforms.—A further number of corps have substituted the departmental uniform for those in use previously, and other corps purpose adopting the same as soon as their present ones require replacing, it having been found that the departmental uniform is cheaper, neater, and more suitable to boys than sailor suits, or frocks and trousers.

Badges for "Number Ones."—Through the institution of these the groundwork for obtaining future non-commissioned officers has been established, as a cadet to obtain this rank must have been a "number one"—*i.e.*, number one of his section of fours.

Sergeants' Sashes.—These have arrived, and are being issued to all corps.

School Colours.—These are now worn by all ranks under the cap-badge, and greatly add to the appearance of the uniform and the distinguishing of companies of a battalion.

Certificates of Discharge.—These are issued to each cadet on his leaving his corps, and it is gratifying to learn that they are eagerly sought for, as they form a passport to the boy seeking outside employment.

Good-conduct Badges.—A great number of these badges have been applied for for 1904, and issued in accordance with the conditions mentioned in last year's report.

Recognition of Officers.—The announcement made by the Right Hon. the Premier that he hopes (see Appendix VII.) to introduce legislation in order to give all the adult officers a status in the Force on their passing a qualifying examination is highly appreciated by these officers. At present, although they may present themselves for the examinations of the School of Military Instruction, they are unable to obtain the certificates granted to officers of the Defence Force on passing.

Battalion Band.—Since the issue of the last report the two Wellington battalions have between them formed a full military band of forty performers.

Cadet Orders.—All promotions, changes, and matters affecting the movements are promulgated through their agency.

Buglers.—It is very gratifying to learn that already several Volunteer corps are enlisting boys who have served in cadet corps. At all inspections the buglers were examined in sounding calls, when it was found that a large number of them showed great proficiency. It was also found, where competitions took place at military tournaments, that the cadet buglers took the principal prizes.

Ambulance.—Since the last report correspondence has taken place at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, who strongly advocates the undertaking by the cadets of ambulance-work, so as to train them for bearer corps. A number of medical gentlemen in the various parts of the colony have signified their willingness to undertake this work, and probably in a short time arrangements may be made under certain conditions to carry it out, seeing that under the new syllabus provision is made for training both boys and girls in "first aid" in the public schools. An opportunity for a personal inspection of this work was afforded at a large school in Auckland, the headmaster of which was the instructor, and the manner in which the use of splints and bandages was displayed showed conclusively what boys and girls could do.

Camps of Instruction.—The possibility of a complete training of cadets in subjects beyond those which can only be attempted in the school-ground was exhibited at the camp of the 2nd Wanganui Battalion. The camp was pitched by the cadets in a most satisfactory manner. Instruction in guard-mounting duties, the posting and relieving of sentries, and the formation of cossack posts was personally given, and the intelligence and aptitude displayed during the time the camp lasted was not only of a pleasing but an encouraging nature. The Government were good enough not only to lend the necessary equipment, but also to give a monetary grant in aid of the camp. Information is now being obtained as to other district corps also going into camp. His Excellency the Governor visited the Wanganui Camp, and was pleased to make favourable comments on all he saw. His Excellency also inspected the battalion on parade. Individual companies were exercised in various drills. The remarks made by His Excellency will be found in Appendix V. The signallers of the Hawera Company sent the following message on behalf of the battalion to His Excellency : "We all welcome you."

Instructors.—It has been arranged that the services of the drill instructors of the Permanent Force in certain districts will be available for officers' classes on Saturday mornings.

Receptions of His Excellency the Governor.—The number of all ranks who took part in the reception at Christchurch was 676, and that at Dunedin 1,025 ; and at the unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty the late Queen, at Dunedin, 918, and at a similar ceremony at Wellington 650. The following communications relating to the receptions at Christchurch and Dunedin were received from the Right Hon. the Premier, which are of a most gratifying and encouraging nature, and are therefore highly appreciated by all ranks :—

Colonel Loveday, Christchurch. 17th August, 1904.
I AM instructed by His Excellency to convey to you his high appreciation of the services rendered by the cadet corps and their officers yesterday. His Excellency regrets the unavoidable inconvenience caused by his late arrival, entailing longer hours of duty.
R. J. SEDDON.

Colonel Loveday, Dunedin. 22nd August, 1904.
HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has requested me, as Minister of Education, to express his admiration of the excellent services rendered by the officers and rank of the various school-cadet corps. He states that the large number of boys who took part in the reception went to show the utility of the movement, and that in the march past there were evident signs of good drilling and instruction. He also considers that their general bearing and appearance bespoke discipline and enthusiasm.
R. J. SEDDON.

Advantage was taken of His Excellency's visit to Dunedin to ask him to present the Waimate District High School Cadets with the challenge shield for 1903 for the South Island; this he kindly did. His Excellency was also pleased to present the South Island shield for 1904 to the North Oamaru Cadets on the 2nd February, 1905, on the occasion of his unveiling the Troopers' Memorial at Oamaru. During His Excellency's stay at Christchurch he inspected the 1st and 2nd North Canterbury Battalions, and was good enough to compliment the cadets on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.

Long-service Medals to Officers.—A suggestion has been made that the Government might institute a medal for issue to the adult officers of cadet corps on their completing a certain number of years of service. The service these officers render the State is deserving of every encouragement, as through their means hundreds of boys are turned out fit to take their place in the ranks, and the issue of such a decoration would be much appreciated.

Examination of Non-commissioned Officers.—Under the Cadet Regulations no cadet can be promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer without passing an examination. This examination will be in theory and practice, according to rank, and it has been intimated in Cadet Orders that the rule will be carried out in future.

Classification of Corps.—A system of classifying corps on the following subjects has been instituted since the 1st January, 1905. Marks are awarded as follows for each subject: 10 signifies "Excellent"; 9, "Very good"; 8, "Good"; 7, "Fair"; and 5, "Indifferent." Classification: 1, General appearance; 2, words of command; 3, rifle exercise; 4, firing exercise; 5, marching; 6, steadiness; 7, bugling; 8, skirmishing; 9, signalling; 10, drilling generally. And, as far as the inspections have gone, no corps has been under "Good."

Fatal Accident on a Rifle Range.—It is with extreme regret that reference has to be made to a fatal accident which happened to Private J. McPherson, of No. 1 Company of the Dannevirke North Cadets. It would appear from the evidence given at the inquest that a cadet who was at the firing-point, on being addressed by his commanding officer, turned round keeping his rifle at the "Ready" position, pressed the trigger, and shot Private McPherson through the body; death was instantaneous. The cadet was not aware the rifle was loaded, as this had been done surreptitiously by some other cadet, thus proving that the orders to be observed on a rifle range had not been carried out. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and that no one was to blame. Happily, this is the only accident which has occurred since the inception of the movement, and no doubt the lesson learned will prevent any future ones happening.

The Cadet Movement.—Reference is made to the remarks of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Appendix II.). New Zealand has already instituted a movement which is now strongly advocated in England.

Inspection of the Dunedin Brigade of Cadets.—A full account of the inspection of the City of Dunedin Public-school Cadets on the 25th May, 1905, by the Right Hon. the Premier, and the remarks he made on the occasion, will be found in Appendix VII.

Opening of Parliament.—The 1st and 2nd Wellington Battalions were ordered out to take part in the ceremony of opening Parliament, when 650 of all ranks were present.

Equipment destroyed.—Through the burning-down of the schools at Gisborne, South Wellington, and Te Aroha a large quantity of equipment and uniforms belonging to their cadets was destroyed. The Government immediately replaced the arms and accoutrements.

Death of an Officer.—It is with extreme regret that the death of Captain R. J. Alexander, commanding the Kaiapoi Public-school Cadets, has to be reported. He was killed in the railway accident which occurred at Chaney's on Saturday the 24th June, 1905. He took a great interest in the cadet movement, and at the time of his death was commanding the Defence Cadets, Kaiapoi, which corps won the Challenge Shield three years out of four at the annual competition amongst schools of the North Canterbury District.

Judging-distance Practice.—At the suggestion of the Hon. Colonel A. Pitt, M.L.C., who is acting as Minister of Education, it is proposed to have the cadets go through a course of judging-distance practice, this being carried out on the corps drill-days. A simple one-man range-finder, invented by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Owen (late Major H.M. South Lancashire Regiment), Commandant Military School of Instruction, Wellington, has been submitted for inspection. The instrument, though very simple in its construction, is accurate, and its price very reasonable—viz., 25s. each. A number of these range-finders might be procured later on for the use of corps.

Cadets' Marching-song.—A sufficient number of copies of this song (music by Mr. Alec. Hill, words by Mr. J. Liddell Kelly) was presented to the Department by the publishers, the Dresden Piano Company, for distribution to each corps.

Training the Youth of England.—An article on this subject by General Lord Methuen will be found in Appendix VIII., by which it will be seen that reference is made to the system adopted in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
L. W. LOVEDAY, Lieut.-Colonel, V.D.N.Z.M.,
Commanding Public-school Cadets.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of RECOGNISED PUBLIC-SCHOOL CADET CORPS in the several Education Districts of the Colony on the 30th June, 1905; their respective Strengths, and the Increase during the Year.

Education Districts.	Number of Corps.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Colour-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total of all Ranks.	Grand Total.
Auckland	52	44	52	28	44	140	72	52	2,095	2,527	
Hawke's Bay	32	23	30	8	25	76	66	32	1,291	1,551	
Taranaki	9	8	8	3	7	27	24	9	294	380	
Wellington	30	20	25	8	17	70	52	30	1,366	1,588	
Wanganui	26	22	22	14	21	65	63	26	1,017	1,250	
	149	117	137	61	114	378	277	149	6,063	7,296	7,296
Canterbury North	16	15	19	8	12	38	33	16	859	1,000	
Canterbury South	9	8	10	5	8	28	30	9	342	440	
Grey	7	5	6	3	3	37	12	7	187	260	
Nelson	12	7	10	6	4	15	15	12	507	576	
Otago	37	32	32	31	20	95	80	37	1,843	2,170	
Southland	8	6	6	3	6	16	16	8	359	420	
Westland	3	3	3	2	2	5	5	3	117	140	
Marlborough	5	5	5	3	4	12	12	5	176	222	
	97	81	91	61	59	246	203	97	4,390	5,228	5,228
Grand total of all ranks ...	...	198	228	122	173	624	480	246	10,453	12,524	12,524
Total number of corps ...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Corps.	Cadets.
Total increase in the North Island	20	1,254
Total increase in the South Island	9	412
Grand total increase for the year	29	1,666

APPENDIX II.

[*Otago Daily Times*, 18th May, 1905.]

THE CADET MOVEMENT.

LONDON, May 16.

THE Prince of Wales, when opening the cadets' headquarters at Hampstead, eulogised the Australian example. He said that the colonists were right to encourage the movement, not in order to militarise the population, but to give the youth a training in physical exercises, discipline, and shooting. These were sufficient for the defence of the country.

APPENDIX III.

[*Otago Daily Times*, 27th February, 1904.]

WITH the object of affording Mr. F. Tate, Director of Education in Victoria, an opportunity of seeing the working of the school-cadet movement here, and the progress which had been made since the movement was organized, a brigade parade of the cadets attached to the Dunedin schools was held at the Caledonian Grounds yesterday afternoon, 26th February, 1904, at which 929 of all ranks were present.

Mr. Tate, addressing the officers at the conclusion of the movement, expressed himself as being very pleased with the turn-out. In Victoria the work was sectional, a number going out to drill while others were forced to remain behind. Over there they had insisted on the cadets being armed with a lethal weapon, and the uniforms had proved rather expensive. On his return he would tell them what he had that day seen, and give them something to work up to. He had to thank them very heartily indeed for the opportunity they had given him of witnessing their organization. The cadet movement here, he understood, was a comparatively recent one, and what he had seen showed that the teachers had entered into it with enthusiasm. He was very gratified indeed at what he had seen.

APPENDIX IV.

INSPECTION of 1st and 2nd North Canterbury Battalions by His Excellency the Governor on the 17th August, 1904.

[Extracted from the *Lyttelton Times*, 15th August, 1904.]

THE cadets were all dressed alike—navy-blue jersey and knickerbockers, with red collar and cuffs, and glengarry field-service caps, with red and white checker band. The boys are so far armed only with the dummy rifles—made of wood, which will not fire bullets made of lead—though each school has a proportion of Lee-Enfield carbines, in the use of which and for target purposes they receive certain instruction, though the amount of ball practice is inadequate in the opinion of many experts. The New Zealand flag was hoisted at the saluting-base, a flagpole having been erected. The cadets were drawn up in column of company formation. The parade state showed a total, including staff, of 710. As Lord Plunket arrived on the parade-ground the band played the National Anthem, and immediately afterwards His Excellency proceeded to inspect the several companies, passing along each corps. Afterwards the cadets marched, and were then formed in one line and saluted, the band, playing "God Save the King." Three sides of a square were then formed, and the Governor addressed the cadets, who, at the conclusion of his speech, gave three hearty cheers for Lord and Lady Plunket.

His Excellency the Governor addressed a few remarks to the cadets. He congratulated the boys and the teachers upon the splendid muster, and he also made complimentary references to the effectiveness of the cadet system as solving the problem of conscription. The Government was to be congratulated upon introducing the public-school cadet system. To him it appeared that such an organization was desirable, not alone for the good of the colony, but for the boys themselves. The drill and discipline in which the lads were instructed were calculated to improve them and to make them obedient, and, he thought, better men than would otherwise be the case. Many contended that the system was calculated to engender too strong a spirit of militarism, but he did not agree with those who held such views. At Home the cadets were not encouraged to the same extent, proportionately, as in New Zealand. There were, of course, cadet corps in connection with some of the well-known schools and Volunteer corps. He was proud to say that he had himself been a cadet. But the public-school idea, as introduced in New Zealand, was receiving the attention of the authorities in the Motherland, and he hoped to hear that a leaf would be taken from New Zealand's book in this matter. He was much impressed with the cadet system, and he would earnestly watch its progress. He felt that parents realised the amount of good that the system bestowed on their boys. The training would set a boy up, besides giving him an insight into military life, which might in years to come be of advantage to his country and to himself. In this public-school cadet movement he saw that the Government had introduced one of the best organizations of the kind in the world for the people's benefit and for the country's. A little incident in discipline had pleased him very much. He noticed that the boys marched past with their eyes well to the front. Now, he realised, having been a boy himself, how hard it was to do this, and he congratulated the cadets upon having paid attention to this important point of discipline, for it showed him that they observed and carried out the instructions of their tutors. Previous to 1902, he understood that there were no public-school cadets in Canterbury North. The splendid muster before him testified to the progress of the movement and the foresight of its initiators.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Defence, at the conclusion of the parade, addressed the officers of the two battalions and Colonel Loveday. After congratulating the teachers on the excellent parade, the Premier referred to the manner in which the Duke of York, on his visit to New Zealand, was impressed with the cadet force which he saw at the review on Hagley Park. The Duke then expressed the opinion that the system would have much to do with the solution of the problem of conscription throughout the Empire. Some time ago the Home authorities had sent to New Zealand for information on the public-schools cadet movement, and he felt that the introduction of such a system in England would be beneficial. The excellent muster he saw before him was gratifying to him as Minister of Defence, and the result of the Governor's inspection, together with the information that was being sought from the New Zealand Government on the matter, would tend to advance the interests of the colony. He agreed with His Excellency when he said that there was no reason to fear that too great a military spirit was being engendered in New Zealand. During the South African war the proceedings in sending contingents had been characterized by moderation, and the men had, at the conclusion of hostilities, settled down to normal conditions again. The Volunteers had never gone to extremes, and he claimed that the support given to the Mother-country at that time had shown the strength of the British Empire. The Volunteer movement was progressing. There were 19,000 men in the colony's Defence Force, and 11,000 cadets, besides the large number of rifle-club men and Defence Cadets. In no part of the Empire were the boys of the public schools being trained as in New Zealand. He believed, too, that by the introduction of the system the teachers obtained an even better grip of the boys, for the drill imparted to them and the necessity of an observance of proper discipline tended to mould their characters more uniformly, and the boys, he thought, would show the benefits from the training as they reached manhood. He recognised that teachers sacrificed much to give the time and work which they did to the movement, and he thanked them sincerely. He thought that Colonel Loveday was doing good work, and was deserving of praise for his earnestness in furthering the interests of the cadet system. He had always found that where enthusiasm existed success was bound to follow. And this applied to our school-cadet force. In the matter of camps, it had been suggested to him that more facilities might be given to the cadets in this direction. He pointed out that the adult corps had first to be attended to, and the camp equipment of the colony was limited, but he quite realised the benefits that would accrue to the junior force from a proper course of camp instruction, and if the officers would confer with Colonel Loveday and make suggestions to him he would consider the proposals and endeavour to give effect to their wishes in this matter. He knew the boys were fond of camping—he had not forgotten his own youthful experience—and he believed that the officers would also welcome the camp training. The Premier concluded his remarks by again thanking the officers for the excellent parade of the cadets.

APPENDIX V.

[*Wanganui Herald*, 15th December, 1904.]

On the 15th December, 1904, His Excellency the Governor, Lord Plunket, reviewed the school cadets in Wanganui to the number of 232. His Excellency stated that he was very pleased indeed to have the opportunity of inspecting them. He took the greatest interest in and held a very firm belief in the possibilities of the cadet movement, and he intended whilst in the colony to do everything in his power to forward it. Unfortunately they had no such movement at Home, but he earnestly wished they had. He had watched the operations to-day with great pleasure and keen interest, and he must say that the evolutions had been well done, especially the physical drill. In this connection a word of praise was certainly due to the sergeant in charge of No. 1 squad, which had done particularly well, but at the same time all were deserving of praise. His Excellency paid a tribute to the officers of the battalion, who, he said, were sacrificing a deal of their time in doing a good work for the boys, for the colony, and for the Empire. The boys would be the better citizens and Volunteers for the drill they were now receiving. He again expressed the pleasure he felt of having this opportunity of saying a few words of encouragement to them.

APPENDIX VI.

[*Otago Daily Times*, 3rd February, 1905.]

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His Excellency brought his duties to a close by presenting to the North School Cadets the shield presented by the Government for competition among cadet corps in the South Island, and which a squad from the Oamaru North School (under Captain T. Begg) won, with the creditable score of 711 out of 840. Prior to making the presentation His Excellency inspected the cadets of the schools of the North Otago Battalion numbering 158, who made a good display, and went through the march past and other manœuvres most creditably.

His Excellency, in addressing the cadets, said it was appropriate he should make such a presentation as this shield, as he had, when a boy, been a cadet, and he had been a member of several successful rifle teams. The cadet movement he held to be an excellent one for the colony, and one of the finest things of the kind it possessed. It was gratifying to learn that in the North Otago District, moreover, the movement was progressing. Cadet corps were now to be found in Oamaru North, Middle, and South Schools, and at Hampden, Palmerston, Otepopo, and Maheno, and next year cadet corps would, he understood, be formed in eight other places in the district, giving eight companies and a strength of 500. He hoped that project would be successfully carried out, and that the parents of boys would encourage and allow them to join the cadet movement, for which, he was sure, they would never be sorry.

APPENDIX VII.

[The Dunedin *Evening Star*, 26th May, 1905.]

The Caledonian Ground was transformed into a sort of Champ de Mars yesterday afternoon, when the city and suburban school cadets were reviewed and addressed by the Premier in his capacity as Minister of Defence. The cadets mustered in the Triangle and in Crawford Street about 2 p.m., and marched to the ground by separate battalions. On arrival there they were first formed in line of battalions in quarter-column, and afterwards deployed into three lines. In this formation they were inspected by the Premier, who afterwards took up his position at the saluting-base. In moving into position for the march past the cadets gave a very good display of drill, and it was noticeable that, although there had been no special preparation for the review, some of the more difficult movements—the battalion wheel, for instance—were executed in capital style. Major Murray then led the brigade past in column, the first battalion in front. Arriving at the other end of the ground, the cadets faced about, and then came past again in quarter-column, the third battalion leading. Subsequently an advance in review order from the centre of the ground took place, and on arriving close to the flag all were halted.

The Premier then came forward, and, addressing the officers and boys, said that he desired first of all to congratulate them upon their appearance and upon the large number—over one thousand—present. Speaking for himself as Minister of Defence, he wished to say that nothing could have given him greater pleasure than having had the opportunity of inspecting them and noting the great advance made during the last two years in the cadet movement. It would be cheering news to them to learn that the New Zealand cadet movement had progressed so well that people in the Mother-country were anxious to obtain information regarding it, with a view to setting on foot a similar movement at Home. It would be remembered that on the occasion of the Duke of York's visit to the colony a review had been held at Christchurch. On that occasion over two thousand school cadets had marched past, and, although the Duke had been much impressed on that occasion with the Volunteers and detachments of the Permanent Force, it was the drill and bearing of the cadets which had pleased him most. On the occasion of his (the Premier's) subsequent visit to the Mother-country the Duke had spoken to him concerning the cadet display in question in very flattering terms. Since then there had been a great increase in numbers and efficiency, and he desired to tender to Major Murray, and, through him, to his officers and boys, his warm thanks for the services which they had rendered to the cadet movement; they had done excellent service and made great sacrifices in the furtherance of a worthy object. The boys present that afternoon would be the Volunteers of the future, and if the time came—which God forefend and keep away as long as possible—when a need arose for their active service, he felt sure that he was voicing universal opinion when he said that they would do as good work for the Empire and the colony as their fathers and brothers had done in South Africa.—(Hear, hear.)—With regard to the drill shown that day, and speaking first of the individual companies which had taken part in the march past in column, he placed the Union Street School first, Caversham Industrial School second, and High Street School third. In the march back in quarter column, and speaking this time of battalions, he would award the honour to the 3rd (Major Burlinson's) Battalion. Those were the relative positions he placed them in that day, and, as competition and rivalry were great factors towards improvement and efficiency, he hoped that other schools would use their best endeavours to wrest from Union Street and the other leading schools the pride of place which had been given them. Lastly, he wished to introduce a somewhat important question—the question of the status of school-cadet officers and corps. At present, unlike the Defence Cadets, who came under the provisions of the Defence Act, they had no legal status. He felt that an injustice was being done to cadet officers and corps in this respect, and he hoped shortly to introduce legislation which would confer a status on them.—(Hear, hear.)—Other concessions—concessions relating to shooting—would also be made. The association of the boys with the cadets and Volunteers would not merely assist to develop them physically, but would inculcate a spirit of comradeship which would last through life. He wished to know, also, whether they could not in some way evolve something in the shape of an annual camp-out for the cadets, and if that could be done he was sure the boys would like it. As Minister of Defence and Minister of Education, he was glad that he had an opportunity that day of inspecting the cadets, and he hoped on some future occasion to have another opportunity of doing so. His opinion was that if the Mother-country had such a cadet system as that which existed in this country there would be no need to talk of conscription, and they would be able to get their defenders from among the Volunteers.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRAINING OF THE YOUTH OF ENGLAND.

[By General LORD METHUEN, in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, 1905.]

MY subject is one in which I have for a long time taken interest, and on which, as a member of the Church Lads' Brigade Council, I am perhaps qualified to write.

The great work carried out by Lord Meath in organizing the Lads' Drill Association, and the efforts of the Council of the Church Lads' Brigade to make their movement a success, cannot be too widely known throughout the country.

The Commission on the Militia and Volunteers has drawn attention, in a way it has never been drawn before, to the difficulties attendant on our maintaining our present system of voluntary enlistment. We may say what we like, or shut our eyes to the evidence given before this Commission, but here we have facing us the deliberate opinion of a certain number of impartial men, eminently qualified to form a sound judgment, who see no solution except some form of compulsory service. Their task was thankless, for they knew well enough their opinion would not be accepted by the country; and it is in this emergency that it seems to me so much can be done by the Lads' Drill Association and the Church Lads' Brigade to save the situation.

Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Rosebery, and the Association of the Headmasters have united in recognising the importance of the Lads' Drill Association, and said very much as follows: "Mental without physical training is a lopsided experiment; there should be a curriculum of elementary training in all our schools. We ought to follow the example of our colonies and introduce compulsory cadet corps."

Now, let us see what claim Lord Meath has to our support, what are the objects of the Lads' Drill Association, and how far it has proved successful:—

(*a*.) The attention of the nation has been drawn to the necessity for systematic physical training for all boys.

(*b*.) The Board of Education has been induced to issue for the use of elementary schools an official course of physical training called the "Model Course," founded on the principles which have proved successful at Aldershot.

(*c*.) It is hoped in the future that the "Model Course" may be made compulsory in every school, and that classes may be formed for the proper instruction of teachers in the imparting of physical training.

As regards cadet corps, the following results have attended the labours of the association :—

a.) Substantive instead of honorary commissions are given to cadet officers, thereby enabling them to attend schools of instruction.

b.) Any one over seventeen years of age can count qualifying service for Volunteer officer's decoration and long-service medal.

c.) A simple uniform and free ammunition.

(*d*.) Recognition in the Army List.

The hopes of the future are that the rudiments of military training might be brought within the reach of every able-bodied subject, and that the Government may fully recognise the cadet system as the basis of home defence.

The Church Lads' Brigade is far humbler, but I can speak for the splendid influence it is exerting throughout the Empire. On the Council bishops and generals unite in promoting the feeling of good citizenship and Christianity.

In a vast number of towns and villages companies of the Church Lads' Brigade are formed for the purpose of learning discipline, self-respect, the *esprit de corps* one gains at a public school, smartness, use of the rifle, drill, and physical exercises. Each drill is opened with prayer, the lads attend the Bible classes, and many of them are later on confirmed. If I may so express myself, we inculcate the manliest form of religion; and our boys, without parading their faith, are never ashamed of being regular churchgoers.

The Boys' Brigade also does good work. The difference between us is that we consist only of the Church of England, whereas the Boys' Brigade admit all denominations. It can be readily understood that it would lead to complications were we to relax our rules in this respect.

I will now describe the working of a Church Lads' Brigade company in my own village. It is a good sample of what any country gentleman can easily do, and, quite apart from helping in an indirect manner towards the defence of his country, and the insurance of his goods and chattels, it is impossible to overestimate the difference of tone amongst the boys in the village as a result of their enrolment in this company. I secured, in the first instance, the services of my vicar and his two curates—my vicar had acted as quartermaster and chaplain under me during the greater part of the South African war, in the Yeomanry; so I started well. My agent undertook the duties of officer. The sergeant-instructor, a most important item, was an excellent retired N.C.O., formerly in my county regiment. My riding-school formed a good drill-hall and rifle range; the laundry made a good practice-room for the drums and fifes. We next formed a committee, and purchased a miniature rifle range from the National Rifle Association, which is placed in the riding-school, and is supposed to pay its own way. We have built a club for the boys, and a really a very moderate cost.

If any one cares to see for himself the above programme in perfect working-order, I would ask him to visit the club of the "Oxford House," in the East End. He will find a cadet company, a rifle range, gymnasium, large swimming-bath—everything, in short, to make a boy's life useful and bright; and, let me add, he will be pleased at the manliness, independence of character, and intelligence of the lads the best of Oxford's men have taken in hand so successfully.

I have, in as few words as possible, endeavoured to describe two associations which seem to me to go a long way towards shaping the lads into the kind of men we require for the defence of our country. If later on the British public recognise that, for the proper protection of our country, the least we should content ourselves with is the training of our lads in drill and in the use of the rifle, then, of course, the problem is solved; but so long as the country does not consider it advisable to tax the youth of this country to this extent, then we have to do our best to fill up the gap.

What is being done in our colonies?

Under the Commonwealth Defence Act of 1903 of Australia provision is made for the maintenance of naval and military cadet corps consisting of (*a*) boys over twelve years of age who are attending school, or (*b*) youths between fourteen and nineteen years of age who are not attending school. Cadet corps consisting of youths who are not attending school are called "senior cadet corps." The corps are furnished by the Defence Force authorities with such arms, ammunition, and accoutrements as are prescribed. Cadets are not liable to active service. All military cadet corps in a military district are under the orders of the military commandant of that district. Service in a senior cadet corps is deemed to be service within the meaning of section 11 of the Act, which provides that in the first appointment of officers to the Defence Force preference shall be given, in the case of equality of qualifications, to persons who have served in the Defence Force for three years without a commission. In his annual report on the military forces of the Commonwealth, Major-General Hutton makes the following observations in regard to cadets: "It is much to be regretted that no funds are available for the development of the cadet military system. It is impossible to overestimate the value of military discipline upon the rising generation. I trust that at an early date a system so valuable to the future of the Australian nation may be seriously taken in hand. It has been suggested that the cadet military system should be removed from the Commonwealth Defence system and placed under the Education Department of the States. This plan, desirable as it may be in some respects, would, in my opinion, have the effect of lowering the status of military service as one of the principal obligations and most honourable privileges of citizenship. The acquirement of drill and the practice of physical exercises are of small value compared with the inculcation among the members of the rising generation of the great principles of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and self-discipline, which together form the basis of a national military training."

In New Zealand all expenses connected with cadet-training are borne by the Education Department the cadet corps being solely under the control of that Department. An officer to command the public-school cadet corps is attached to the Education Department, who is responsible to the Minister of Education for the organization and efficiency of the several corps. The Department supplies free one model rifle for each cadet, one miniature rifle for every ten cadets, one officer's sword for every twenty-four cadets, rank badges for N.C.O.s, one bugle for each corps, fifty ball cartridges per cadet per annum. Caps, with badges and haversacks, are supplied at 2s. each, and extra ammunition at cost-price. Uniform is not essential. A capitation grant of 2s. 6d. per annum is allowed for every cadet who has attended the requisite number of drills. The number of cadets in the colony has increased from 4,126 in July, 1902, to 12,000 at the present time. The following extract from a letter written by the Prime Minister of New Zealand to Colonel Loveday shows the value placed on cadet-training by the Government of that colony: "His Excellency is of opinion that it would be difficult to lay sufficient stress upon the importance to be attached to the cadet movement in the colony." Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand, in opening Parliament, referred to the smart military bearing of the school cadets, and expressed the opinion that this movement is well designed and likely to be far-reaching in its effects. "If," he added, "the martial spirit thus ingrained in the boy is subsequently encouraged in the young man, the word 'conscription,' so repugnant to a free people, may well be removed from the vocabulary of the colony."

The cadet system has been thoroughly reorganized in Canada. Arms and equipments are loaned by the Militia Department, and instructors are detailed from the Permanent Force whenever possible. A carefully considered course of training has been issued for cadets, and in his preface to this course Major-General Lord Dundonald writes: "Youth is the time for improvement—the season for preparation. A cadet, therefore, cannot too early be given the knowledge, the habits, and the skill which fit him not only to perform the general duties of a good citizen, but also to take part at the proper time in his country's defence. It is in his own best interest, as well as in that of the nation, that while free from worldly cares, while not yet immersed in business, he should prepare to take his place both in the battle of life and in that other battle-line from which the noblest and best of his race have never shrunk. The wisdom of this preparation very few indeed attempt to deny. . . . . A well-trained and disciplined cadet, with all the self-sacrifice that this involves, will not only be of great value to his country when it needs him, but will be a better citizen and a better man."

Great stress is laid on cadet-training in the Colony of Natal. In 1902 the number of cadets earning the capitation grant was 2,236. The number is considerable when it is remembered that the available manhood of the colony was estimated that year at 12,000. In accordance with a recommendation of the Defence Commission a Staff Officer of Cadets has been appointed. In his annual report for 1902 the Commandant of the Natal Volunteers refers to this appointment as "an important one," and goes on to say, "When it is remembered that the future defence of the colony is in the hands of our youth, the importance of early training in the use of arms is one that no State looking to the future can afford to neglect."

In connection with the cadet system in the various colonies we may quote the words of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who, on his return from visiting the colonies, made the following remarks in his speech at the Guildhall: "I am anxious to refer to an admirable movement which has taken strong root in both Australia and New Zealand—that is, the establishment of cadet corps. On several occasions I had the gratification of seeing march past several thousand cadets armed and equipped, and who at the expense of their respective Governments are able to go through a military course, in some cases with an ample grant of practice ammunition. I will not presume in these days of army reform to do more than call the attention of my friend, the Secretary for War, to this interesting fact."

In justification of our efforts, we have an interesting precedent in Henry the Eighth's reign. In those days every hamlet had its pair of butts. On Sundays and holidays all able-bodied men were required to appear in the fields, to employ their leisure hours "as valyant Englishmen ought to do, utterly leaving the play at the bowls, quoits, dice, kails, and other unthrifty games." I do not see golf mentioned. Henry himself, the best lance, the best rider, and the best archer in England, found the people had become slack about the archery practice, preferring the games. He therefore ordered that "every man having a man-child or men-children in his house shall provide for all such being of the age of seven years and above, and till they shall come to the age of seventeen years, a bow and two shafts. to learn them and bring them up in shooting; and after such men shall come to the age of seventeen years every one of them shall provide and have a bow and four arrows continually for himself, at his own proper cost and charges. or else of the gift and provision of his friends, and shall use the same as aforesaid rehearsed."

I must, before I close my article, call in Sir George Goldie as my last witness. In his remarks at the end of the report of the Commission on the South African war he proposed that every physically sound boy of seventeen years of age, who is not serving in the navy, merchant service, or as an efficient member of a Volunteer cadet corps, should serve for a term in national cadet schools, the officers being provided from the regulars. It is said that the money given to these cadet corps increases the expenses of the army; but Sir George remarks that the reverse is the truth, for his scheme would enable the country to reduce the number of men now serving with the colours.

Many patriotic persons, including a number of my comrades still serving in or retired from the army, are helping the work we have in hand, and I am confident of the support of others in the appeal I make, not for monetary assistance, but for what is of far greater value—namely, active help. To us it appears that the natural sequence to our voluntary system is that our lads should be taught to know the use of the rifle, as in olden days our ancestors learnt the use of the bow. In my own command there are immense possibilities for the development of both the Lads' Drill Association and the Church Lads' Brigade, and I hope that it may be in my power to assist the good work that is at present being carried out by Lord Meath and the Church Lads' Brigade Council.

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The Onehunga District High School Cadets, Auckland.

Winners of the North Island Challenge Shield, 1903. Score, 642; possible, 840.

THE WAIMATE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL CADETS, SOUTH CANTERBURY.

WINNERS OF THE SOUTH ISLAND CHALLENGE SHIELD, 1903. SCORE, 673; POSSIBLE, 840.

THE TERRACE PUBLIC SCHOOL CADETS, WELLINGTON.

WINNERS OF THE NORTH ISLAND CHALLENGE SHIELD, 1904. SCORE, 711; POSSIBLE, 840.

The Oamaru North Public School Cadets, Otago.

Winners of the South Island Challenge Shield, 1904. Score, 711; possible, 840.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION: CONFERENCE OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

THE Conference met at the Colonial Museum, Wellington, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The following delegates were present at the opening of the Conference: Auckland—Messrs. S. Luke, L. J. Bagnall, D. Petrie (Chief Inspector), V. E. Rice (Secretary), George George (Director of Technical Education); Hawke's Bay—Sir William Russell, Messrs. C. Hall, H. Hill (Inspector); Taranaki—Messrs. James Wade, W. E. Spencer (Chief Inspector); Wellington—Messrs. W. Allan, E. Feist, T. W. McDonald, T. R. Fleming (Chief Inspector), G. L. Stewart (Secretary); Wanganui—Messrs. F. Pirani, F. Y. Lethbridge, M.H.R., William Gray (Chief Inspector); Grey—Hon. James Marshall, M.L.C., H. Smith (Inspector); Westland—Messrs. J. Grimmond, T. W. Duff, A. J. Morton (Inspector); North Canterbury—Messrs. G. W. Russell, C. A. C. Hardy, M.H.R., D. Buddo, M.H.R., T. Ritchie (Inspector), H. C. Lane (Secretary); South Canterbury—Rev. George Barclay, Messrs. W. B. Howell, A. Bell (Secretary and Inspector); Otago—Messrs. Donald Borrie, Thomas Mackenzie, M.H.R., James Mitchell, P. Goyen (Chief Inspector), S. M. Park (Acting-Secretary); Southland—J. C. Thomson, M.H.R., John Neill (Secretary); Nelson—G. Talbot.

On the motion of Mr. Borrie (Otago), seconded by Mr. Luke (Auckland), Mr. G. W. Russell (North Canterbury) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference. Mr. H. C. Lane was appointed Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, it was resolved to send to the Right Hon. the Minister of Education, to the Inspector-General of Schools, and to the Secretary for Education an invitation to be present at the proceedings of the Conference. It was further resolved that a time-limit of ten minutes for the mover of a motion and five minutes for each subsequent speaker be fixed, and that the meetings be open to the Press.

Mr. Borrie moved, That the Boards' Inspectors and Secretaries be placed on the same footing as the delegates, except as regards voting. It was moved as an amendment, That Inspectors and Secretaries discuss and have the right to vote. The amendment was carried on the casting-vote of the Chairman.

Mr. Luke moved and Mr. Petrie seconded, That the Wellington Technical Board of Managers be invited to send delegates to the Conference. The motion was lost.

It was moved by Mr. Grimmond and seconded by Mr. Bagnall, That the Chairman and members of the Education Committee of the House of Representatives be invited to attend the Conference, with the right of speaking, but not of voting. Agreed to.

Mr. Howell moved, That the Inspector-General of Schools and Secretary for Education be allowed to discuss matters, but not to propose motions nor vote. Mr. Hardy moved, as an amendment, That they have the rights and privileges of delegates, which was negatived on the voices. Mr. Howell's motion was then put and declared carried.

On the motion of Mr. McDonald, the business as placed on the Order Paper was then proceeded with.

It was resolved that the times of meeting be as follows: From 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

A motion to the effect that the Conference also sit from 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. was lost, as was also a motion that the Conference sit from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Mr. Allan moved and Mr. Borrie seconded, That the Department be asked to furnish the Conference with a shorthand reporter.

Mr. Pirani moved, as an amendment, That this Conference employ an official reporter.

By leave of the Conference the motion and the amendment were withdrawn, and on the motion of Sir William Russell the Chairman was authorised to employ clerical assistance.

Mr. Mackenzie moved a motion which was subsequently altered to read as follows: "That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Education Committee's recommendations regarding the expenditure of the ordinary building vote, adopted by the House of Representatives two years ago, have proved to be unsatisfactory in practice, and the Conference recommends that the same be repealed, and that the power formerly enjoyed by Education Boards regarding erecting new or adding to existing schools be restored."

At this stage the Conference adjourned till 4 o'clock p.m.

On resuming, consideration of Mr. Mackenzie's motion, which was seconded by Mr. Talbot, was proceeded with. After some discussion the motion was carried.

The Conference then adjourned till 10 a.m. on the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The Conference resumed at 10 a.m., Mr. Russell (Chairman) presiding. There was a large attendance of delegates. The Inspector-General of Schools and the Secretary for Education were present, also Mr. F. C. Westall, an additional delegate from Hawke's Bay.

Mr. Rice moved, That the Inspectors be asked to consider the subjects named in the items 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, and 17 of the Interim Order Paper of Tuesday, the 12th September, and to submit motions thereon for the consideration of the Conference. Item No. 5 was withdrawn by leave of the Conference, and the motion as amended carried.

On the motion of Mr. Pirani, item No. 2 was also referred to the Inspectors, with the addition of Mr. George George.

On the motion of Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Luke, it was resolved, That an Inspector of Technical Instruction of the Colony be invited to be present at this Conference, with the right to discuss matters but not to vote. The Conference divided on the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Rice, the Conference then proceeded to deal with the motions handed in as they had reference to the items on the Order Paper.

Mr. Pirani moved, and Mr. Hill seconded, That it is desirable all the school books and requisites used in public schools should be supplied by the State, pupils providing only books for home lessons. After some discussion the motion was carried.

A motion, moved by Mr. Pirani and seconded by Mr. Hill, That the matters referred to in the foregoing resolution be referred to the Inspectors to bring down a motion, was lost.

Mr. Bagnall moved, That the attention of the Minister be called to (*a*) the difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers for small country schools; (*b*) the need for fixing a minimum salary for teachers of schools under fifteen average attendance; (*c*) the need for providing a more liberal grant for the conveyance of children to and from schools according to the necessities of each case. Mr. Westall seconded the motion. It was agreed to take in the form of a motion, after Mr. Bagnall's motion had been dealt with, an amendment proposed by Mr. Pirani. Mr. Bagnall's motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pirani then moved, That section 55 of the Education Act be amended so as to give to Education Boards the power to purchase and maintain out of the Board's funds vans for the conveyance of children for use in districts where it may be possible to adopt that system; that a minimum grant of £1 5s. per week be made in respect of any contract in connection with conveyances; and that the three-mile limit be reduced to two miles. Mr. Fleming seconded the motion. After some discussion Mr. Pirani, by leave of the Conference, withdrew his motion in favour of a motion by the Rev. Mr. Barclay as follows: "That in case of small groups of children in isolated places, the Board be authorised by law to make the best arrangements they can in the direction of conveying such children to suitable schools in the vicinity, the Department meeting minimum expenses." Mr. Howell seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Conference then adjourned to 2.30 p.m.

The Conference resumed at 2.30 p.m., the Chairman presiding. The Inspector-General of Schools and the Secretary for Education were also present.

It was agreed to invite Mr. Justice Cooper to be present at the Conference.

On the motion of Mr. Pirani, it was resolved, That this Conference recommends that section 57 of the Education Act be amended to provide for the transfer or exchange of teachers when such course is considered necessary in the interests of the schools affected.

Mr. Westall moved, That it is desirable that the payment on average attendance be abolished and a fixed salary substituted; which was seconded by Mr. McDonald. Mr. Gray suggested a motion in a somewhat different form, which was accepted by Mr. Westall, but which was withdrawn temporarily.

A letter was received from the Right Hon. the Minister of Education, thanking the members of the Conference for the invitation to be present at the Conference, which, his parliamentary duties permitting, he would be pleased to attend.

At the request of the Chairman the Inspector-General explained some of the provisions of the Education Act Amendment Bill now before the House, copies of which were distributed among delegates.

The following motion by Mr. Gray was then considered: "That it is desirable that the payment on average attendance alone be abolished, and that in estimating the salary of a teacher the chief determining factors should be (*a*) efficiency, (*b*) literary qualifications, (*c*) length of service, and that average attendance play but a small part in the computation."

On the motion of Mr. Pirani, Messrs. Westall, Spencer, Fleming, Neill, Lane, Borrie, Rice, and the mover were appointed a committee to consider Mr. Gray's motion, and that portion of the Minister's Bill dealing with teachers' salaries.

On the motion of Mr. Westall, it was resolved, That this Conference will proceed at its opening to-morrow to discuss the Education Act Amendment Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Grimmond, it was resolved, That, as the demands of the Auditor-General in connection with the form of balance-sheet supplied to Education Boards are not in accordance with the existing regulations, the Education Department be requested to endeavour to arrive at an understanding with the Audit Department, so that in future the requirements of the Auditor-General may be such as can be accurately and readily complied with. On the motion of Mr. Thomson, it was agreed that the Chairman, Mr. Morton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Grimmond, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Smith should wait on the Auditor in reference to the matter of his requirements.

Mr. McDonald moved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Department should create a separate fund for the purpose of rebuilding worn-out schools The Inspector-General explained the position in regard to the allowance for buildings. Mr. McDonald's motion was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Allan, it was resolved to ask the Department to supply all State-school teachers with the annual reports and leaflets issued by the Agricultural Department.

Remits Nos. 5 and 6 from the Wellington Board were allowed to stand over.

It was agreed that the discussion on a motion moved by Mr. Buddo and seconded by Mr. Thomson, having regard to grants for schools in newly settled districts, should be adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, it was resolved, That the Government be asked to provide a grant for the maintenance of Board offices.

The following resolution was carried on the motion of Mr. McDonald: "That, in the opinion of this Conference, the time has arrived for the abolition of the use of slates in the public schools of the colony, and the introduction of the use of paper in lieu thereof."

Mr. McDonald moved, That, in view of the rapidly increasing land-values of the colony, this Conference recommends the Government to secure land for sites for new schools in all districts where new schools are likely to ultimately be required. The motion was lost.

The Rev. Mr. Barclay moved, That when the average attendance has reached any figure from 35 to 40 (both inclusive), maintained for six months consecutively, the Boards be authorised (if deemed expedient) to introduce into the staff a pupil-teacher or assistant, the Board subsequently (when justified by the attendance) to adjust the staff to the Department's scale of staff and salaries. The motion, which was seconded by Mr. Howell, was lost.

The Conference then adjourned till 10 a.m. the following day.

THURSDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The Conference resumed at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Russell, the Chairman, presiding. There was a good attendance of delegates, and the Inspector-General of Schools and the Secretary for Education were also present.

It was agreed to forward a reply to the Right Hon. the Minister of Education, thanking him for sending copies of the amending Bill, which the Conference proposed to discuss.

Consideration of a report from the committee appointed to consider Mr. Gray's motion, and that portion of the Bill dealing with teachers' salaries, was held over, copies to be printed and distributed among members.

The Conference went into committee to consider the amending Bill.

On resuming, the Chairman reported the following resolutions carried:—

Clauses 1 and 2 passed.

Clause 3. The word "ten" was struck out, and the word "nine" inserted in lieu thereof.

Clause 4 struck out.

Clause 5 retained.

Clause 6. Paragraph 1 retained, with the following addition after the word "Committees": "on the same basis as is specified in section 31 of the principal Act—viz., one-third of the members to retire annually after the election of 1906," and with the additional proviso "that the members hold office until the election of their successors."

Clause 7 struck out.

Clause 8 retained.

Clause 9. Subsection (1): The words "thirty-eight" struck out, and the word "forty" inserted in lieu thereof. Subsection 2: The words "twenty-second" struck out, and the words "twenty-fourth" inserted.

Clause 10 retained.

Clauses 11, 12, 13, and 14 retained.

Clause 15. Subsection (2): Line 44, after the words "another school," the following words inserted, "or by exchange of teachers between schools." Subsection (2), (*a*): The word "twenty" struck out, and the word "ten" inserted. The following struck out: "a list containing the names of all those who are applicants for appointment to a vacancy and a smaller," the words "of merit" inserted after the words "in order," and the words "stating the length of service and other qualifications of such applicants" struck out, and the following words inserted, "together with such testimonials and particulars of qualifications as are sent in by such applicants." Subsection (3): The words "and Committee may mutually agree that the Board," and the words "or any teacher," struck out.

Clause 16 passed.

Clauses 17 and 18 passed.

Clauses 20 and 21 passed.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Conference adjourned to 2.30 p.m.

The Conference resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Consideration of schedules to amending Bill was deferred.

Mr. Grimmond moved, That the cost of the election under this Act shall be provided specially by the Education Department or by the Government. The motion was lost.

The amending Bill was recommitted to amend clause 18, which was struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Section seventy-four of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting the word 'sixth' in lieu of 'fifth' in paragraph (*b*), and by adding the words 'on the first day of the month in which the examination is held,' after the words 'fourteen years of age.'"

The report presented by the special committee in regard to the motion by Mr. Gray, and to teachers' salaries, was then considered. The following recommendations were adopted: (*a*.) "That the salary attached to the hardest schools to teach—grade 4, average attendance thirty-three to forty—is too low." (*b*.) "That the 10-per-cent. reduction referred to in clause H of the schedule should not apply so as to reduce sole teachers' salaries below £100 per annum." (*c*.) "While recognising the many merits of the proposed schedule, the Committee is of opinion that it is desirable special provision should be made for the recognition of efficiency and length of service, apart from promotion from school to school, although it is believed this could be done without increasing the cost to the State, by discriminating between salaries paid in the same position to teachers of different attainments and abilities."

The schedules of the Bill were further considered.

On the motion of Mr. Borrie, it was resolved, That the payment of £6 per head for an average of ten to fifteen is inadequate, and should not be less than £100, household schools not included.

On the motion of Mr. Petrie, it was resolved, That the salaries of head and sole teachers in grades 4, 5, and 6 be equalised.

Part VI.—Secondary Departments of District High Schools.—On the motion of Mr. Petrie, it was agreed, That for schools with an average of 51–70 a more liberal provision is desirable.

It was also resolved, That the payments on account of salaries for the secondary departments of district high schools should be made to the Board, on condition that the Board, with the consent of the Minister, may make such an allocation of salaries to different members of the staff as shall best suit the circumstances of each district high school.

The amending Bill as altered was then agreed to.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Pirani's absence was owing to illness. It was resolved to forward a letter expressing the delegates' regret on account of his illness.

The following motion, moved by Mr. George George, was agreed to: "That the Department be asked to abolish—(1) The regulations under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act relating to recognition of and capitation payment for the school classes named in paragraphs 19 to 21, inclusive, and to increase the capitation payable to Boards from 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d., the increase to be devoted to carrying on classes in the primary schools in the subjects of handwork mentioned in the above paragraphs; (2) the limit of £7 10s. as set forth in paragraph 27, (*b*)."

The following motion, moved by Mr. George George, was lost: "That the Government be urged to revise the scale of capitation payable for technical and continuation classes in the following direction: (1) The capitation payment for continuation classes to be increased from 1½d. to 2d. per hour; (2) the capitation payment for technical classes to be for first-year students in any subject 3d., for second-year students 6d., for third-year students 9d., and for fourth and each succeeding year students 1s. per hour."

The Conference then adjourned till 8 p.m.

The Conference resumed at 8 p.m.

The minutes of the day's proceedings were read and confirmed.

The Inspectors' recommendations were further considered, and the following adopted: "That, as some of the Boards have already drawn up their scholarship and pupil-teacher regulations, it is inexpedient that any change should be made in them at present." "That it is inexpedient that any considerable portion of the tuition of training-college students should be given by members of the normal-school teaching staff." "That pupil-teachers who have passed the 'second examination,' whether by taking the Matriculation Examination or the examination for a teacher's certificate of Class D, should be reckoned qualified for admission to a training college."

Recommendations, "That it is desirable that the instruction in school method at training colleges should be given by the principal," and "That the syllabus of work at district high schools will need to be adapted to the needs and circumstances of the localities in which the schools are situated," were lost.

No recommendations were made in regard to 13, 14, and 17 of the Interim Order Paper.

Mr. Westall moved, That it is desirable that the age limit for admission to free places at high schools and district high schools should be made the same, and that "secondary" education should have a uniform meaning in all educational enactments. Mr. Hill seconded the motion, which was lost.

On the motion of Mr. Borrie, it was resolved, That all pupils who during a particular year gain certificates of proficiency while still under fourteen years of age, or such lower age as may be determined on, should be eligible for free places in secondary schools at the beginning of the following year.

Mr. Neill moved, That it be a recommendation to the Department that the increase of 9d. per unit of average attendance made in allowances to School Committees, if continued by the Government, be allocated on a more equitable basis than has hitherto prevailed, or, as an alternative, that the total sum available be distributed *pro rata* on the average attendance to Education Boards, with perfect freedom in the matter of its allocation. The motion was lost.

Mr. Buddo moved, That this Conference recommends that the grants for new schools in newly settled districts be made to Education Boards on the basis of the increase in school attendance in such districts during the preceding year, and that the expenditure of this amount be left to Education Boards subject to regulations providing against erecting schools within reasonable travelling distance of schools already in operation, and a minimum attendance to be assured; that this provision shall not apply to any new settlements under any Act of Parliament, or to temporary provision to provide education for children of employees on any public work.

Mr. Mitchell moved as an amendment, and it was carried, That in the distribution of the special building grant it should be a sufficient evidence of *bona fides* of an application from an Education Board for a grant if (*a*) in the case of a new school it is accompanied by a statement of the number of children of school age and the distances of their residences from an existing school, and a report from a School Inspector confirming the necessity for the school, or (*b*) in the case of an addition to an existing school it is certified by an Inspector that the accommodation provided falls short of requirements, and that the facts show that the attendance will be maintained.

The Conference adjourned till 10 a.m. the following day.

FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The Conference resumed at 10 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Russell, presiding. There was a fair attendance of delegates. The Inspector-General of Schools and the Secretary for Education were also present.

The Chairman explained that, in company with the Hon. Mr. Marshall, he had waited on the Minister in order to arrange for the resolutions carried at the Conference to be submitted to him. The Minister had arranged to receive the delegates' representatives between 3 and 5 to-day.

A letter was received from the local branch of the Navy League, drawing attention to the Navy League wall-maps, which by arrangement with the Department could be secured for a very moderate sum. It was considered that the matter was one for individual Boards to deal with, the League to be thanked for its letter.

Mr. Gray moved as follows: "That, in order to strengthen still further the relation existing between the primary and secondary and technical schools, it is desirable that the Boards should as far as possible arrange to hold the examination for the certificates of proficiency in December of each year." Mr. Hill seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. George George moved, That the Government be urged to provide a more assured finance in connection with buildings for technical education, taking into consideration the number of students receiving instruction and the population of the locality. Mr. McDonald seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. George George moved, That, with a view of increasing the efficiency of the public schools in training pupils for rural pursuits, the Government be urged (1) to make special grants to the Education Boards of the colony for the purpose of employing experts to train teachers to give instruction in their schools in nature-study, including the cultivation of school gardens; (2) to consolidate, where possible, a number of small schools (say, about six) into one central school, and to convey the pupils thereto by means of vans or other conveyances; (3) to provide land for school gardens for every primary school of the colony.

The motion No. 1 was lost. Of motion No. 2, the words "(say, about six) into one central school, and to convey pupils thereto by means of vans or other conveyance" were struck out, and the motion as amended carried. The motion No. 3 was lost.

Mr. Westall moved and Mr. Hill seconded, That the attention of the Department be drawn to the desirability of providing that in towns where there are no district high schools, but where a secondary school exists, the admission to secondary schools shall be on the same basis as admission to district high schools. The motion was carried.

The Chairman asked for an expression of opinion as to the desirability of holding a Conference of Education Boards periodically. It was resolved that the matter be left for any Education Board to initiate if considered desirable.

It was agreed that the minutes should be printed, and distributed among members.

The Chairman suggested that as many delegates as possible should wait on the Premier in regard to the motions passed, which was agreed to.

The following votes of thanks were unanimously passed: On the motion of Mr. Bagnall, to the Inspector-General of Schools and the Secretary for Education, for their assistance and advice; on the motion of Mr. Gray, to the Wellington Press, for their ample and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Conference; on the motion of Mr. Lane, to the officers of the Wellington Education Board, for their valuable assistance, with special mention of Mr. Stewart; on the motion of Mr. Westall, to the authorities controlling the Museum, and the Director, Mr. Hamilton, for the use of the rooms; on the motion of Mr. Borrie, to the Chairman of the Conference, for the able and impartial manner in which he had conducted the proceedings; and on the motion of Mr. Rice, to Mr. H. C. Lane, for his services so cheerfully rendered as Secretary.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the Boards' Inspectors and Secretaries for their assistance, which had greatly assisted the Conference in its deliberations.

G. W. RUSSELL, Chairman.

INTERIM ORDER PAPER.

Wellington, 12th September, 1905.

1. Restrictions placed on Education Boards in regard to the expenditure of the building grants.
2. The Manual and Technical Instruction Act—
    (*a*.) In relation to the carrying on of school classes;
    (*b*.) In regard to the regulations affecting "continuation" and "technical" classes.
3. Scholarship and pupil-teacher regulations in relation to the changes recently introduced by the Department.
4. Training of teachers—the provision for staff and the question of its sufficiency.
5. School books—advisability or otherwise of securing a greater uniformity.
6. Relation of primary education to secondary, university, and technical instruction.
7. Necessity of a more assured finance in connection with technical education as regards both buildings and administration.
8. District high schools:—
    (*a*.) That, while payment of capitation for the teaching of the advanced classes of district high schools might well be continued, a satisfactory minimum salary—say, £150 per annum—for the teacher of these classes should be guaranteed.
    (*b*.) The question of staff generally.
    (*c*.) Syllabus of work.
    (*d*.) Departmental returns.
9. Free places: That all pupils who during a particular year gain certificates of proficiency while still under fourteen years of age, or such lower age as may be determined on, should be eligible for free places in secondary schools at the beginning of the following year.
10. Small country schools:—
    (*a*.) The difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers.
    (*b*.) The question of fixing a minimum salary for teachers of schools under average attendance.
    (*c*.) A more liberal provision for the conveyance of children to and from schools, according to the necessities of each case.
11. The urgent need in the interests of education of some effective provision being made for enabling Boards to transfer teachers from one school to another.
12. Teachers' salaries: Is it desirable that the payment on average attendance be abolished, and a fixed salary substituted?
13. The question of all head teachers devoting some definite portion of their time to actual teaching.
14. Freedom of classification as regards the promotion of pupils from Standards III., IV., and V.
15. Interchange of Inspectors: Is an interchange of Inspectors, by arrangement between Boards, desirable and practicable?
16. National Scholarships:—
    (*a*.) That the Department be requested to reconsider the provision under which the child of parents having an annual income of over £250 is ineligible to compete.
    (*b*.) That examination be in the subjects of the Sixth Standard, instead of those of Standard V. as at present.
17. Desirability of securing such an elasticity in the syllabus as will enable instruction in rural subjects to be given in country schools.
18. That, as the demands of the Auditor-General in connection with the form of balance-sheet supplied to Education Boards are not in accordance with the existing regulations, the Education Department be requested to endeavour to arrive at an understanding with the Audit Department, so that in future the requirements of the Auditor-General may be such as can be accurately and readily complied with.
19. Wellington Board's topics (see Supplementary Interim Order Paper).

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERIM ORDER PAPER.

Wellington Education Board.

1. The advisability of creating a separate fund for reinstating old school buildings.
2. The question of appointment of teachers of elementary agriculture.
3. The care of the teeth of children attending State schools.
4. The free supply to all State-school teachers of the annual reports and leaflets issued by the Agricultural Department.
5. The method of election of School Committees, with a view to the extension of the franchise.
6. The division of education districts into nine parts, each electing one member to the respective Boards.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF INSPECTORS.

Wellington, September, 1905.

3. As some of the Boards have already drawn up their scholarship and pupil-teacher regulations, it is inexpedient that any change should be made in them at present.
4. It is inexpedient that any considerable portion of the tuition of training-college students should be given by members of the normal-school teaching staff.
4. Pupil-teachers who have passed the "second examination," whether by taking the Matriculation Examination or the examination for a teacher's certificate of Class D, should be reckoned qualified for admission to a training college.
4. It is desirable that the instruction in school method at training colleges should be given by the principal.
8. The syllabus of work at district high schools will need to be adapted to the needs and circumstances of the localities in which the schools are situated.
8. In general, the Minister's new Bill seems to make adequate provision for the carrying on of district high schools, but in schools having an attendance between fifty-one and seventy a more liberal provision for salaries is desirable.
8. That the payments on account of salaries for the secondary departments of district high schools should be made to the Board, on the condition that the Board, with the consent of the Minister, may make such an allocation of salaries to different members of the staff as shall best suit the circumstances of each district high school.
13. On this topic the Inspectors have no recommendation to make.
14. On this topic the Inspectors have no recommendation to make.
17. On this topic the Inspectors have no recommendation to make.

D. Petrie, Convener.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee to whom was referred the motion proposed by Mr. Gray, and that portion of the Education Act Amendment Bill referring to teachers' salaries, report as follows:—

Your committee cannot fail to recognise that the proposals in the Bill are a great advance on the provisions at present in force, and for that reason would be sorry to recommend any step likely to imperil the passage of that measure. Still, the measure can only be a tentative one, and the committee would like to formulate the following conclusions arrived at:—

1. In regard to the proviso to clause 16, it is suggested that its efficiency would be increased if power were given to the Boards to transfer or exchange teachers when they think it advisable in the interests of the schools affected.

2. In the schedule, the salary attached to the hardest schools to teach—grade 4, average attendance thirty-three to forty—which is only equal to that proposed for fourth assistant in grade 22, is too low.

3. In clause (*h*) of the schedule it is recommended that the 10 per cent. reduction should not apply to head teachers' salaries below £100 or assistants' salaries under £85.

4. While recognising the many merits of the proposed schedule, the committee is of opinion that it is desirable special provision should be made for the recognition of efficiency and length of service, apart from promotion from school to school, although it is believed this could be done without increasing the cost to the State, by discriminating between salaries paid in the same position to teachers of different attainments and abilities.

Fred. Pirani, Chairman.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
NATIVE SCHOOLS.

[In continuation of E.-2, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

The number of Maori village schools in operation at the end of 1904 was 100. The number of children on the rolls of these schools at the 31st December, 1904, was 3,754, as against 3,693 at the end of the preceding year. There is thus in the number of children a slight increase, which would have been considerably greater had all the schools been working. The average attendance was 3,084, as against 3,012 in 1904, the regularity of the attendance being 81 per cent., which may be considered as satisfactory. In addition to the village schools there are the four mission schools that are usually examined and inspected by the Department at the request of their controlling authorities.

There are also five boarding-schools, established by the authorities of various churches in New Zealand, which furnish at present the only means available of affording higher education specially for Maori boys and girls. The total number of Native schools is thus 110.

It may not be altogether out of place here to correct a common impression that the work of the Native schools does not extend further than the Third or Fourth Standard. Reference to the Native schools code will show that the children may be taught up to the Sixth Standard of public schools, the requirements being practically the same, and from the tables attached to the Inspector's report it will be seen that during the past year 36 passed Standard VI. and 83 passed Standard V.

It is quite possible that the passing of a standard of education higher than the Fourth may not be of much material benefit to the average Maori boy, but he may avail himself of the opportunity if he wishes to do so, and European children attending Native schools are under no disability. The advance in degree of efficiency of Native schools generally has rendered it imperative that, wherever possible, only persons having experience as teachers, or certificated teachers, shall be selected to fill vacancies. The difficulty of getting teachers so qualified led to the temporary closing of some of the Native schools, Whakarara and Whareponga being unfortunately closed for the whole year. These have now (1905) been reopened. Te Pupuke School, closed owing to the exodus of the parents and children to the gumfields, has also since been reopened at the request of the people, who have now returned to the kainga, and at the time of writing there are no vacant schools in the service.

The school formerly erected at Tapuaeharuru, near Rotoiti, was removed to a more convenient site, and reopened at Wai-iti, by which name it is now known. The Te Rawhiti School at Kaingahoa, Bay of Islands, was opened in September quarter, and Oruanui, Taupo, was to begin its operations with the New Year.

Of the other schools decided upon Mangorongo, King Country, and Waitahanui, Taupo, should be ready early in 1905, and Waimarama, Hawke's Bay, somewhat later. The Inspector's report contains a list of the applications for new schools, with a note where possible upon the situation of each case.

Satisfactory progress still continues to be made in handwork in Native schools. The workshops are, generally speaking, doing very satisfactory work, and are much appreciated in the districts where they are located. Two boys who had received training in the workshop attached to the village school have since been apprenticed, and are giving every satisfaction to their masters.

The scheme for the establishment of a model kainga at Pamoana, Wanganui River, has been in abeyance during the year owing to the occurrence of unforeseen difficulties in connection with its working.

At the five boarding-schools, St. Stephen's and Te Aute for boys, and Hukarere, St. Joseph's, and Victoria Schools for girls, the Government offers 113 scholarships, tenable for two years, for children of predominantly Maori race who pass the Fourth Standard at the Maori village schools. At the end of the year 91 of these places were occupied, 36 by boys, and 55 by girls.

Maori children attending public schools who pass the Fifth Standard before reaching the age of fifteen may obtain allowances of £20 a year to enable them to attend a secondary school or to enter upon industrial pursuits. There are seven scholars receiving higher education and two boys serving apprenticeships under these conditions.

The Department has during the year taken measures to secure an extension of the arrangements made for the training of Maori girls as nurses. The authorities of Napier and Wellington hospitals agreed to give their assistance in the matter, and there are now two probationers on the staff, one at each hospital, besides which the Napier Hospital Trustees admit two pupils as day-scholars.

University scholarships are also offered to Maori youths of marked ability in order that, after matriculating from Te Aute College, they may enter one or other of the university colleges. At present scholarships are held by one Maori youth in medicine and by another in law.

The Department still finds a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining suitable openings for boys that prefer apprenticeship to a trade to the ordinary scholarship. This difficulty may gradually diminish as the efficiency of the workshop training afforded at the village schools increases; in fact, it is desirable that greater effort shall be made in the direction of manual training in the schools. Especially does this seem necessary in the case of Maori girls, many of whom do not care to leave the kainga for the secondary school, but would benefit immensely from a training in plain cookery and domestic economy. The qualifications for scholarships entitling Maori youths to secondary education, or to enter upon industrial pursuits, are the passing of Standard IV. of a Native school, or Standard V. of a public school, the age-limit being fifteen years. Seven apprenticeship scholarships were held under these conditions during 1904.

The total expenditure on Native schools during the year was £24,957, which includes £85 paid from Native school reserves funds and £2,000 from Civil List for Native purposes. Deducting £76 recoveries from various sources the result is a net cost of £24,881 for the year 1904, as against £28,679 for the previous year.

Included in this sum is expenditure on new buildings and additions, £3,273; on secondary education (including boarding-school fees for holders of scholarships from village schools, apprentices, hospital-nursing scholarships, university scholarships, and travelling-expenses of scholarship-holders), £2,348; and on the model kainga at Pamoana, £125.

The staff of the village schools included 71 masters, 20 mistresses in charge, 86 assistants, and 11 sewing-teachers. The masters received salaries ranging from £264 11s. 10d. to £91 5s.; the headmistresses from £214 9s. 2d. to £80 8s. 10d.; the assistants from £50 to £8 17s. 3d.; and the sewing-teachers from £11 15s. to £8. In one school the master and mistress work conjointly, the total salary being £301 6s. at the end of the year. It must be understood that the assistants and sewing-teachers are generally members of the teacher's family who give assistance for some part of the day's work.

Of the 3,754 children attending Native schools 80·93 per cent. were Maori or nearly Maori, 8·37 per cent. were half-castes, and 10·70 per cent. were Europeans or nearly so. Of the 3,446 children of Maori or mixed race attending the public schools 59·2 per cent. were Maori, 7·4 per cent. were of mixed race living as Maoris, and 33·3 per cent. were of mixed race living as Europeans.

The standard classification of pupils of Native schools at the end of the year was: Preparatory classes, 1,205, an increase of 159 over last year; Standard I., 631; Standard II., 719; Standard III., 568; Standard IV., 373; Standard V., 159; Standard VI., 68; and passed Standard VI., 31.

No. 2.

The Inspector of Native Schools to the Inspector-General of Schools.

Sir,— Wellington, 31st January, 1905.

In accordance with instructions, I have the honour herewith to place before you a report on the general condition of the Native Schools and the work done by them during the year 1904.

At the end of 1903 there were in full operation 101 village schools. During the course of the year 1904 one new school was opened and one was handed over to the Auckland Education Board. At the end of 1904 there were thus 101 village schools. Owing, however, to the difficulty of getting certificated or experienced teachers several schools remained vacant for the greater part of the year.

In addition to these, there are four denominational schools which are usually examined and inspected by the Department, viz.—Matata Convent, Putiki Mission, Otaki Maori Mission, and Waerenga-a-hika Mission Schools. There were also, until this year, two schools in the Marlborough Sounds District—Whangarae at Croiselles Harbour, and Okoha at Pelorus Sound—which ranked as aided schools, but from which, owing to their becoming, beyond all doubt, denominational in character, all subsidy was withdrawn.

Higher education is provided for Maori children in five secondary schools—Queen Victoria School, St. Joseph's Convent, and the Hukarere School for girls, and St. Stephen's and Te Aute for boys. A new secondary school for girls has lately been established at Turakina, in the Rangitikei District, and operations will commence there in 1905.

Changes: New Schools, etc.

A new school was opened at *Kaingahoa*, near Russell, in September quarter, and appears to be doing satisfactory work so far. The new school at *Oruanui*, Taupo District, was finished in July, but the opening was delayed for some time pending the appointment of a suitable teacher. The building at *Mangorongo* School was also well in hand, and the school should begin work early in 1905. The school formerly erected at *Tapuaeharuru*, Lake Rotoiti, was removed to a more convenient site at *Wai-iti*, and school work there was commenced in December quarter.

The Right Hon. the Minister having directed that all persons appointed to Native schools shall be either certificated teachers or persons who have had experience as teachers, it was found impossible to open *Whakarara* School, near Whangaroa, and *Whareponga*, near Waipiro Bay, during the year owing to the want of suitable applicants having these qualifications.

The following teachers have from various causes left the service during the year: Mr. Moloney, late of Tangoio School; Rev. A. McKenzie, of Pamapuria; Mr. W. A. Leech, of Te Kerepehi; Mr. C. Bolton, Wharekahika. Miss I. Louch, one of our most successful women teachers, left the service of the Department towards the end of the year, and I also regret to state that Miss C. H. Lundon, for many years a hard worker in the service, died in October at the Native school, Papamoa, near Tauranga.

Proposals for New Schools.

With reference to the proposals for new schools, I have to state that, owing to lack of time, it was found impossible to investigate cases other than those that lay in the line of route to schools already existing. Several places that were marked for a visit had thus to be neglected for the year, and no progress can in their instance be recorded. They are as follows:—

Bowen Town and *Matakana Island*, *Hangatiki*, *Kaingapipiwai*, *Kohanga*, *Kakanui* (Kaipara), *Kawa* (Great Barrier), *Te Huruhi* (Waiheke Island), *Mataora Bay* (Thames), *Maraetai* (Port Waikato), *Otawhiwhi* (near Katikati), *Ohui* (near Tairua, Coromandel), *Port Albert* (Kaipara), *Parapara* (Wanganui), *Pukehou* (near Te Aute), *Te Patunga* (Kaeo).

The position is also unchanged with regard to the following: *Hurunui-orangi* (Wairarapa), *Motuti* (Hokianga), *Pakau* (Lower Waikato), *Poroutawhao* (near Levin), *Ramoto* (near Wairoa, Hawke's Bay), *Rahotu*, *Te Puke*, *Takou*, *Waiuku* (near Manukau, Auckland).

With regard to other cases, including fresh applications, I have to report as follows:—

Te Kopua, Raglan.—It is proposed to remove Raorao buildings to this site.

Kaiwhata.—Plans and specifications for a school were prepared, but the probable cost was prohibitive: fresh proposals to be made.

Kokako.—There seems no reason for reopening this school: the buildings should be sold or removed.

Scoria Flat (*Orauta*), *Kawakawa.*—The preliminary investigations have been made here. A suitable site is difficult to select owing to the scattered nature of the settlements; a half-time school has been opened here by the Auckland Education Board.

Oparure, near Te Kuiti.—Seems to be a very promising case. A site has been accepted and plans are to be prepared. Te Kuiti School will then become a Board school.

Tokikuku, Waingaro, Waikato.—Survey of the site has not yet been completed.

Taheke, Hokianga.—There is no need for action here.

Wai-wharangi or Mokaiteure, near Atiamuri.—This case was before the Department some two years ago. The information now shows that there is need for a school, but at a widely different site from that before pointed out. Steps are being taken to establish a school.

Waiomio, Kawakawa.—There were no children in the place at the time of the Inspector's visit. There is no need for action here.

Tautoro, near Kaikohe.—A school would probably succeed here. The proper steps are being taken to acquire the site.

Okoroire.—An application was made by the Auckland Education Board to the Department to take over the school. This the Department did not consider it advisable to do.

Pukerimu, near Taumarunui.—The establishment of a school at the former place would affect the Hauaroa School, which most of the children attend.

Ruatahuna.—The necessary steps are being taken to establish a school here—the heart of Tuhoe country. The first investigation pointed to a very promising case.

Waipapakauri.—The proposal to erect the Paparore buildings in a more central position meets this case.

Te Mahia, Hawke's Bay.—The result of a visit paid here was very discouraging. There were practically no children in the place.

Manukau, near Herekino.—The difficulty to be overcome here is the proximity to the Herekino School, which some of the children already attend.

Waimahana, Whangaroa.—The denominational aspect has been the obstacle in this case.

Upoko-o-te-whanau, near Punakitere.—Not a very promising case at first sight owing to proximity to other schools: inquiries are to be made.

Other applications which have to be investigated are *Te Reinga, near Tiniroto; Opewa and Waiharakeke, on Kawhia Harbour*; *Tauwhare, near Hamilton;* and *Makaka, near Aotea.*

MAORI VILLAGE SCHOOLS AT WORK DURING THE YEAR 1904 OR SOME PORTION OF IT, AND EXAMINED OR INSPECTED OR BOTH.

The basis on which the schools are grouped in this report is afforded by their geographical position. Much information respecting the work done by individual schools, including estimates, of their general efficiency as educational institutions, has been tabulated and printed in the Appendix to this report (see Tables Nos. 6 and 7). I have this year reported on these schools in general terms instead of following the older method of giving the reports on individual schools, which are largely confidential in character.

Group I.—The Far North (Parengarenga, Mangonui, and Whangaroa).

There are thirteen schools here: *Hapua, Te Kao, Paparore, Ahipara, Pukepoto, Pamapuria, Peria, Parapara, Rangiawhia, Kenana, Te Pupuke, Touwai,* and *Whakarara.*

Of these I regret to state that *Whakarara* was, through the inability of the Department to find a suitable teacher, closed for the year, and *Te Pupuke* was closed owing to the exodus of the children to the gumfields.

Changes of teachers at *Pamapuria* and *Peria* have been followed by marked increase in the number of pupils, and in the other schools of the group the attendance has been very satisfactory indeed, though *Touwai* was undoubtedly severely handicapped by the delay in the appointment of a new teacher.

One factor in the improvement in the attendance has been the low price of kauri-gum and the consequent return of many who had gone to the fields; but the appreciation of the school and its master by parents and children is a much more potent factor. Instances are not wanting in this district where Maori children walk to school a distance of from ten to fifteen miles along a gumfield track.

The order and discipline were all that could be desired and the general tone of these schools is satisfactory, the relations between the teachers and parents being of a cordial nature.

The examination results of these schools showed that in this district increased proficiency had been attained, though there is still to be found weakness in the teaching of the preparatory classes. Of the extra subjects drill was the least satisfactory; with one or two exceptions all these schools have taken up some branch of handwork, and there was a creditable display of modelling-work, carton-work, and paper-work.

Group II.—Hokianga District (Mr. T. L. Millar, Local Visitor).

Mr. T. L. Millar, Rawene, acts as local visitor to the schools in this district, and has during the year shown a kindly interest in their work, and, as before, lent valuable assistance whenever the Department has applied to him.

The schools are: *Whangape, Matihetihe, Whakarapa, Lower Waihou, Motukaraka, Mangamuka, Maraeroa, Whirinaki, Waimamaku, Omanaia, Waima,* and *Otaua.*

Of these schools, Matihetihe, a very small school conducted in a Maori building and situated on the west coast, was open only one quarter. It was therefore not examined or inspected this year.

As regards numbers, Whangape has increased considerably; indeed there is not nearly sufficient accommodation for the children, and an increase of accommodation is also necessary at Whirinaki.

The attendance at these schools, with some few exceptions, is not so satisfactory as it should be; indeed in four cases it is altogether unsatisfactory. Proximity to gumfields, to timber-mills, and to flax-mills has a bad effect.

In only one school can the order and discipline be regarded as falling much below the mark.

The efficiency of the schools as gauged by the annual examination of them varied considerably. There are some in which one can find grounds for much uneasiness. The explanation lies, I think, in the fact that the teachers, still clinging to their old methods, have not moved along with the times in the direction of increased development, and are consequently left with their schools in the position which they occupied years ago. There is, however, an increased efficiency in the other schools which should give every satisfaction to the Department. In these schools, with one exception, handwork finds a place on the time-table, and at one there was some modelling in plasticine which was of a very high order indeed. Reference to the work done in the workshops, of which there are three in this district, will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

Group III.—Bay of Islands, Whangarei, and Kaipara.

The following schools are comprised in this group: *Kaikohe, Ohaeawai, Te Ahuahu, Oromahoe, Taumarere, Karetu, Whangaruru, Poroti, Takahiwai, Otamatea, and Te Rawhiti.*

All these schools were inspected and examined in the early part of the year with the exception of *Te Rawhiti*, which was opened in July. The attendance at these schools has been very good on the whole. There is not so much dearth of food amongst the people of these districts, and, moreover, nearly all of them are in proximity to civilisation, which brings with it facilities for getting food. It has been found necessary during the year to enlarge *Oromahoe* School, and new schools are asked for at Tauroto and Orauta. In at least half of the schools of this group the junior classes were unusually weak in reading. No child should be presented for Standard I. until he has thoroughly mastered the Native School Primer. In other respects the results of the examinations were generally satisfactory, there being only one school in which the methods of teaching and school tone could be considered unsatisfactory.

Group IV.—Thames, Hot Lakes, Waikato, and King Country.

The following are the schools comprised: *Manaia* (Coromandel), *Te Kerepehi, Rakaumanga, Raorao, Parawera, Te Kopua, Te Kuiti, Hauaroa, Te Waotu, Ranana, Whakarewarewa, Waiotapu, Awangararanui.*

Of these, Raorao was closed during the year, and Awangararanui at the end of the year. The attendance at both was very unsatisfactory, and at the latter place fell away very considerably.

At the other schools the attendance has been very good indeed, necessitating, at Whakarewarewa, increased accommodation. The school at Te Kuiti is also very much overcrowded, but an agitation has been on foot for the transfer of the school to the Auckland Education Board. Some of the new schools in this group are doing exceptionally well, and the work in nearly all the others was of a very satisfactory nature. The enunciation in reading of the children in Whakarewarewa School was exceedingly good, and shows how well Maori children can enunciate after being thoroughly grounded in the powers of the letters. The new school at Parawera is making excellent progress.

During the year the schools near Rotorua were visited by Mr. Frank Tate, Director of Education, Victoria. Mr. Tate expressed a very high appreciation of the work that he saw in these particular schools.

Group V.—Tuhoe or Urewera District.

The Tuhoe schools are: *Te Houhi, Te Whaiti, Te Teko, Ruatoki, Waimana.*

This district may be regarded as the outermost region of Maoridom, and the work of the teacher here has exceptional difficulties.

The people are for the most part poor, and the food and clothing of the children are of the scantiest description. In addition to this the tohunga still holds full sway here, and the people cling to the Te Kooti religion. At the same time they show an appreciation of their schools: some of the children are "boarded out" with relatives so that they may attend.

The dancing of pois and hakas which took place during the year had a very unsettling effect on the children. The people even entertained the idea of taking a troupe round Australasia.

The three last-named schools are on the whole very successful, and at one of them (Te Teko) the reading was nothing short of excellent. In the other schools, however, there was apparently an undue haste in promotion in the lowest classes, and the examination results were very much below the usual standard. Handwork was taught successfully in three of these schools, but not much progress had been made in woodwork. It struck me that laundry-work would be a very useful branch of instruction to introduce here. The difficulty would be to get over the aversion of the people to the use of hot water, which is against their religious principles.

Ruatoki School has now on the roll the largest number of children of all of the Native schools, and has had to be considerably enlarged to accommodate them all. A new school is applied for at Matatua, in Ruatahuna District, and a visit here disclosed the fact that there are many children in the place, all living in the most primitive state, and forming excellent specimens of the raw material.

Group VI.—Western Bay of Plenty.

Te Kotukutuku, Paeroa, Papamoa, Te Matai, Matata, Otamauru, Poroporo, are the schools in this group.

The attendance at most of these has shown a very pleasing increase during the year. Especially has this been the case at the first three schools: *Paeroa* School has been enlarged to provide accommodation for all the children by the addition to it of the disused buildings of Judea (*Huria*). The people of the district are fairly well-to-do and can easily get work in the maize-fields, or at the flax-mills, the latter often taking away children who ought to be attending school.

With the exception of two schools the quality of the work as evinced during examination was very satisfactory. Faulty methods and bad preparation account for the shortcomings. Indeed, in one of these the work was so much below the standard throughout the school that there was only one pass in a school of fifty children. In another the general appearance of the children was far from satisfactory, nor could one express much appreciation of their work. In the lower classes reading, in which the child proceeds by spelling out word by word, is not for one moment to be regarded as coming near the mark, and teachers should not promote children until they can do better. Handwork is done in several of these schools, and the work at Paeroa is of very high quality.

Group VII.—Eastern Bay of Plenty.

Waioweka, Omarumutu, Torere, Omaio, Te Kaha, and *Raukokore* form the schools of this group, and a very satisfactory state of things prevails throughout the whole of them. The school at Waioweka had to be enlarged, and now Raukokore is filled almost to overflowing.

The attendance at these schools has been very good. At one school (Torere) the children attend *en masse* week after week. These schools all made a very pleasing appearance at the annual visit, and they may be regarded as being all in flourishing condition. Handwork is done in most of them, and some of the work in plasticine was of a high order.

The people of part of this district have lately entered upon a revival of tohungaism, which has exercised a baneful effect upon the various settlements. Many deaths, due probably to improper treatment, have occurred and have been traced by the people themselves to *makutu*, a fact which shows that the old superstitions still survive. Thus I was assured by a father that three lines of verse spoken by an old woman had killed his daughter, and, further, that the old woman in question was to be sent away—practically exiled. It is in such a district as this that a nurse in charge of a small nursing-home would be able to do such valuable service to the race.

Group VIII.—The East Coast (Gisborne).

The schools in this group are: *Wharekahika, Te Araroa, Rangitukia, Tikitiki, Waiomatatini, Tuparoa, Whareponga, Hiruharama, Tokomaru, Whangara,* and *Nuhaka.*

Of these Whareponga has been closed for the whole year owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a suitable teacher.

The Ngatiporou are most appreciative of the value of education, and are themselves on the whole amongst the most advanced of the Native people. Many of them have learned the value of work, and there are to be found along the coast what they call "sheep committees"—a system of co-operative sheep-farms which have done very well. Further south, at Nuhaka, the Maoris have taken up dairying, and it is a gratifying sight to see the brightly shining milk-pans taken by Maoris to the factory. The examination of the schools showed that they are justly entitled to be regarded as most successful. The children had attended exceedingly well throughout the year, and on the whole a very high degree of proficiency had been attained. Nearly all these schools have some special point of excellence. Handwork has been exceptionally well taught in most of them, and this too without any detriment to the other school subjects. The recently established school at Whangara, though not quite so strong in its roll-number as was expected, is doing really excellent work, and the examination was from this point of view, and from the enthusiasm manifested by the parents, a very gratifying one. The half-hearted interest formerly taken in Nuhaka School has now, under a change of teachers, given place to a vigorous pride on the part of the parents, and Nuhaka is now one of our largest and most flourishing schools. Indeed, it can no longer accommodate all the children, and enlargement of the school is necessary.

Group IX.—Hawke's Bay, Taupo, Wanganui, Taranaki, and Wairarapa.

The schools in these districts are: *Tangoio, Te Haroto, Tokaanu, Karioi, Pipiriki, Pamoana, Puniho, Pariroa, Papawai,* and *Turanganui.*

The people take a keen interest in the work of their schools, which, indeed, include some of the most efficient Maori schools in the colony. With three exceptions the work shown during the various examinations was entirely satisfactory, and the results were very encouraging. The Committees of these schools are exceedingly jealous of the welfare of their charges, and are disposed to resent any opposition. Hence strong feeling was shown at two places where new schools are being established in close proximity to the existing Native school, in the one instance by an Education Board, in the other by the authorities of a Church.

With reference to the work of the various classes in these schools, the remarks already made so many times in connection with the preparatory work again apply in several cases. One finds here and there too much expected from the little children in some subject, while there is quite evidently not sufficient foundation-work laid down in others. The teaching of arithmetic, for example, in the lower classes, still seems to me to be unsatisfactory, and this for the reason that too much is crammed into the year's work. The first stages of this branch of the child's education should proceed slowly, and, in the case of a first-year preparatory, the first numbers form a quite sufficient course. The teaching of reading in the preparatory and lower classes in some of these schools is also not entirely satisfactory, and especially in the case of Ngatiawa children much care is required to see that proper pronunciation of English consonants is secured. Indeed, in this respect, some of the classes were much below the usual standard. Too much reliance had been placed on the alphabetic method, and children who could spell out single words could not read them when they occurred in ordinary sentences. They were forced to proceed word by word, which one can hardly call reading in the true sense of the word.

In the senior classes the work is more satisfactory, and in English, especially at Pamoana School, a high standard of excellence has been reached, for the children talk and write English almost as well as European children can do.

One of the leading schools of this group is Tokaanu, which, since its establishment on the present site, has been ably conducted by Mr. A. G. Hamilton. There have been very few schools possessed of a record of such solid work as has been exhibited here. After the last examination the leading men of the tribe themselves testified to the good work that the school had wrought, not only amongst the children, but also, in its secondary effect, on the people. As Mr. Hamilton has left the service of the Department to take charge of the new Turakina Maori Girls' School, a position for which, from his long and successful experience of twenty-four years' work in Maori education, he is eminently qualified, it seems but fitting that, while expressing regret at losing his valued services, we should congratulate him and wish him and his family every success in his new sphere.

Group X.—South Island Schools.

These are *Waikawa, Wairau, Mangamaunu, Kaiapoi, Rapaki, Little River, Arowhenua, Waikouaiti, The Neck*, and *Ruapuke.*

Formerly were included for inspection and examination the two subsidised schools *Whangarae* (Croiselles) and *Okoha.* From these, however, for reasons stated elsewhere in this report, the subsidy was withdrawn, and they were not inspected or examined owing to this and also to the fact that time did not permit.

Of course, in South Island schools, one misses many of the characteristics of the ordinary Native school. The children dress in European fashion, some of them quite *a la mode*; they talk English and know little Maori. A child spoken to in Maori by his parent replies in English. There are still, however, cogent reasons why most of these schools at any rate should be retained by the Department, one being the prejudice of Europeans in some places against Maori children.

The majority of these schools may be regarded as satisfactory as regards the work done at the examination. In one of the Marlborough schools a considerable advance had been made. There were, however, in other schools, many points of weakness, and a considerable falling off was noticeable in at least two of them. The attendance at Waikawa has been of late so unsatisfactory that it seems questionable whether the school should be carried on, the people apparently having lost all interest in it.

Rapaki School was closed for some time owing to the retirement of the late teacher, and pending the appointment of a suitable successor. It was therefore inspected but not examined, and the work there now seems to be going on much more satisfactorily.

At three of these schools—Kaiapoi, Little River, and Waikouaiti—some first-rate specimens of handwork, which forms part of the curriculum, were exhibited. The work in paper-designing at the first two schools was really admirable. In several of these schools I was very pleased with the intelligent work of the highest classes and its neat arrangement. One of the weakest subjects, strange to say, was geography, and there were several failures in this subject. Reading in some of the lowest classes exhibited the same fault as is to be met with in so many schools—a word-by-word recital, with more or less imperfect pronunciation and lacking both fluency and accuracy. There is nothing to be gained by promoting to Standard I. children who have not previously become thoroughly acquainted with the sounds of the English consonants, indeed, promotion in such cases only courts trouble and failure in the higher class. The extra subjects at these schools are on the whole good, the drill especially showing improvement.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.

There were in 1904 five boarding-schools which afford higher education to Maori pupils. Of these three are established for girls and two for boys. Lately a new girls' school at Turakina has been opened, under the auspices of the authorities of the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand. There are now, therefore, four institutions in the North Island which afford higher education to Maori girls.

I find it incumbent upon me to again correct the impression that prior to the establishment of the Queen Victoria Girls' School in Auckland and the new Girls' School at Turakina the higher education of Maori girls had been neglected. Such an impression is entirely wrong: no one who has taken an interest in the higher education of the Maori can possibly overlook the excellent work done for Maori girls during a period of probably a quarter of a century by the authorities of Hukarere Protestant Girls' School and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Girls' School, Napier.

Owing to pressure of work during the year, I was unable to pay the ordinary visits of inspection. The examination of these institutions was conducted by the Inspector-General of Schools, whose assistance in thus relieving me of this part of my work I wish here gratefully to acknowledge. The following is the substance of his report on the various schools:—

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Girls' School, Napier.—The examination of this school afforded evidence of the high degree of care and attention given to the instruction of the pupils. Some of the results were excellent, for instance, the English and arithmetic of Standard V., the arithmetic of Standard IV., all the work of Standards III., II., and I.; the rest of the work was very fair. Brush drawing has been taken up with a considerable degree of success. The singing and needlework were excellent. If there was a fault it was that the pupils placed too much reliance on their memory; this would probably be corrected if the physiology were taught practically, and if the geography and other parts of nature-study were based more directly on the observation of the children. All the work was exceedingly neat.

Hukarere Protestant Girls' School, Napier.—The examination showed signs of careful and conscientious work during the year. It is necessary, however, to emphasize the need for securing complete comprehension of the English in the different classes of the school, for making the instruction in arithmetic and geography more concrete, and for doing the necessary practical work in physiology and nature-study, as well as in cooking, house-work, and needlework, where it already receives a fair amount of attention.

Queen Victoria School for Maori Girls, Auckland.—In this school there has been marked improvement in the teaching of spoken and written English in the upper classes, and in arithmetic generally. Nature-study (including therein also physical geography, elementary agriculture, physiology, the laws of health, &c.), is beginning to be taught in a practical way—a good departure—as none of these subjects can be studied with any educational or practical benefit from books alone. There are still too many classes to allow the best opportunities for individual attention, a certain amount of which is absolutely necessary in teaching children a language which is not their mother-tongue. The work is, generally speaking, very neat, and the tone of the school appears to be excellent as far as an outsider can judge.

Te Aute College, Hawke's Bay.—In the programme the school had set itself, good work had on the whole been done. The spoken and written English was generally very good, but less emphasis might be laid on formal grammar. The arithmetic was very fair, the chief weakness being shown in the handling of questions that require thought but are otherwise very easy. Physiology is not taught practically, and cannot therefore be considered as of high value, even though the text-books appeared to have been carefully studied. It is to be regretted that the boys had no training in the elements of scientific method. If elementary agriculture were taken up practically and theoretically, it would afford the opportunity for what is needed in training the observation and reasoning powers, and would, moreover, be very useful to the great majority of the boys in after life. This subject and woodwork might very well replace Latin in the school programme. I confess I cannot see the advantage, either from an educational or from a utilitarian standpoint, of attempting to teach the elements of Latin grammar and a little Cæsar or Ovid at Te Aute, except possibly to a very small percentage of the boys who have already to deal comprehensively with one foreign language, namely, English. Again, geography and mathematics would lose nothing as a means of mental discipline if they were taught more practically, stress being laid on practical mensuration, which should include at least all that is implied in the syllabus of Standards V., VI., and VII. for public schools. The general style of the work, the tone and manners, were pleasing in the highest degree.

The Native Boys' Boarding-school, St. Stephen's, Parnell, Auckland.—The general organization of this school and the programme of work could not be considered satisfactory. In the upper classes the methods of instruction were poor, and the most important subject, English, was especially weak. No instruction in elementary science has been given, and the other subjects have not been treated in such a way as to develop the observation and reasoning powers of the boys. The head teacher had exercised to an unusual extent the power allowed him in regard to freedom of classification. Thus several intelligent boys who had previously passed the Fourth Standard in the Maori village schools were doing work very little above the work of that standard. The work of the lower classes had been carefully done; some of it was distinctly good; although the boys were younger, the spoken and written English was better than in the upper classes. The building of the new school by the boys themselves, under the sole direction of the carpentry instructor, is the very best evidence there could be of the value of their workshop training. In my opinion some training in elementary agriculture, with practical work in a school garden, should be added to the school programme.

Mission Schools.—There are four of these institutions which, at the request of their authorities, are usually examined and inspected by the officers of the Education Department. They are: The Maori Mission School, Otaki; the Mission School, Putiki, Whanganui; Matata Convent School; and Waerenga-a-hika Mission School. This year, owing to pressure of work, the inspection and examination of Otaki Mission School had to be omitted, while Putiki School was not examined till after Christmas.

The work of Waerenga-a-hika school seemed to me to be very satisfactory indeed, and the whole tone was exceedingly good. In some respects the standard aimed at here was somewhat higher than the Native village school standard, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the authorities are able to keep the pupils longer under their control. Thus, in the work of the highest classes, the reading was very pleasing, and the extra subjects also were of a high order of merit.

In Matata Convent School one can find little fault as regards discipline: the school tone is good, and the parents of the pupils are much interested in their work. The work on the whole was fair. English and kindred subjects were not so strong as one could wish. There is need for a more thorough preparation in the lowest classes in English and reading. This remark applies also to the work at Putiki Mission School, where, however, the teacher has more demands upon her time, and cannot devote to the infant-work as much time as is really necessary. I hope to find time to spend a day or so in each of these schools with the view of giving some assistance to the teachers by taking demonstration lessons.

TE MAKARINI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The examination for these scholarships, provided from a fund established by Mr. R. D. Douglas Maclean, Esq., Hawke's Bay, in accordance with the views and wishes of the late Sir Donald Maclean, and in remembrance of him, was held on the 12th and 13th December, 1903, at ten centres—viz., Peria, Russell, Helensville, Huntly, Omarumutu, Hiruharama, Gisborne, Waikouaiti, Half Moon Bay, and Te Aute College. For the senior scholarships there were eight candidates of whom, however, three did not sit for examination: for the junior scholarship there were sixteen candidates, all of whom, save one, presented themselves.

The following schools were represented: Mangamuka, Whangaruru, Rakaumanga, Waioweka, Tuparoa, Whangara, Waerenga-a-hika Mission School, Woodhill Public School, Waikouaiti, The Neck, and Te Aute College. The competition was thus fairly spread over the whole of our Native schools.

The scholarships were awarded as follows: The senior scholarship to Tahi Iwikau, of Te Aute College, with 76·1 per cent.; next to him came Tita Taui Wetere, Te Aute, 74·1. Of the junior scholarships the one devoted to Native village schools was awarded to John Tamati, Whangara Native School, 63·4 per cent; and the open scholarship fell to Tai Heketa, of Waerenga-a-hika, 74·8 per cent. Deserving of honourable mention are the following junior candidates: Hoani te Wahia, Waikouaiti Native School, and Whito Aroua, Mangamuka, each with 61 per cent; and Peter Baker, Waerenga-a-hika, with 71 per cent. The result of the examination, so far as the actual placing of the candidates is concerned, would not have been affected by demanding a higher percentage from Waerenga-a-hika condidates, and I did not therefore make a higher demand from them.

The work of the candidates was generally satisfactory, there being only one really weak senior paper, while among the juniors there were three. It would indeed have been wiser had these candidates not entered, and I wish to indorse the remarks of the late Inspector of Native Schools, who last year expressed the opinion that teachers ought to satisfy themselves by examinations that their candidates have ability to make at least a creditable attempt. An additional advantage of these examinations would be to train the candidates for the work: on one boy's paper the indications of extreme nervousness are very evident.

In view of the fact that there are likely to be changes in the Native Schools Code it seems advisable that with the reconstruction of the Code the question of amending the regulations, especially as regards the subjects of examination, should be considered. This is very necessary in English, for while a boy is forbidden to use Maori in a village school he is expected to translate Maori in his English examination for the scholarship. This falls very hard on Maori boys of the South Island and other places where more English is used than Maori. When the proper time comes I propose to offer suggestions to the trustees with the view to removing any such disabilities, and to bringing the scholarship requirements more into line with recent developments.

STATISTICS.

A statement of expenditure in connection with Native schools will be found in tables No. 1 and 2 of the Appendix, the former table giving details which are summarised in the latter. The expenditure for 1904 has been less than that of 1903 by £3,798. This decrease is due to the fact that several schools have been without teachers for some time, less has been spent on manual instruction, and the expenses of inspection have been less.

Table No. 3 gives the ages of the pupils. There is now a slight tendency towards a decrease in the percentages of children over and under the age-limit (five to fifteen) for public-school scholars. In the case of those above the age it has to be remembered that their chance of education has probably come late in life. This is especially noticeable in newly established schools where one often finds adults of both sexes attending for some time or at least till the novelty has worn off. In the case of those admitted below the age of five I am strongly of opinion that the Department should take measures to determine this practice.

Table No. 4 shows that the working average for 1904 was 3,084, as against 3,012 in 1903, while the regularity of attendance (percentage of weekly roll) is 81·24, as against 79·15 last year. There is thus a recovery from the falling off of last year, which would have been more marked but for the temporary closing of several schools.

Table No. 5 is an interesting table showing the race of the children attending Maori schools. There is very small increase (24) in the number of Maori children, a still smaller increase (3) in the number of half-caste children, and an increase of 34 in the case of European children.

Table No. 6 shows the number of standard passes gained in the course of the year. The total number was 1,423, a decrease of 115 from the preceding year.

Table No. 7 sets forth the results of inspection and shows the general condition of the schools, so far at least as that can be represented by numbers. There is, however, much connected with the working of schools that cannot be indicated by figures. Nor can it be said that the Inspector sees the ordinary working conditions of the school at the time of its examination. Visits for inspection purposes should, I think, be made without notice, and at any time.

Tables Nos. 8 and 9 show that, as compared with last year, the number of children in preparatory classes is more than that of last year by 159—a very gratifying fact. Teachers are realising that the most important work in Maori schools is the preparatory work, and promotion is now becoming less rapid. Standard I. has lost a considerable number of passes owing to insufficient preparation of those presented. It will be noted also that the highest standards, IV., V., VI., and VII., are fairly well represented. The very existence of these standards in Maori schools is, in places, unknown to people outside.

Table No. 10 shows that the number of children of Maori or mixed race attending public schools increased by 237 over that for 1903. The number of those of pure Maori race increased by 213. Of those of mixed race the number living as Maoris who attended increased by 35, and those living as Europeans decreased by 11. It must be remembered in this connection that the clauses of the Education Act as to compulsory attendance are enforced in public schools, but not in Native schools.

Table No. 11 shows what the Government does for Maori children as regards higher education, industrial scholarships, and hospital-nursing scholarships. The extension of the last-named system referred to in last year's report has since been accomplished, and it is hoped during next year to further extend the scheme of University scholarships. Difficulty is still experienced in finding suitable positions for those who wish to take up an apprenticeship, otherwise there would be much greater use made of this privilege by Maori youths.

GENERAL.

In the following paragraphs will be found a general estimate of the quality of the work done in Native schools, and where necessary some suggestions intended to assist any teachers who may be conscious of any degree of weakness in grappling with the difficulties that occur in the work; also some general remarks on various matters affecting our schools.

Reading.—The present Code, that of 1897, requires in Standard I. that the children shall read with proper pronunciation and emphasis previously unseen English sentences made up of easy words of one syllable. As a matter of fact the reading, as it is usually taken, consists of lessons from the Appendix to the Native School Primer, and is not unseen. Latterly, this has been supplemented by the use of the Infant Reader of Nelson's Royal Crown series.

In the higher standards the Native School Reader is used. Standard II. reads only Part I.; Standard III. reads the whole book; Standard IV. reads "Health for the Maori," and each standard takes as an additional reader the Royal Crown Reader of the next lower standard.

The quality of the reading leaves much to be desired, and I am of opinion that any alteration in the syllabus should provide for increased attention to this subject. So far as the requirements of Standard I. are concerned, one very often hears either a word-by-word recital of the lesson, devoid of any expression or meaning, or else a fluency so marked that it can spring only from knowledge of the lesson by heart. Indeed, I have heard children "reading" the Native School Primer so fluently that one could not recognise a word. Correct pronunciation under these conditions is impossible. This points to the necessity of (1) a wider field in reading and (2) a more effective method of teaching reading to the preparatory classes. I have endeavoured to help teachers where such help was needed or asked for in this work, and have invariably recommended the look-and-say method in combination with the phonic method, that is, the teaching of the powers of the consonants. Where special difficulties of articulation arise—*e.g.*, in the case of *th*—attention has also been directed to the positions of the lips, tongue, and teeth. Where this plan has been adopted, the success achieved has been very marked, both as regards clearness of enunciation and fluency of reading. But I have to express my disappointment at finding in not a few instances that my efforts to advise have been in vain, and there is a return to the "r-a-t, rat" method almost immediately. In two North Island schools I heard reading in Standard I. that was of excellent quality. In one of these schools the work was slightly better than in the other, and disproves the assertion often made that where children do not hear any English they are liable to pronounce badly; in the school to which I refer they pronounce much better than the average European does, yet never hear English except at school. They have been taught to pronounce—taught the powers of the consonants. I am fully aware of the great disadvantages under which most of the assistants—the teachers of the lowest classes—labour, but I am strongly of opinion that in going on the "r-a-t, rat" method they lose much valuable time, so far as teaching reading to Maori children is concerned.

I had the greatest pleasure during the inspection of the schools this year in listening to the lesson given by a Maori girl to the primer classes. It was very carefully given, had a definite aim—to teach the sounds *ch* and *sh*—and was entirely successful, the finished product being "My chicks are shut up in a box." Of course, it must be admitted that the children had been, so to speak, trained up in this way; my hope is that they will not depart from it. It is perhaps necessary to add that the lesson was entirely a lesson given on the blackboard. This provides the most effective method of teaching, and helps to arouse the interest so necessary for all infant-school work to a far greater extent that when the lessons are read from a book or a wall-sheet, which should be regarded as merely supplementary to blackboard work.

In Standard II. I should say that a wider scope should be aimed at, and two reading-books entirely covered in the year. The Native School Reader, Part I., contains many lessons that are too difficult, coming just after the work of the First Standard, and a rearrangement would, I think, be an advantage. With regard to "Health for the Maori," the text-book in Standard IV., one has to confess that, excellent as it is as a text-book on health, it is a difficult book for use as a reader, and if we are to use the reader primarily to develop the art of reading, and not so much for the purpose of imparting special knowledge, it is evident that an additional reader is necessary. Indeed, I think that the Continuous Reader, from the sustained interest which it awakens and the pleasant associations with the art of reading which it establishes in the minds of the children, would be the very best kind of book to use in the upper standards. It is worth recording in this connection that one of our Bay of Plenty schools chose, in recognition of the Committee's having supplied firewood during the year, books suitable for a library. The master has reported that the keenest delight is evinced by the children in their books, and a further supply has been asked for, and the example is spreading to other schools. The habit of reading thus formed should undoubtedly prove in time a civilising influence of no mean order.

In several schools the work in reading of the preparatory class, especially the lower, does not show sufficient progress; indeed, in some schools there has been no progress at all. The teachers candidly affirm that this boy or that boy can do nothing. Reference to the attendance will show that the boy in question has attended in cases from two to four hundred times. I think that teachers will recognise that it is not too much to expect some progress from a child of school age and of average natural abilities in this space of time. In the upper classes, if sufficient time cannot be found for individual reading, the work may be extended by allowing the most deserving and capable pupils to read silently. The library books above referred to would be found very useful in this way.

In regard to spelling, it follows from the fact that the alphabetic method is so largely used in the teaching of reading that the children can in many instances spell orally better than they can read. In their written work, however, they are by no means so good; the difficulties connected with such letters as "b" and "p," "d" and "t" can never be overcome until the children have been accustomed to recognise the English consonants from their sound. I have endeavoured to encourage special lessons on word-building and spelling as far as possible—lessons that shall stand apart altogether from reading lessons. Every dictation lesson should be preceded by thorough preparation. Too often the children are set to learn spelling by themselves, and the lesson is completed by their writing the words from dictation. Experience shows that Maori children can spell big words—the bigger the word the more they enjoy the work—but small words like "plenty," "pores," "towel," &c., cause them much trouble. Were a thorough foundation laid in the methods I have above indicated, I believe much of the difficulty would disappear from the lower classes, and never reappear in the higher ones.

Writing.—Until lately the Vere Foster copybook has been in common use in our schools. It is being gradually discarded, and copybooks without headlines have been introduced so that teachers may have an opportunity of teaching writing from copies written on the board. In this way regular class instruction can be given, and some good results have been obtained. As the teachers become more accustomed to the method, I have no doubt that even more success will accrue. The tendency is, in many Native schools as well as in European schools, to make use of writing as a silent lesson in order that the teacher may be free to devote full attention to another standard class. Of course, the writing suffers from the want of correction and mistakes are repeated frequently, a fault which can be prevented only by providing more than one copy on a page. I regret to say that this year there were some instances where it was very evident that correction had been reduced to a minimum, and others in which there could have been no correction at all. Such a practice is calculated to produce the very worst results, and teachers are therefore advised not to make writing a silent lesson only. In other cases I noticed that the teacher had gone to the trouble of setting a separate copy in the book of each pupil. Surely this is waste of time; all that is necessary is that a properly selected copy be placed upon the board in full view of the whole class; next, the difficulties pointed out and illustrated, and then the whole class set to write, the teacher carefully supervising their work and explaining on the board any mistakes that he sees have been made.

English.—In none of our schools is English now taught by means of translation from Maori, although the requirements of the Code are still in that direction. The teachers have gradually adopted the newer and more rapid method of teaching English by means of conversation lessons. In most cases the progress made is remarkably good. The want of success in others is due probably to two factors—(1) insufficient appreciation of the importance of the lesson, and (2) want of versatility on the part of the teacher. With regard to the first, it is perhaps hardly necessary to remind teachers that upon English rests the whole fabric of the school work, and no success can be achieved in the school if English is in any way deprived of its due. The greatest care must be exercised during the lesson to see that the child talks correct English. In several schools I have heard the teacher pass over such sentences as: "That is pig"; "He holding out his hand"; "She is holding his [a girl's] hand," &c.

In order to secure the maximum amount of attention and energy for this lesson, I have invariably recommended that it be taken as the first lesson of the day.

In the next place, there is a danger of the lessons becoming stereotyped and monotonous if sufficient care is not taken to introduce as much change as possible. Children are apt to get tired of conversing always on the same subject, and teachers should aim at securing variety. A cold morning will suggest a conversation about lighting a fire, warming hands, &c.; a hot morning may be taken as ground for talking about swimming, walking in the water or in the bush. A careless boy may drop a slate while the lesson is proceeding: this is again an opportunity for variety of conversation, and the lesson should be such that every child has taken part, the weak ones having had the lion's share by the teacher constantly harking back to them, even when they are confident that they are done with. The practice of preparing lessons cannot be too strongly recommended to teachers, and it would be of great assistance to them in their work, and avoid monotony, were they to keep a list of the various lessons in conversational English that have been taken during the year.

In using pictures for teaching English use should be always made of the blackboard, so that the lesson may appeal to the eye as well as to the ear. As the various sentences are elicited they should be written on the board, and the lesson should then conclude by the reading of the complete work as it appears there. The lesson may afterwards be reproduced by being written. I am certain, however, that no amount of written English can take the place of oral work, and that the more of the latter that is taken the better and stronger will the English in our schools become. Any one who has some knowledge of a foreign language knows that it is much easier to write in that language than to talk in it. Indeed, were it not for want of time, I should prefer to conduct the whole of the examination in English orally.

Arithmetic.—The quality of the arithmetic in our schools varies considerably. In several it is excellent: in these schools it is to be noted also that English is of a very high order.

The need of systematic and scientific teaching in the preparatory classes impresses one in this subject as it does in reading. Children are often a long while in school without being able to do much in the way of arithmetic. Then they learn the making of figures without knowing fully the idea expressed; they can recite, but not count, count but not add, and use fingers (or toes) as aids. It is fair to say that these faults are not confined to Maori schools only, but they are found frequently in our schools. In the early stages of arithmetic, number is necessarily concrete, hence the use of fingers or strokes, which is perfectly natural. But the children make very slow advance by this means, and the teachers must endeavour to find the readiest means of effecting the transition from the concrete to the abstract. This will be managed first by using actual objects side by side with abstract numbers. Secondly, it is necessary that the number to be taught should be used in connection with a variety of objects—five boys, five slates, five books, five men, &c. The child will abstract for himself the common element which will be associated only with the sign—*i.e.*, the figure "5." For the early stages of arithmetic I have recommended teachers to confine the work in the first preparatory class to the first ten numbers which should be taught in all their relations, though in the first stage it is advisable to limit the exercises to addition and subtraction, and to introduce the other operations at a later stage.

In all of the lower classes more use should be made of mental and oral arithmetic, which is a weak subject in most of our schools.

In Standard II., for instance, children are often found unable to manage a simple problem in division or multiplication, because they do not comprehend the English and have not been accustomed to oral work.

If five minutes per day were devoted regularly to this work in each class there would be a distinct gain, not only in arithmetic but in English. Indeed, the lesson might occasionally, especially in classes up to Standard II., be taught simultaneously with an English lesson.

Where the "money" sums form part of the standard work, pupils should be more familiar than they are with the ordinary coins current in New Zealand. The Department has supplied cardboard coins to nearly all schools, but some teachers do not make such good use of them as one could wish. My own opinion is that no branch of the work is so important as the thorough knowledge of money, and I think that in a new code this knowledge should be the *sine qua non* of a proficiency certificate for Maori boys.

With reference to the other rules in arithmetic which form part of the Code requirements for Standard IV., I think that they should be modified by the exclusion of simple interest and rule of three, which might be relegated to a higher standard and their place supplied by the inclusion of easy bills of accounts. I may say that during last year I have endeavoured to avoid using in test questions any measures in reduction or rules which I considered as having no practical value to a Maori boy.

Geography.—The work in the geography required by the present Code has been on the whole satisfactory, though there were one or two instances where the pupils fell far below the standard. It is not sufficient that a Standard II. child shall be able to repeat a definition of a river or an ocean. He may do this without even knowing that the stream of water over which he crosses to school in his canoe is a river, or that the salt water in which he catches fish is part of the Pacific Ocean. No amount of learning by rote, which indeed was evident in some schools, can equal the results of observation, the knowledge of the child's surroundings should be first as accurate and complete as possible. The work of Standard III. is, I think, the most satisfactory in our schools, but the work in physical geography is still somewhat weak. In Standard IV. the scope is too wide, and in the new Code should be amended. I wish that we could introduce as a supplementary reader into our schools a well illustrated geographical reader for use in conjunction with pictures and maps. Those formerly supplied are too difficult and out of date.

Sewing.—Maori children are exceedingly apt at sewing, and the work of the schools as a whole should give every satisfaction. Indeed, there are some schools where the stitches have the regularity of machine-work. At present, however, most of our teachers confine their energies to the production of sampler-work, and the children get little practical training. In some schools girls are trained to make a garment—*e.g.*, a night-dress—and I have seen a shirt made by a boy in good style. I think that this practical work is what we ought to encourage, and that, if necessary, the various forms of stitches, &c., be reduced to a minimum in order to give the time for practical work. In one or two schools children are taught to cut out in paper, and this, too, is a practice that I hope to see extended in time.

Extra Subjects.—Singing, drawing, drill: Of these, the singing is by far the best, and one has reason to feel proud of the success achieved in several of our schools where the children are well up in modulator work, and can sing part-songs delightfully. Drawing, I think, leaves on the whole much to be desired, and before any progress can be made a definite scheme of work for the various standards must be drawn up. One remark that I think should be made is that greater care should be taken that the drawing-books are kept clean and not badly used.

The drill consists for the most part of physical exercises with dumb-bells, clubs, wands, or free exercises without these. In one school a cadet company has been formed under the regulations respecting public-school cadets, and the boys and people take a keen interest in their drill. The greatest defects in the drill generally are lack of energy and variety. I propose as soon as possible to draw up sets of physical exercises for our schools, for it seems to me that what is required for Maori children is a system of physical, rather than military, training. In one or two schools a habit has grown of taking drill inside the school. Such a procedure cannot meet with approval, and where drill cannot be taken in the open air it had better be left alone. In connection with drill I should like also to remark upon another practice that obtains in some, but only a few, schools: the children of the preparatory class are placed upon one side and do not share with the other children the benefits of physical exercises. This practice cannot, I think, be too strongly condemned, and whatever high degree of proficiency is attained by the senior pupils in the school is deservedly discounted by the consideration that those who are likely to benefit most by the exercises are not allowed to participate in them. One cannot, of course, expect too much from very small children, but the energy they put forth in trying is surely worth something morally if not physically.

Handwork.—Under this general term are included the various manual occupations, such as paper-work, cane weaving, modelling, carton and cardboard work, and carpentry. These are not yet recognised as an integral part of the syllabus, and there are a few schools in which as yet no work of this kind has been attempted. In other schools, however, a good deal of progress has been made. The children of the preparatory classes take great pleasure in paper weaving and folding, in some cases working out original designs in the lower standards. Paper mounting is in several schools exceptionally well done, while modelling in plasticine and cane-work are also very satisfactorily managed. With regard to the former, it is necessary, I think, to repeat here what has been said often before—viz., that the most important work in modelling consists in the reproduction by the children of natural forms. In one school last year I saw a spray of passion-fruit modelled in plasticine by a girl in Standard I. The work was of very high order, indeed, and showed to what an extent the child had used her powers of observation. In my own opinion, work of this kind has a much higher value than the mere reproduction of conventional forms. With regard to cane weaving, I can only state the opinion that it is not altogether suitable for Maori children. A young Maori girl will acquire the art in one or two lessons, and after that the teacher is put to it to keep her supplied with material. In this connection it is to be regretted that the young people do not acquire the art of weaving and dyeing mats and kits from flax fibre: comparatively few girls are able to do the work, which must therefore gradually die out. Indeed in many places it is practically a lost art. Carton and cardboard modelling are well done in many schools, but there are not a few schools where greater accuracy and neatness are desirable. If manual work does not receive all the care that can be bestowed on it, it is absolutely useless as a branch of school work. The object of the teacher should be not so much to produce a great quantity of work for exhibition, as to produce work of the highest quality. Workshops for the instruction of the Maori boys in carpentry are established at the following schools: Waikouaiti, Pamoana, Te Haroto, Rangitukia, Waimana, Rakaumanga, Omanaia, Mangamuka, and Whirinaki. With two exceptions, these may be regarded as doing highly successful work. Maori boys show a decided aptitude for handwork, and delight in carpentry. They are taught to make articles that will be of service to the people in the kainga, and in one or two schools the demand has been much greater than the supply. It is pleasing to note further that boys who have acquired some knowledge of the use of tools in our workshops afterwards have had little difficulty in obtaining work, and are well spoken of by their masters. With regard to the question of handwork and manual work in our schools, I think that if possible the Department should make some arrangements for giving instruction to girls in cookery and domestic economy. To do this it is not necessary to fit up elaborate kitchens, but simply to teach the girls the art of plain cooking with such appliances as the Maori possesses—the camp-oven, for instance. The knowledge thus acquired by the young Maori girl would afterwards be of the greatest service to her in her married life, especially in the matter of preparing food for babies and for sick persons, many of whom die simply for want of proper food.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Reference to the tables attached to this report will show that, at the end of 1904, there were at the various secondary schools 262 Maori pupils. Of these 91 were Government scholars, 62 coming from Native village schools, and 29 having been nominated to fill vacancies by the authorities of the secondary schools; the remainder were private pupils. These numbers are exclusive of Maori pupils formerly attending primary public schools, of whom there are seven receiving higher education at some secondary institution.

For the former pupils the Government provides places as follows: Te Aute College, 10; St. Stephen's, Parnell, 30; Queen Victoria School for Girls, 20; Hukarere Girls', 20; St. Joseph's Girls', 33; and the new school for girls at Turakina, 5. It will be seen, therefore, that all the available places were not filled up. In the case of the girls, the demand for places at Queen Victoria Girls' School was greater than could be complied with. On the other hand, there were very few applicants from village schools for admission to the Napier institutions. It should be more generally understood that a scholar is expected to attend the nearest secondary school; that it is of no use for a girl living within easy reach of Hukarere, Napier, for instance, to expect to be sent to Victoria School, Auckland.

The present method of selecting scholars for these secondary schools is now in need of revision. When one looks over the earlier reports on the work of Native schools, one can readily see that in the old days the difficulty was to find a sufficient number qualified for scholarships. But nowadays there are so many who pass Standard IV., and thus qualify, that were all to demand places in secondary schools, it would be impossible to find places for them. It is likely that a higher value would be set on the scholarships were they granted on the result of a special examination similar to that for the certificate of proficiency under the regulations for the examination of public schools. By this means, also, we should be able to send to the higher schools those who possess the highest qualifications, and who would be likely to derive more benefit from having received higher education than some of our pupils appear to do, for the conviction is growing strongly in me that higher education as now understood is of little or no benefit to many. As a case in point, I may mention that one of the first pupils to return from a recently established school for girls was at the time of my visit in charge of a billiard-table in the kainga. Many instances of a similiar nature have led me to the opinion that it would be an improvement on our present system could we establish in each district a continuation school, where the boys could devote their time to carpentry and agriculture, and the girls to domestic economy and practical housewifery. The pupils of these schools would receive their higher training under more natural conditions; they would not be subject to that unsettling influence that two or three years' city life must have on them, and they would be able to apply the knowledge acquired in their daily life in the kainga.

With reference to Maori students holding university scholarships, it will be seen from Table No. 11 that there is at present one studying medicine at Otago and one studying law at Auckland. The granting of a scholarship in law has not been done without some hesitation, but from the success achieved in this profession by a distinguished young Maori, once a scholar in a village school, and the good work he is doing for his race, there seems to be no reason why those youths who wish to study law should not be assisted to obtain the necessary training.

Should a boy elect to be apprenticed to a trade, instead of proceeding to a secondary school as a Government scholar, the Department assists him as far as possible by making an allowance equal to the amount that would in the ordinary course be expended for his scholarship. At present there are in all four boys apprenticed to various trades, and all appear to be making thoroughly satisfactory progress. Last year I pointed out the difficulties which prevent the Department from making the system more extensive. Suitable openings for Maori boys are difficult to get, and those that are found are sought for by the teachers of the schools who are uniformly anxious to see their scholars succeed after their school life.

The record of the apprenticeships held thus far has not been quite so encouraging as the Department could wish. The young Maori is not sufficiently stable in his character to be always relied upon. He may set his heart on being a carpenter to-day, and prefer to go maize picking to-morrow, and to bind such a one to a master for four or five years is not an easy matter. The best results appear to have been achieved in those cases where boys have been apprenticed to masters living at considerable distances from the Maori village. There are, within my knowledge, seven ex-apprentices who are now doing very well indeed; and this I think is a fairly good result.

There are, on the other hand, cases within my knowledge where only failure can be recorded; even for them a kind of excuse may be offered.

One of the most successful of our apprentices served his time as a saddler. Upon his completing his indentures, he got together some stock and returned to set up for himself in business in the kainga. The Maoris of the place, however, could not believe that he would charge a Maori for work done; they simply carried out their communistic ideas to their full extent, and the result was that the saddler soon found that his stock was exhausted, while he had not received any payment. To-day, I regret to say, he is practising as " apostle " to a faith-healing tohunga.

Nursing Scholarships.

During the year the Department has endeavoured to extend the scheme for the training of Maori girls as nurses, by seeking the co-operation of the various hospital authorities in the matter. The Napier, Wellington, and Gisborne Hospital Trustees were communicated with in order to ascertain whether they would be willing to take Maori girls as probationers on the nursing staff. The Napier Hospital Trustees have always been most ready to assist in this direction. For some years past they have taken two girls as day-pupils for a term of two years. The idea underlying this scheme was that the girls should get some insight into proper methods of nursing and caring for the sick, so that they might be of service to their people on their return. But it was found that this scheme did not go far enough, and hence arose the new proposal. The Napier Hospital authorities agreed to take one Maori girl as probationer on the regular staff, and also to continue the arrangement as to the admission of day-pupils, which gives the girls an opportunity of ascertaining whether they wish to pursue the whole course. There are thus three places available at Napier for Maori girls to receive training.

The Wellington Hospital authorities also agreed to take a probationer, and a girl who had already served two years in Napier under the day-pupil arrangement is now on their staff, and is, I understand, giving complete satisfaction.

The Gisborne Hospital Trustees replied that there was no vacancy in that institution to which a Maori girl could be appointed. The opinion was expressed that Maori girls, at the completion of their training, would prefer to work among the white people. In this connection I may state that the Department has learned that the first Maori nurse to receive a certificate (Miss Ema Mitchell) was appointed to Waipukurau Hospital, and held her position there for two years. She is now married to a Maori and is living at Pakipaki pa, where she is doing a great deal of good for her people.

The logical outcome of the new scheme is the establishment of nursing homes or cottage hospitals in various Maori centres remote from civilisation, and I think that when our probationers are approaching the end of their period of training it would be a good thing if the authorities would take this matter in hand. The Maoris of the district would, I believe, assist in the erection of a building. The Justice Department already supplies medicine for the use of Maoris to the teachers of Native schools, and where a Maori nursing home was established the supply could easily be put under the nurse's care. A trained Maori nurse, paid a small salary of, say, £40 or £50 per annum, in charge of an establishment of this kind would certainly do a great deal of good.

While I am dealing with this subject it is but right that a few words should be added in recognition of the praiseworthy efforts made by our teachers and their wives to assist the sick Maoris, both children and adults, in the various villages. Their services, given gratuitously are in almost daily demand, and the good they do in an unobtrusive way is very considerable. They find, however, several obstacles in the way of greater success: amongst others are (1) the natural impatience of the Maori, who, if not cured instantly, loses faith in pakeha treatment; (2) the want of proper diet and clothing; and (3) the tohunga, who is now exercising even greater influence with the people, by virtue of his certificate from the authorities. At the same time, I am pleased to state that the Maoris in many instances learn to rely upon the teacher for whom one or two good cases soon gain a reputation. One of the most serious requests made to me by a School Committee last year was that I should order their teacher not to serve out medicines to Natives from other parts lest the supply in his charge should be all " eaten " up.

School Attendance.

In only one instance—Te Matai—have the Native School Committees availed themselves of the provisions of the regulations under the School Attendance Act of 1901, respecting school attendance of Native children to form a School Attendance Commission for considering cases of irregular attendance laid before them. Although at the time of their application there was need for rigorous measures, so far this particular Committee has taken none; probably the hint was sufficient. (Since this was written four convictions were obtained against parents who were negligent in sending their children.) In several places the Committee themselves have instituted a system of fines: in one case the Committee obtained from this source a considerable amount of money, which was devoted to school needs; in another the Chairman is alleged to have applied the money to procuring his own comforts. Be that as it may, the attendance at both schools was well kept up. But the people are now beginning to understand that these " laws ' made by the Committee have no " mana," and hence comes the need for the authorities to support the Committee and teachers in endeavouring to compel the attendance of the children. If one or two of the most flagrant cases were dealt with I think that we should have little difficulty thereafter.

On the whole, however, I think that the Department has no cause to be very dissatisfied with the attendance of the Maori children. There are many conditions affecting the attendance of the children in the face of which a set of regulations compelling attendance indiscriminately would be too severe. In several Native schools children are to be found who daily travel to and from school distances of from two to seven or nine, and even in one case fourteen miles each way. Nor is there any compulsion about their attendance, and it would be unreasonable to make them come in all weathers, though many of them do so voluntarily because they like school. The remoteness of the habitations, especially in gumfields districts, has thus a considerable effect on the attendance.

Another serious matter is the want of food during the day. Maori children, as a rule, are accustomed to a morning and an evening meal. When they tramp away to school they very rarely indeed take food with them, and I have known them to be the whole day without a bite. Surely this must have its effect upon their constitution, and there can be little room for wonder why they are so liable to fall victims to sickness of one kind or another. Remonstrance with their parents seems to have little effect beyond perhaps bringing forth the remark that they have no food or no money. And yet these people in places spend their whole time at playing cards or billiards, another factor which not only militates considerably against the success of several of our schools, but which also, in my opinion, is one of the greatest curses that has ever come upon the Maori. In no part within my knowledge does the billiard-table work such havoc with the people, and consequently with the children, as in Hokianga and Far-north districts. The children are often kept up all night billiard-marking, and are utterly unfit to come to school or to work when they do come.

The Maoris are pauperised by gambling: in one place it was reported that they had gambled away their crops. They are therefore in winter time unable to supply either food or clothing for their children, who have to suffer in consequence. The billiard-table is even made part of the furnishing of a tangi. To one gathering of this kind three tables were conveyed, and wherever a Land Court is assembled they are to be found in numbers. I ascribe a considerable amount of the poverty amongst the people, the consequent fluctuating attendance at their schools and much suffering amongst the people generally to the pernicious influence of these billiard-tables which are to be seen on the gumfields, in the kainga, and even on the very roadside. Whatever steps are taken to ameliorate the conditions of the Maori the suppression of these gambling-dens should be among the very first. There can be no doubt, however, that the greatest factors in producing a good attendance at a Native school are the inherent attraction that the school itself has for the children and the confidence the parents have in the master. That is to say the attendance in many cases depends largely upon the teacher himself, and falling off in the attendance should be to him the occasion for a little introspection.

Schools that ran down to an attendance of nine, twenty-five, forty, twenty-nine have now, under a change of teacher, forty, fifty, eighty-six, and ninety-two respectively; and, what is more, this attendance has been maintained for some time. In other cases, a change for the worse has sometimes taken place, and a school of sixty speedily reduced to twenty or thirty. In such a case, unfortunately, the teacher looks for the cause externally; he blames the parents and seeks the aid of the law. It never seems to strike him that the cause lies within himself, as is shown immediately upon his removal elsewhere. Strict attention to work, sympathy with both children and people, honesty and integrity in dealings with them—these are the qualities that attract the children and compel the respect of the Maori. In short, we want the man as well as the teacher.

From various remarks made in the preceding paragraphs it will be seen that there is very great need of more visits of inspection for organization purposes in our schools. As far as the present arrangement for inspection work go I can only express the opinion that they are to me very unsatisfactory. The usual method of procedure is for the teacher to take some ordinary school work immediately before the examination work. The lessons are generally exceedingly hurried; the children and teacher alike have their thoughts concentrated upon the ordeal that is to follow. The Inspector cannot devote much time either to the lessons or to the most important part of his own work—the demonstration of methods for the assistance of the teacher. Nor, in many instances, does he see the school in its usual working-order. The conditions are more or less artificial. To overcome these objections it is, I think, advisable that every school shall be visited at least twice in the year—once for inspection and once for examination. And it would be a safeguard to the reputation of our schools, besides being a means of assistance to such teachers as require aid, were the inspection visit to be made without notice. I know of many schools where a day or even two or three days could be very profitably spent in demonstrating to the teachers simpler and easier methods of teaching. In the case of teachers newly appointed to the charge of schools, much trouble could be saved them were they able to take advantage of the presence of an Inspector to get from him such information and assistance as they require in taking up work amongst Maori children.

Some photographs illustrating various phases of Native-school work accompany this report.

I have, &c.,

William W. Bird.

APPENDIX.

Table No. 1.

List of the Native Village Schools, and Schools at which Native Children are maintained by the Government of New Zealand, with the Expenditure on each and on General Management, during the Year 1904; and the Names, Status, and Emoluments of the Teachers as in December, 1904.

⁂ In the column "Position in the School," H M means Head Master; H F, Head Mistress; M, that there is a Master only; F, Mistress only; A F, Assistant Female Teacher; S, Sewing-mistress.

County.	Schools.	Expenditure during 1904.				Teachers of Village Schools at the End of the Year.	Classification of Teachers.	Position in the School.	Rate of Salary at the End of Year.	Remarks.
		Salaries and House Allowances.	Other Ordinary Expenditure.	Buildings, Sites, Fencing, and Furniture.	Total.					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Mangonui	Hapua	199 3 3	11 11 0	..	210 14 3	Greensmith, E.	..	H M	167 17 2	
						Greensmith, Mrs. I.	..	A F	41 2 0	
	Te Kao	201 11 1	6 1 4	..	207 12 5	Ablett, C. W.	..	H M	161 1 8	
						Ablett, Mrs. E. E.	..	A F	43 13 0	
	Paparore	53 19 10	1 1 10	11 16 4	66 18 0	Foley, Miss S. F. V.	..	F	80 8 0	School not open March and June quarters.
	Rangiawhia	137 4 8	2 14 9	7 11 7	147 11 0	Taua, W. H.	..	H M	122 1 4	
						David, Miss S.	..	A F	15 15 9	
	Pamapuria	164 17 4	13 15 0	..	178 12 4	Matthews, E. W. D.	..	H M	144 14 0	
						Matthews, Miss E.	..	A F	29 17 6	
	Ahipara	162 3 11	7 13 4	18 14 4	188 11 7	Crène, P.	..	H M	123 12 8	
						Crène, Mrs. E.	..	A F	36 9 6	
	Pukepoto	176 14 3	12 17 7	..	189 11 10	Matthews, F. H. S.	..	H M	127 15 1	With house allowance, £26 per annum.
						Matthews, Miss M. E.	..	A F	21 4 3	With allowance for horse keep, £10 per annum.
	Kenana	106 18 7	5 19 2	15 3 0	128 0 9	Paul, F. E.	..	H M	103 11 2	
						Paul, Mrs. S.	..	A F	9 13 9	
	Parapara	104 12 5	14 2 2	1 6 0	120 0 7	Godwin, H. P. E.	..	H M	97 11 4	
						Godwin, Mrs. M. E.	..	S	11 19 3	
	Peria	165 8 9	12 16 3	..	178 5 0	White, H. H.	..	H M	156 13 7	School reopened March quarter.
						White, Mrs. I.	..	A F	41 2 6	
Whangaroa	Te Pupuke	16 13 4	..	..	16 13 4	Vacant	..	..	..	School not open during year.
	Whakarara	44 9 9	..	..	44 9 9	Vacant	..	..	..	School not open during year.
	Touwai	96 10 7	7 10 6	..	104 1 1	McIntyre, J.	E1	H M	97 7 11	
						McIntyre, Miss E. J.	..	A F	23 4 9	
Hokianga	Whangape	289 9 7	66 3 1	..	355 12 8	South, M.	E2	H M	227 6 7	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £10 per annum.
						South, Mrs. E. S.	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Clarkson, Miss M.	..	A F	20 9 0	
	Whakarapa	127 17 0	0 10 0	..	128 7 0	Irvine, Mrs. L. M.	..	H F	109 1 2	
						Irvine, Miss M.	..	A F	17 3 6	
	Lower Waihou (side school)	66 13 4	..	..	66 13 4	Irvine, Miss M. S.	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Irvine, Miss B.	..	A F	30 0 0	
	Maraeroa	171 18 7	1 0 0	20 0 0	192 18 7	Anderson, Mrs. E.	E1	H F	146 14 11	
						Anderson, Miss M.	..	A F	22 1 0	
	Matihetihe	22 7 4	..	..	22 7 4	Vacant	..	..	..	School not open March, September, and December quarters.
	Whirinaki	254 11 9	6 16 8	..	261 8 5	Brown, C. H.	..	H M	264 11 10	
						Brown, Mrs. C. J.	E2	A F	50 0 0	
	Waima	122 18 7	85 6 7	..	208 5 2	Coughlan, W. N.	..	H M	112 8 2	
						Coughlan, Mrs. M.	..	A F	24 3 3	

	Omanaia	144 9 11	2 9 10	..	146 19 9	Muir, A.	..	H M	115 4 2	
						Muir, Mrs. E. J.	D3	A F	21 6 3	
	Motukaraka	105 14 6	2 5 2	..	107 19 8	Danaher, T. J.	..	H M	93 4 11	
						Danaher, Miss W.	..	A F	8 17 3	
	Mangamuka	178 0 4	46 7 11	..	224 8 3	Wilding C. B.	..	H M	149 5 11	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £5 per annum.
						Wilding, Mrs. M.	..	A F	44 17 0	
	Waimamaku	144 6 6	36 8 10	..	180 15 4	Robinson, C. W.	..	H M	112 10 1	
						Robinson, Mrs. M. L.	..	A F	19 3 6	
	Otaua	113 4 9	8 14 0	9 16 0	131 14 9	Gordon-Jones, Miss J.	..	H F	101 5 2	
						Gordon-Jones, Miss A.	..	S	12 10 0	
Bay of Islands	Oromahoe	199 18 6	1 17 0	228 12 0	430 7 6	Maxwell, J. J.	..	H M	163 8 3	
						Poutawera, Miss K.	..	A F	24 19 8	
						Maxwell, Mrs. M.	..	S	12 10 0	
	Ohaeawai	106 13 9	16 3 10	..	122 17 7	Woods, G. E.	..	H M	99 15 5	
						Weaver, Miss S.	..	A F	17 5 3	
	Kaikohe	164 2 5	0 5 0	..	164 7 5	Vacant	..	..	..	School not open December quarter.
	Karetu	105 3 6	7 8 0	..	112 11 6	Johnson, Miss S. H.	..	F	104 5 8	
	Whangaruru	151 9 0	4 13 1	..	156 2 1	Patrick, J. K.	..	H M	136 7 7	
						Patrick, Miss M.	..	A F	26 18 9	
	Taumarere	97 7 0	5 12 4	..	102 19 4	Tautari, Mrs. M.	..	F	98 12 4	
	Te Ahuahu	107 1 9	4 5 4	..	111 7 1	Smallwood, Mrs. E.	..	F	101 7 6	
	Te Rawhiti	47 13 11	11 15 3	651 1 11	710 11 1	Welsh, A. E.	E3	H M	107 6 2	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £5 per annum. School opened September quarter.
						Welsh, Mrs. C.	..	A F	20 5 9	
	Takahiwai	130 13 6	1 6 5	..	131 19 11	Logan, A. J.	..	H M	124 3 7	
						Logan, Miss C.	..	A F	27 10 0	
Whangarei	Poroti	122 16 7	34 12 8	..	157 9 3	Thompson, R. H.	..	H M	113 0 0	
						Thompson, Mrs. A.	..	A F	18 15 0	
Hobson	Otamatea	150 2 1	22 4 5	..	172 6 6	Lloyd, Miss K. B.	..	H F	133 9 6	
						Creighton, Miss M.	..	A F	18 19 9	
Coromandel	Manaia	134 4 4	5 8 6	..	139 12 10	Walter, C. A.	E2	H M	113 10 2	
						Walter, Mrs. R. A.	..	A F	16 14 6	
	Te Kerepehi	141 6 9	19 11 0	..	160 17 9	Leech, W. A.	E2	H M	91 11 4	
						Leech, Miss G. C.	E4	A F	22 7 3	
Raglan	Rakaumanga	245 4 6	2 19 6	..	248 4 0	Wilson, A.	D3	H M	162 11 5	
						Wilson, Mrs. E. F.	D2	A F	50 0 0	
						Dickie, Miss V. M.	..	A F	31 5 0	
	Te Kopua	..	..	11 13 1	11 13 1	..	..	..	..	School not yet opened.
Kawhia	Raorao	47 9 7	15 3 2	6 15 0	69 7 9	Vacant	..	..	..	School closed.
	Kawhia	67 1 7	..	..	67 1 7	Vacant	..	..	..	School handed over to Auckland Education Board.
	Te Kopua	100 0 0	26 7 2	..	126 7 2	Tennent, Mrs. M. I.	..	F	100 0 0	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £3 per annum.
	Mangaorongo	..	..	330 8 3	330 8 3	..	..	..	..	School not yet opened.
	Te Kuiti	252 18 7	5 14 6	..	258 13 1	Stanton, T. C.	..	H M	209 5 10	
						Stanton, Mrs. J.	..	A F	50 0 0	
	Hauaroa (Taumarunui)	260 1 6	4 9 11	15 7 0	279 18 5	Broughton, J. H.	..	H M	200 9 2	
						Broughton, Miss M.	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Broughton, Mrs. E.	..	S	10 14 0	
Piako	Parawera	229 13 11	8 19 6	35 0 0	273 13 5	Herlihy, P.	D1	H M	201 6 7	
						Herlihy, Mrs. M.	..	A F	39 13 9	
	Te Waotu	197 10 11	10 2 8	..	207 13 7	Rayner, H. H.	..	H M	170 9 1	
						Rayner, Mrs. F.	..	A F	32 9 6	

Table No. 1—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE, &c., ON NATIVE SCHOOLS for Year 1904—*continued.*

County.	Schools.	Expenditure during 1904. Salaries and House Allowances.	Other Ordinary Expenditure.	Buildings, Sites, Fencing, and Furniture.	Total.	Teachers of Village Schools at the End of the Year.	Classification of Teachers.	Position in the School.	Rate of Salary at the End of Year.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
East Taupo ..	Oruanui	..	0 3 9	672 3 9	672 7 6	..	..	..	..	School not yet opened.
	Waitahanui	..	..	2 6 4	2 6 4	..	..	..	..	School not yet opened.
West Taupo ..	Tokaanu	307 11 8	9 0 5	..	316 12 1	Hamilton, A. G. ..	D1	H M	247 5 2	
						Hamilton, Mrs. C. M.	..	A F	43 1 9	
Tauranga ..	Papamoa	160 4 4	19 16 10	..	180 1 2	Lundon, Miss C. J. ..	..	F	120 0 0	
	Te Kotukutuku	117 15 11	37 15 8	1 12 3	157 3 10	Williams, J W. ..	..	H M	127 9 8	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £10 per annum. School re-opened March quarter.
						Williams, Mrs. M. G.	..	A F	27 11 6	
	Paeroa	196 3 8	2 5 6	31 16 1	230 5 3	Baker, Miss F. E. E.	D1	H F	158 15 1	
						Baker, Miss H. A. ..	..	A F	35 9 4	
	Te Matai	176 15 7	8 18 10	12 10 10	198 5 3	Flood, R. P. ..	..	H M	145 1 7	
						Flood, Mrs. F. L. ..	..	A F	41 12 3	
Rotorua ..	Ranana	176 6 7	15 10 6	6 15 0	198 12 1	Brown, C. C. ..	..	H M	153 8 4	
						Brown, Mrs. C. M. ..	..	A F	26 5 0	
	Whakarewarewa	308 4 4	3 9 6	84 8 0	396 1 10	Burgoyne, H. W. ..	..	H M	247 8 11	
						Burgoyne, Miss G. ..	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Burgoyne, Miss C. ..	..	A F	19 12 3	
	Wai-iti (formerly Tapuaeharuru)	25 0 0	19 15 3	395 16 7	440 11 10	Hailey, D. T. ..	..	H M	100 0 0	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £10 per quarter. School reopened December quarter.
						Hailey, Mrs. E. ..	..	A F	14 1 0	
Whakatane ..	Matata	122 10 0	6 17 7	..	129 7 7	Kelly, Miss A. M. ..	..	F	120 4 5	
	Te Teko	205 4 8	18 11 9	..	223 16 5	Cummins, H. C. ..	..	H M	169 4 11	
						Fletcher, Miss Z. ..	..	A F	21 2 0	
	Waiotapu	122 18 10	19 5 0	4 0 0	146 3 10	Wykes, F. R. ..	..	H M	111 3 5	
						Wykes, Mrs. B. ..	..	A F	12 15 0	
	Awangararanui	125 0 0	1 0 6	..	126 0 6	Burgoyne, Miss A. ..	..	H F	55 0 0	
						Wylie, Miss E. ..	..	A F	45 0 0	
	Te Whaiti	101 0 3	26 12 6	0 9 0	128 1 9	Tims, T. C. ..	..	M	100 0 0	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £20 per annum.
	Te Houhi	137 13 10	40 19 4	..	178 13 2	Wylie, Miss L. ..	..	H F	60 0 0	With house allowance, £26 per annum.
						Wylie, Miss M. ..	..	A F	40 0 0	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £20 per annum.
	Otamauru	100 15 3	58 11 11	..	159 7 2	Sinclair, D. ..	..	H M	103 2 3	
						Sinclair, Mrs. M. ..	..	A F	17 8 9	
	Poroporo	178 7 9	1 17 0	..	180 4 9	Holden, W. E. ..	..	H M	150 5 2	
						Holden, Mrs. E. L. ..	..	A F	36 17 6	
	Ruatoki	336 0 0	4 9 5	305 17 3	646 6 8	Lee, J. B.	..	H M	256 9 5	
						Lee, Mrs. E. E. ..	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Paul, Miss H. ..	..	A F	29 19 0	
	Waimana	295 7 5	3 13 6	8 6 9	307 7 8	Hamilton, H. R. W...	E3	H M	161 2 11	
						Hamilton, Miss E. ..	..	A F	29 16 0	
						Hamilton, Mrs I. A...	..	A F	18 15 0	

	Waioweka	263 13 0	14 13 6	269 8 0	547 14 6	Levert, Miss M. L. ..	..	H F	214 9 2	
						Levert, Miss L. C. ..	..	A F	29 10 4	
						Levert, Mrs. J. ..	..	S	18 15 0	
	Omarumutu	281 9 2	6 19 3	..	288 8 5	Cotton, A. H. ..	E2	H M	218 12 5	
						Woodford, Miss I. ..	..	A F	35 0 0	
						Cotton, Mrs. A. ..	..	A F	21 16 0	
	Torere	147 17 0	1 10 6	..	149 7 6	Harrison, H. ..	D1	H M	122 19 6	
						Harrison, Mrs. E. M.	..	A F	29 6 3	
	Omaio	202 16 1	3 7 11	..	206 4 0	Young, H.	E2	H M	161 10 7	
						Young, Miss E. ..	..	A F	29 10 4	
						Young, Mrs. M. ..	..	S	12 10 0	
	Te Kaha	242 14 5	22 2 6	..	264 16 11	Hope, J.	..	H M	146 17 7	
						Hope, Mrs. A. ..	E2	A F	32 10 0	
	Raukokore	176 8 4	25 4 0	..	201 12 4	Mulhern, J. ..	E2	H M	145 12 8	
						Mulhern, Miss K. ..	..	A F	25 12 3	
						Mulhern, Mrs. N. ..	..	S	8 0 0	
Waiapu.. ..	Wharekahika	46 11 8	4 10 0	..	51 1 8	Douglas, R. A. ..	..	H M	91 5 0	School not open March and June quarters.
						Douglas, Mrs. A. ..	..	A F	9 10 3	
	Te Araroa	187 2 2	15 8 1	3 6 9	205 17 0	Beattie, Mrs. J. ..	..	H F	150 19 9	
						Beattie, Miss J. E. ..	..	A F	31 5 3	
	Rangitukia	372 11 6	16 0 1	..	388 11 7	Hamilton, H. A. ..	E1	H M	252 11 1	
						Turei, Miss N. ..	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Robertson, Miss M. ..	..	A F	50 0 0	
						Hamilton, Mrs. H. ..	..	S	18 15 0	
	Tikitiki..	246 17 7	11 9 5	12 2 9	270 9 9	Geissler, H. W. ..	..	H M	195 8 8	
						Geissler, Mrs. I. P. ..	..	F	40 0 0	
						Geissler, Miss A. ..	..	A F	12 14 0	
	Waiomatatini	161 8 2	0 3 6	..	161 11 8	Tobin, W. H. J. ..	D1	H M	131 7 4	
						Tobin, Mrs. L. ..	..	A F	19 16 3	
	Tuparoa	233 4 2	0 18 6	..	234 2 8	Broderick, H. W. ..	..	H M	194 19 11	
						Broderick, Mrs. J. S.	E2	A F	50 0 0	
	Whareponga	15 5 1	0 13 6	..	15 18 7	Vacant	..	..	..	School not open during year.
	Hiruharama	225 5 3	19 14 0	39 0 0	283 19 3	Downey, M. ..	..	H M	184 16 2	
						Downey, Mrs. J. ..	..	A F	49 0 3	
	Tokomaru Bay	230 2 6	40 19 2	11 4 0	282 5 8	Sigley, H. C. ..	D1	H M	178 19 0	
						Robertson, Miss C. ..	..	A F	45 6 0	
	Whangara	163 15 6	8 16 6	17 9 3	190 1 3	Fraser, W.	..	H M	138 6 6	
						Oxenham, Miss S. ..	..	A F	26 12 9	
Wairoa ..	Nuhaka	295 13 0	30 13 4	3 9 6	329 15 10	McGavin, Mr. and Mrs.	E1*	..	301 6 0	The teachers work conjointly (*Mrs. McGavin)
						McGavin, Miss D. ..	..	A F	33 2 6	
Hawke's Bay ..	Te Haroto	138 4 3	6 11 1	..	144 15 4	Greenwood, H. M. ..	..	H M	124 15 8	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £5 per annum.
						Greenwood, Mrs. M...	..	S	12 10 0	
	Tangoio	115 9 7	30 2 8	3 2 1	148 14 4	McFarlane, C. T. ..	..	H M	108 11 10	
						McFarlane, Mrs. M.	..	A F	20 0 0	
	Waimarama	..	..	4 6 6	4 6 6	..	..	..	..	School not yet opened.
Egmont.. ..	Puniho	149 18 6	1 8 6	68 12 3	219 19 3	Clemance, P. H. ..	E2	H M	133 1 2	
						Clemance, Mrs. E. ..	..	A F	22 10 9	
Patea	Pariroa	169 11 0	4 2 6	2 14 0	176 7 6	Phillips, G. W. S. ..	..	H M	121 4 10	
						Phillips, Mrs. J. M. ..	..	A F	15 16 0	
Wanganui ..	Pamoana	259 18 6	..	..	259 18 6	Grace, C. W. ..	..	H M	215 3 7	
						Grace, Mrs. I. ..	..	A F	14 14 0	
	Pipiriki	170 18 3	9 8 6	..	180 6 9	Gibson, A.	..	H M	137 8 2	
						Gibson, Mrs. E. ..	..	A F	27 14 3	
	Karioi	151 15 0	34 14 10	..	186 9 10	Baigent, Miss B. F. ..	..	H F	128 17 5	
						Byles, Miss B. E. ..	..	A F	28 2 9	

Table No. 1—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE, &c., on NATIVE SCHOOLS for Year 1904—*continued*.

County.	Schools.	Expenditure during 1904. Salaries and House Allowances.	Expenditure during 1904. Other Ordinary Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1904. Buildings, Sites, Fencing, and Furniture.	Expenditure during 1904. Total.	Teachers of Village Schools at the End of the Year.	Classification of Teachers.	Position in the School.	Rate of Salary at the End of Year.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Wairarapa South ..	Papawai	144 13 6	40 3 9	..	184 17 3	Lyon, C. A. ..	.	H M	123 16 3	
						Freeman, Miss E. A...	..	A F	22 10 6	
	Turanganui	42 9 10	5 18 2	1 1 0	49 9 0	Hubbard, C. C. ..	E2	M	60 0 0	
	Kaiwhata	..	..	..	..					School not yet opened.
Sounds	Whangarae (Croiselles) ..	39 16 10	19 14 11	..	59 11 9	..	..	..	..	Subsidised school; £18 15s. was paid from Native reserve funds.
	Okoha	90 18 9	16 5 0	..	107 3 9	..	..	..	..	Subsidised school; £16 5s. was paid from Native reserve funds.
Marlborough ..	Waikawa	100 0 0	5 13 0	..	105 13 0	Greensill, Mrs. S. ..	..	F	100 0 0	
..	Wairau	123 19 9	33 11 7	..	157 11 4	Brown, Miss I. ..	..	F	110 4 11	School not open March quarter.
Kaikoura ..	Mangamaunu	147 2 3	9 7 6	..	156 9 9	Comerford, W. H. ..	E1	H M	126 9 8	
						Comerford, Miss F. L.	..	A F	16 15 3	
Ashley	Kaiapoi	192 12 4	15 2 3	3 0 0	210 14 7	Cossgrove, D. ..	D1	H M	161 3 4	
						Cossgrove, Miss E. ..	..	A F	23 7 0	
						Cossgrove, Mrs. S. ..	..	S	12 0 0	
Akaroa	Rapaki	86 16 10	130 3 8	..	217 0 6	Pavitt, N. W. ..	D3	M	100 0 0	School not open June and September quarters.
	Little River	152 12 0	2 17 6	..	155 9 6	Thompson, J. H. ..	..	H M	136 16 3	
						Thompson, Miss F. G.	..	A F	17 15 6	
						Thompson, Mrs. E. ..	..	S	12 10 0	
Levels	Arowhenua	187 6 5	12 19 2	..	200 5 7	Reeves, W. H. ..	..	H M	141 8 8	With house allowance, £26 per annum.
						Reeves, Mrs. W. ..	..	A F	26 6 9	
Waikouaiti ..	Waikouaiti	198 17 9	3 11 10	..	202 9 7	Blathwayt, H. A. W...	..	H M	161 4 4	
						Blathwayt, Miss M. ..	..	A F	26 5 0	
Stewart Island ..	Ruapuke	102 17 0	6 10 0	..	109 7 0	Horan, T.	E2	M	102 16 8	With allowance for conveyance of goods, £5 per annum.
	The Neck	100 0 0	13 17 0	..	113 17 0	Burns, A.	..	M	100 0 0	
Model Kainga, Pamoana		..	9 8 8	125 2 10	134 11 6	..	..	..	..	
Boarding-schools—										
Queen Victoria, Auckland		..	365 0 0	..	365 0 0	..	..	..	..	
St. Stephen's, Auckland		..	734 2 3	..	734 2 3	..	..	..	..	
Te Aute, Hawke's Bay		..	190 0 0	..	190 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Hukarere, Hawke's Bay		..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	..	..	..	
St. Joseph's, Hawke's Bay		..	475 0 0	..	475 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Inspection		520 16 8	295 13 1	..	816 9 9	..	..	..	..	
Manual-instruction classes		60 11 0	71 0 0	58 19 0	190 10 0	..	..	..	..	
Other miscellaneous expenditure not chargeable to particular schools (school-books and material, scholarships, &c.)		..	902 0 1	4 1 6	906 1 7	..	..	..	..	
Totals		16,563 14 3	4,877 10 3	3,516 5 9	24,957 10 3*	..	..	..	15,706 9 5	

* Including £85 paid from Native reserves funds, and £2,000 from Civil List, Native Purposes. Deducting recoveries, £76 0s. 4d., the result is a net expenditure of £24,881 9s. 11d.

Table No. 2.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of NET EXPENDITURE on NATIVE SCHOOLS during 1904.

	£	s.	d.
Teachers' salaries	15,902	9	5
Teachers' house allowances	79	17	2
Teachers' allowances for conveyance of goods	88	11	2
Teachers' removal allowances	419	13	2
Books and school requisites	619	7	6
Warming school-rooms (fuel, &c.)	104	4	4
Ferrying school children	78	12	3
Planting sites	5	4	6
Maintenance of buildings, repairs, and small works	651	3	5
Sundries	185	0	9
Technical-instruction classes (including material for workshops)	185	8	0
Inspector's salary (3 months)	112	10	0
Inspector's salary	408	6	8
Travelling-expenses of Inspectors	295	13	1
Boarding-school fees and apprenticeship charges	2,138	7	0
Travelling-expenses of scholars sent to boarding-schools	39	13	9
University scholarships	144	11	0
Hospital nursing scholarships	25	0	0
Buildings, fencing, furniture, &c.	3,272	13	11
Model kainga at Pamoana, Wanganui River	125	2	10
Total	£24,881	9	11

NOTE.—Of the above total, £85 was paid from Native reserve funds, and £2,000 from Civil List, Native purposes.

Table No. 3.

AGES of the CHILDREN on the Books of the NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS at 31st December, 1904.

Age.	1904.				Percentage for 1903.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.	
Under five years	47	39	86	2·29	2·95
Five and under ten years	1,112	879	1,991	53·04	51·75
Ten and under fifteen years	839	685	1,524	40·59	40·51
Fifteen years and upwards	88	65	153	4·08	4·79
Totals	2,086	1,668	3,754	100·00	100·00

Table No. 4.

LIST of the NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, with the Attendance of the Pupils for the Year 1904.

[In this list the schools are arranged according to regularity of attendance. See last column.]

Schools.	School-roll.					Average Attendance.				Regularity of Attendance: Percentage of Weekly Roll-number.
						Working Average.				
						Fourth Quarter.			Whole Year.	
	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number admitted during Year.	Number who left during Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Weekly Number.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Matihetihe (1)	..	12	12	..	12·00	..	..	..	12·00	100·00
Wai-iti (2) (formerly Tapuaeharuru)	..	22	..	22	21·00	12	9	21	21·00	100·00
Torere	30	5	1	34	32·75	15	18	33	32·00	97·71
Wharekahika (3)	..	20	2	18	18·00	10	8	18	17·50	97·22
Omaio	39	9	2	46	45·00	15	29	44	43·25	96·11
Whangaruru	25	11	4	32	30·00	24	8	32	28·75	95·83
Tikitiki	52	10	6	56	58·75	27	25	52	54·75	93·19
Te Kaha	42	3	5	40	43·00	21	15	36	40·00	93·02
Rangiawhia	22	5	4	23	25·00	13	10	23	23·25	93·00
Kenana	15	6	3	18	17·75	6	12	18	16·50	92·96
Rapaki (4)	18	29	25	22	21·00	9	11	20	19·50	92·86
Raukokore	34	13	8	39	41·50	24	13	37	38·50	92·77
Poroporo	37	20	9	48	42·25	24	16	40	38·75	91·72
Touwai	38	8	14	32	28·00	21	8	29	25·67	91·68
Te Rawhiti (5)	..	31	2	29	30·00	6	20	26	27·50	91·67
Pariroa	36	6	16	26	29·25	12	11	23	26·75	91·45
Whakarewarewa	64	17	12	69	68·50	37	29	66	62·50	91·24
Te Kao	43	11	4	50	48·75	29	16	45	44·00	90·26
Parawera	45	8	9	44	47·25	23	19	42	42·50	89·95
Whangara	33	5	2	36	36·50	14	17	31	32·75	89·73
Wairau (6)	19	13	7	25	28·00	18	4	22	25·00	89·29
Okoha (*a*)	18	12	3	27	27·75	12	10	22	24·75	89·19
Peria	..	60	10	50	43·00	21	22	43	38·25	88·95
Nuhaka	58	42	16	84	80·75	50	27	77	71·50	88·54
Arowhenua	28	9	2	35	33·75	21	10	31	29·75	88·15
Ahipara	44	5	6	43	44·25	19	20	39	38·75	87·57
Karetu	16	10	7	19	22·00	11	6	17	19·25	87·50
Otamatea	25	11	7	29	31·00	13	12	25	27·00	87·10

Table No. 4—*continued.*

LIST of the NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS, with the Attendance of the Pupils, &c.—*continued.*

Schools.	School-roll.					Average Attendance.				Regularity of Attendance: Percentage of Weekly Roll-number.
						Working Average.				
						Fourth Quarter.			Whole Year.	
	Number belonging at beginning of Year.	Number admitted during Year.	Number who left during Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Weekly Number.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Te Haroto	29	5	1	33	32·75	17	9	26	28·50	87·02
Omarumutu	59	15	6	68	66·25	32	23	55	57·50	86·79
Te Houhi	24	8	4	28	28·25	16	6	22	24·50	86·73
Paparore (8)	..	23	1	22	18·50	11	7	18	16·00	86·49
Pamapuria	13	39	16	36	41·25	15	19	34	35·50	86·06
Waima	20	14	..	34	29·75	21	8	29	25·50	85·71
Hapua	29	37	24	42	46·75	17	26	43	40·00	85·56
Oromahoe	43	7	6	44	45·00	23	17	40	38·50	85·56
Mangamuka	27	31	5	53	51·50	20	26	46	44·00	85·44
Te Kopua	13	7	5	15	16·25	7	5	12	13·75	84·62
Waimamaku	31	10	11	30	34·00	13	12	25	28·75	84·56
Pamoana	39	9	25	23	35·25	14	8	22	29·75	84·40
Rangitukia	82	16	23	75	81·50	36	29	65	68·75	84·36
Ranana	35	16	10	41	38·00	17	14	31	32·00	84·21
Takahiwai	31	14	10	35	39·25	22	10	32	33·00	84·08
Tangoio	26	12	7	31	29·75	15	11	26	25·00	84·03
Poroti	23	14	6	31	30·75	17	10	27	25·75	83·74
Matata	22	14	6	30	30·25	11	15	26	25·25	83·47
Waiomatatini	32	7	8	31	33·75	14	12	26	28·00	82·96
Hauaroa	59	48	22	85	78·25	34	25	59	64·75	82·75
Tuparoa	49	32	4	77	66·50	33	32	65	54·75	82·33
Te Kotukutuku	..	48	8	40	41·50	19	13	32	34·00	81·93
Waikouaiti	41	14	16	39	40·25	16	15	31	32·75	81·37
Whirinaki	66	34	14	86	79·00	36	29	65	64·00	81·01
Waimana	71	15	23	63	71·00	33	16	49	57·50	80·99
Te Waotu	33	17	7	43	40·50	20	16	36	32·75	80·86
Otamauru	24	6	2	28	26·00	10	14	24	21·00	80·77
Waioweka	59	13	12	60	59·50	25	24	49	48·00	80·67
Taumarere	7	13	7	13	16·75	5	7	12	13·50	80·60
Pukepoto	31	10	8	33	34·75	13	14	27	28·00	80·58
Turanganui (*b*)	9	5	3	11	11·50	3	5	8	9·25	80·43
Whangape	62	28	6	84	79·50	37	29	66	63·75	80·19
Te Araroa	37	20	11	46	50·00	17	18	35	40·00	80·00
Hiruharama	58	15	13	60	58·75	21	28	49	47·00	80·00
Ruapuke	9	6	3	12	11·25	6	4	10	9·00	80·00
Paeroa	42	31	23	50	51·75	22	16	38	40·75	78·74
Te Ahuahu	23	7	7	23	27·00	9	10	19	21·25	78·70
The Neck	18	4	8	14	15·25	8	4	12	12·00	78·69
Tokomaru Bay	45	41	31	55	59·50	30	16	46	46·75	78·57
Ohaeawai	19	11	1	29	27·50	11	13	24	21·50	78·18
Pipiriki	39	17	14	42	42·00	17	15	32	32·75	77·98
Parapara	19	7	3	23	22·50	13	7	20	17·50	77·78
Little River	33	19	9	43	40·50	13	21	34	31·50	77·78
Te Teko	48	6	9	45	47·75	15	12	27	37·00	77·49
Te Kerepehi	24	31	14	41	28·50	18	10	28	22·00	77·19
Maraeroa	33	15	11	37	37·50	19	9	28	28·75	76·67
Whangarae (*a*)	13	10	9	14	14·25	6	5	11	10·75	75·44
Tokaanu	65	20	19	66	69·75	26	18	44	52·50	75·27
Motukaraka	21	10	6	25	26·25	10	7	17	19·75	75·24
Ruatoki	86	28	15	99	102·50	42	32	74	76·25	74·39
Karioi	28	28	15	41	38·75	17	16	33	28·75	74·19
Te Kuiti	54	43	15	82	82·00	36	27	63	60·75	74·09
Omanaia	35	12	13	34	41·00	12	15	27	30·25	73·78
Papawai	30	28	25	33	39·50	14	14	28	29·00	73·42
Kaiapoi	54	21	32	43	50·50	23	15	38	37·00	73·27
Manaia	35	7	15	27	32·50	13	10	23	23·50	72·31
Lower Waihou	26	4	7	23	26·00	11	6	17	18·75	72·12
Otaua	23	15	6	32	27·50	16	7	23	19·50	70·91
Papamoa	47	8	15	40	49·75	20	10	30	34·75	69·85
Te Matai	42	29	10	61	56·25	29	14	43	39·00	69·33
Waiotapu	25	20	14	31	30·75	12	8	20	21·25	69·11
Rakaumanga	61	31	33	59	65·75	19	24	43	44·00	66·92
Puniho	42	11	15	38	44·50	15	13	28	29·75	66·85
Kaikohe (7)	49	28	77	..	53·00	..	..	..	35·33	66·67
Whakarapa	26	19	12	33	36·75	14	10	24	24·25	65·99
Mangamaunu	23	23	13	33	36·00	13	10	23	23·75	65·97
Raorao (8)	20	1	21	..	23·00	..	..	..	15·00	65·22
Waikawa	17	5	8	14	17·50	5	5	10	11·00	62·86
Awangararanui	13	11	8	16	16·50	4	5	9	10·00	60·61
Te Whaiti	24	15	9	30	26·50	3	1	4	13·25	50·00
Te Pupuke (9)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whakarara (9)	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whareponga (9)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for 1904	3,206	1,651	1,103	3,754	3,794·00	1,708	1,366	3,074	3,083·75	81·28
Totals for 1903	3,357	1,495	1,159	3,693	3,805·25	1,679	1,334	3,013	3,012·00	79·15

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(1) Not open March, September, and December quarters. (2) Reopened in December quarter. (3) Not open March and June quarters. (4) Not open June and September quarters. (5) Opened in September quarter. (6) Not open March quarter. (7) Not open December quarter. (8) Not open June, September, and December quarters. (9) Not open during the year.
(*a*) Subsidised schools. (*b*) Aided school.

Table No. 5.

RACE of the CHILDREN attending the NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS on 31st December, 1904.

₊ M, Maori; M Q, between Maori and half-caste; H, half-caste; E Q, between half-caste and European; E, European.

Schools.	M and M Q.			H.			E Q and E.			Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hapua	16	22	38	1	2	3	..	1	1	17	25	42
Te Kao	32	18	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	18	50
Paparore	11	8	19	..	..	..	3	..	3	14	8	22
Rangiawhia	13	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	23
Pamapuria	10	15	25	1	2	3	5	3	8	16	20	36
Ahipara	22	20	42	..	1	1	..	..	..	22	21	43
Pukepoto	14	16	30	..	..	..	1	2	3	15	18	33
Kenana	5	10	15	..	1	1	1	1	2	6	12	18
Parapara	14	8	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	8	23
Peria	14	9	23	5	2	7	5	15	20	24	26	50
Te Pupuke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whakarara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Touwai	22	7	29	..	..	..	1	2	3	23	9	32
Whangape	47	32	79	..	..	..	3	2	5	50	34	84
Whakarapa	13	13	26	3	2	5	2	..	2	18	15	33
Lower Waihou	12	8	20	2	1	3	..	..	..	14	9	23
Maraeroa	23	13	36	..	..	..	1	..	1	24	13	37
Matihetihe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whirinaki	45	38	83	..	..	..	3	..	3	48	38	86
Waima	25	9	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	34
Omanaia	15	16	31	..	..	..	1	2	3	16	18	34
Motukaraka	7	7	14	6	4	10	1	..	1	14	11	25
Mangamuka	21	25	46	2	5	7	..	..	..	23	30	53
Waimamaku	14	10	24	1	2	3	1	2	3	16	14	30
Otaua	18	10	28	..	..	..	4	..	4	22	10	32
Oromahoe	21	16	37	2	2	4	3	..	3	26	18	44
Ohaeawai	9	11	20	2	2	4	3	2	5	14	15	29
Kaikohe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karetu	6	1	7	5	4	9	2	1	3	13	6	19
Whangaruru	20	7	27	3	..	3	1	1	2	24	8	32
Taumarere	5	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13
Te Ahuahu	10	9	19	2	1	3	..	1	1	12	11	23
Te Rawhiti	6	21	27	..	1	1	1	..	1	7	22	29
Takahiwai	21	9	30	..	..	..	2	3	5	23	12	35
Poroti	11	4	15	2	5	7	7	2	9	20	11	31
Otamatea	13	13	26	1	2	3	..	..	..	14	15	29
Manaia	10	12	22	4	1	5	..	..	..	14	13	27
Te Kerepehi	26	14	40	1	..	1	..	..	..	27	14	41
Rakaumanga	23	31	54	..	..	..	4	1	5	27	32	59
Raorao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kawhia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Kopua	7	5	12	1	2	3	..	..	..	8	7	15
Te Kuiti	15	10	25	7	2	9	25	23	48	47	35	82
Hauaroa	23	22	45	4	1	5	21	14	35	48	37	85
Parawera	17	20	37	..	..	..	7	..	7	24	20	44
Te Waotu	20	11	31	2	2	4	2	6	8	24	19	43
Tokaanu	31	24	55	6	2	8	1	2	3	38	28	66
Papamoa	23	13	36	2	..	2	1	1	2	26	14	40
Te Kotukutuku	24	16	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	16	40
Paeroa	18	17	35	5	..	5	5	5	10	28	22	50
Te Matai	37	17	54	..	..	..	2	5	7	39	22	61
Ranana	18	17	35	3	3	6	..	..	..	21	20	41
Whakarewarewa	35	30	65	1	..	1	3	..	3	39	30	69
Wai-iti (formerly Tapuaeharuru)	10	10	20	2	..	2	..	..	..	12	10	22
Matata	11	11	22	..	1	1	2	5	7	13	17	30
Te Teko	20	20	40	2	..	2	2	1	3	24	21	45
Waiotapu	12	15	27	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	17	31
Awangararanui	7	5	12	1	3	4	..	..	..	8	8	16
Te Whaiti	19	11	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	30
Te Houhi	20	8	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	28
Otamauru	10	16	26	..	..	..	2	..	2	12	16	28
Poroporo	25	19	44	3	1	4	..	..	..	28	20	48
Ruatoki	53	36	89	2	3	5	1	4	5	56	43	99
Waimana	41	22	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	22	63
Waioweka	19	20	39	1	4	5	11	5	16	31	29	60
Omarumutu	35	27	62	2	..	2	3	1	4	40	28	68
Torere	15	14	29	1	1	2	..	3	3	16	18	34
Omaio	16	29	45	..	1	1	..	..	..	16	30	46
Te Kaha	21	16	37	1	..	1	1	1	2	23	17	40
Raukokore	17	10	27	6	1	7	3	2	5	26	13	39
Wharekahika	9	8	17	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	8	18
Te Araroa	21	19	40	1	..	1	2	3	5	24	22	46
Rangitukia	38	27	65	1	2	3	4	3	7	43	32	75
Tikitiki	28	26	54	..	..	..	..	2	2	28	28	56
Waiomatatini	10	7	17	4	3	7	3	4	7	17	14	31
Tuparoa	34	28	62	4	5	9	4	2	6	42	35	77
Whareponga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hiruharama	22	31	53	2	1	3	1	3	4	25	35	60
Tokomaru Bay	30	20	50	3	..	3	1	1	2	34	21	55
Whangara	13	12	25	1	1	2	3	6	9	17	19	36
Nuhaka	48	24	72	6	2	8	1	3	4	55	29	84

Table No. 5—*continued.*

RACE of the CHILDREN attending the NATIVE VILLAGE SCHOOLS on 31st December, 1904—*contd.*

Schools.	M and M Q.			H.			E Q and E.			Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Te Haroto	19	11	30	1	1	2	1	..	1	21	12	33
Tangoio	18	11	29	..	..	..	1	1	2	19	12	31
Puniho	11	4	15	..	..	..	9	14	23	20	18	38
Pariroa	14	11	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	12	26
Pamoana	12	8	20	1	..	1	2	..	2	15	8	23
Pipiriki	19	20	39	2	1	3	..	..	..	21	21	42
Karioi	11	14	25	5	6	11	3	2	5	19	22	41
Papawai	7	7	14	1	1	2	9	8	17	17	16	33
Turanganui	3	5	8	..	..	..	2	1	3	5	6	11
Whangarae	2	4	6	6	1	7	..	1	1	8	6	14
Okoha	6	9	15	..	..	..	8	4	12	14	13	27
Waikawa	..	1	1	8	4	12	..	1	1	8	6	14
Wairau	18	6	24	..	..	..	1	..	1	19	6	25
Mangamaunu	10	5	15	3	5	8	6	4	10	19	14	33
Kaiapoi	13	7	20	12	7	19	2	2	4	27	16	43
Rapaki	9	9	18	1	2	3	..	1	1	10	12	22
Little River	7	12	19	5	14	19	5	..	5	17	26	43
Arowhenua	20	11	31	1	1	2	2	..	2	23	12	35
Waikouaiti	8	7	15	..	..	..	13	11	24	21	18	39
Ruapuke	..	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	7	5	12
The Neck	3	2	5	6	3	9	..	..	..	9	5	14
Totals	1,676	1,337	3,013	179	133	312	231	198	429	2,086	1,668	3,754

SUMMARY of Table No. 5.

Race.	1904.				Percentage for 1903.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage.	
Maori, and between Maori and half-caste	1,676	1,337	3,013	80·26	80·93
Half-caste	179	133	312	8·31	8·37
European, and between half-caste and European	231	198	429	11·43	10·70
Totals	2,086	1,668	3,754	100·00	100·00

Table No. 6.

RESULTS of EXAMINATION, 1904.

Schools.	Number on the Roll.	Passes of Pupils examined.						Marks obtained by Children that passed a Standard.
		VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	
Hapua	46	..	..	3	2	3	4	70·5
Te Kao	50	3	2	4	1	3	8	110·0
Paparore	23	..	..	..	1	2	1	19·5
Rangiawhia	24	..	..	..	6	4	5	90·5
Pamapuria	36	..	..	2	1	4	6	71·0
Ahipara	43	..	..	3	3	5	13	129·0
Pukepoto	33	1	2	3	4	3	6	119·0
Kenana	18	..	2	4	3	1	4	77·5
Parapara	23	..	..	1	2	3	6	79·5
Peria	49	..	2	2	7	8	10	175·0
Te Pupuke (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whakarara (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Touwai	32	..	..	2	7	3	1	73·5
Whangape	84	..	..	2	8	15	11	237·5
Whakarapa	37	..	..	..	2	1	4	42·0
Lower Waihou (side school)	23	..	..	..	..	..	5	23·5
Maraeroa	38	..	..	2	6	4	4	101·5
Matihetihe (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whirinaki	78	..	3	1	3	2	4	61·0
Waima	30	..	..	1	1	..	4	31·5
Omanaia	42	1	2	2	2	7	4	96·5
Motukaraka	27	..	..	..	1	..	2	13·0
Mangamuka	54	1	..	..	..	3	4	43·5
Waimamaku	30	..	..	3	2	6	4	90·0

Table No. 6—*continued.*

RESULTS of EXAMINATION, 1904—*continued.*

Schools.	Number on the Roll.	Passes of Pupils examined.						Marks obtained by Children that passed a Standard.
		VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	
Otaua	25	..	..	..	1	4	3	49·0
Oromahoe	46	..	..	..	5	9	7	104·5
Ohaeawai	27	1	1	..	..	5	2	41·5
Kaikohe	44	..	1	..	5	4	7	97·0
Karetu	23	..	1	1	..	4	1	36·5
Whangaruru	29	1	1	4	2	2	4	72·0
Taumarere	17	..	..	1	1	..	..	12·0
Te Ahuahu	30	..	..	..	2	2	4	45·0
Te Rawhiti (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Takahiwai	43	..	..	..	2	4	10	63·0
Poroti	31	..	..	4	..	4	7	89·5
Otamatea	32	..	..	1	2	7	2	66·0
Manaia	28	1	..	1	2	4	4	61·0
Te Kerepehi	21	..	..	..	..	4	7	68·5
Rakaumanga	52	..	..	2	5	7	5	117·0
Raorao (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Kopua	16	..	..	..	1	3	2	34·5
Te Kuiti	82	..	1	2	6	8	9	148·5
Hauaroa	73	..	..	3	3	10	15	169·5
Parawera	42	..	1	2	3	10	18	233·5
Te Waotu	41	..	1	3	3	5	4	96·5
Tokaanu	69	..	1	7	4	12	8	207·5
Papamoa	50	..	..	..	..	1	..	6·0
Te Kotukutuku	44	..	1	..	2	3	4	53·5
Paeroa	44	..	..	2	4	6	10	135·5
Te Matai	58	..	1	..	4	3	9	109·0
Ranana	36	3	3	4	..	6	5	143·0
Whakarewarewa ..	65	..	1	1	..	31	10	340·5
Wai-iti (formerly Tapuaeharuru) (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matata	30	..	..	..	3	7	2	83·0
Te Teko	46	..	1	3	..	12	12	217·5
Waiotapu	27	..	..	..	1	3	2	37·0
Awangararanui	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	13·0
Te Whaiti	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	No passes.
Te Houhi	30	..	..	..	..	4	6	53·5
Otamauru	25	..	..	..	..	..	7	36·5
Poroporo	46	1	2	1	4	..	3	61·0
Ruatoki	103	..	..	..	3	3	8	81·0
Waimana	66	..	4	2	6	8	1	141·5
Waioweka	56	..	5	3	4	4	8	147·5
Omarumutu	66	..	2	2	2	11	14	198·0
Torere	32	..	1	2	1	2	10	101·5
Omaio	43	..	..	..	4	6	6	120·0
Te Kaha	44	..	3	4	4	6	6	148·5
Raukokore	44	..	..	6	6	4	6	126·5
Wharekahika	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	No passes.
Te Araroa	47	..	..	3	3	3	5	92·0
Rangitukia	79	6	9	13	7	6	9	315·5
Tikitiki	59	4	3	2	5	9	7	184·5
Waiomatatini	33	2	..	2	4	6	6	125·5
Tuparoa	71	..	2	7	7	12	13	264·5
Whareponga (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hiruharama	61	1	1	1	2	9	10	147·5
Tokomaru Bay	52	..	..	..	5	3	4	75·5
Whangara	38	..	..	2	1	12	12	192·5
Nuhaka	86	..	..	3	6	8	19	236·5
Te Haroto	32	..	..	2	..	5	5	63·0
Tangoio	29	..	..	1	2	3	3	54·0
Puniho	43	..	..	1	2	3	5	58·0
Pariroa	23	..	..	..	1	..	1	11·0
Pamoana	38	3	9	1	5	1	4	178·0
Pipiriki	43	2	1	..	2	2	6	68·5
Karioi	40	..	4	1	3	1	3	78·5
Papawai	35	..	..	1	2	1	5	46·5
Turanganui	11	..	..	..	1	3	..	21·0
Whangarae (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okoha (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waikawa	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	No passes.
Wairau	25	..	..	1	2	4	2	60·0
Mangamaunu	33	..	..	1	6	6	..	85·5
Kaiapoi	43	..	1	..	2	8	6	108·5
Rapaki (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little River	42	..	1	2	2	6	3	86·5
Arowhenua	35	1	4	4	2	4	2	107·0
Waikouaiti	40	4	3	3	3	3	3	114·5
Ruapuke	12	..	..	..	1	2	1	17·5
The Neck	14	..	..	..	1	1	3	23·0
Totals for 1904 ..	3,694	36	83	147	234	426	497	..
Totals for 1903 ..	3,762	24	87	192	317	370	548	..

(1) Not open during year. (2) Neither examined nor inspected. (3) Inspected only.

Table No. 7.

RESULTS OF INSPECTION, 1904.

[In this table the schools are arranged according to the gross percentage obtained. See last column.]

Schools.	Condition of Records and the other School Documents, except the Time-table.	Organization of School, and Condition of Buildings, Furniture, and Appliances, so far as this depends on the Teacher.	Discipline, including Order, Tone, and Punctuality.	Methods, judged partly through Inspection and partly from the Character of the Passes obtained.	Extras—Singing, Drawing, and Drill.	Half of Percentage obtained at Examination.	Gross Percentage.
Pamoana	10·0	9·5	10·0	10·0	10·0	50·0	99·5
Whakarewarewa	9·6	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·3	50·0	98·9
Te Teko	10·0	9·8	10·0	10·0	10·0	47·8	97·6
Whangara	9·8	9·8	10·0	9·0	7·7	50·0	96·3
Parawera	9·5	9·8	10·0	9·5	7·0	50·0	95·8
Rangitukia	10·0	9·3	10·0	10·0	9·7	46·0	95·0
Pukepoto	10·0	9·5	10·0	7·7	9·0	44·9	91·1
Tuparoa	9·7	8·8	10·0	10·0	7·8	44·1	90·4
Ranana	10·0	10·0	9·8	9·0	7·7	42·2	88·7
Tokaanu	10·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·7	38·7	88·4
Waikouaiti	8·7	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	41·1	87·8
Peria	10·0	9·5	10·0	10·0	8·7	38·4	86·6
Waiomatatini	9·4	8·5	8·8	8·0	7·7	43·7	86·1
Nuhaka	9·3	9·3	9·3	10·0	8·0	39·2	85·1
Waimana	10·0	9·5	9·3	10·0	8·7	37·2	84·7
Rangiawhia	8·8	6·8	9·5	8·0	6·3	45·2	84·6
Waimamaku	9·4	9·3	10·0	9·0	8·0	37·8	83·5
Whangape	10·0	8·6	9·5	9·0	9·0	36·8	82·9
Omaio	9·3	9·0	9·5	9·0	8·0	38·0	82·8
Tikitiki	9·3	9·3	9·8	7·0	7·5	39·6	82·5
Maraeroa	9·7	9·8	10·0	7·5	9·0	36·3	82·3
Kenana	9·8	8·6	9·8	7·5	6·2	40·2	82·1
Te Kaha	10·0	9·3	10·0	8·5	6·3	38·0	82·1
Parapara	9·6	8·4	8·8	7·0	6·5	40·4	80·7
Paeroa	9·6	9·8	9·0	8·5	8·2	35·5	80·6
Omarumutu	9·8	8·6	9·3	8·5	6·3	37·8	80·3
Torere	10·0	8·6	9·8	8·5	6·0	36·9	79·8
Touwai	10·0	8·5	9·0	8·0	7·7	35·1	78·3
Te Waotu	9·2	8·0	9·5	9·0	7·3	35·2	78·2
Te Kao	9·5	9·0	10·0	9·0	8·3	31·9	77·7
Poroti	9·0	9·3	9·3	6·5	5·7	37·6	77·4
Arowhenua	8·8	9·0	9·3	8·0	8·0	34·2	77·3
Kaiapoi	8·5	8·8	8·8	8·5	8·5	33·7	76·8
Waioweka	10·0	9·8	8·8	8·0	6·0	33·9	76·5
Hiruharama	9·8	8·5	8·4	8·0	7·3	34·2	76·2
Karetu	9·2	9·4	10·0	7·0	6·7	33·8	76·1
Te Araroa	9·2	9·6	9·8	8·5	7·3	31·2	75·6
Oromahoe	8·7	9·3	9·8	8·0	7·0	32·5	75·3
Ahipara	9·3	7·9	8·5	6·8	8·0	34·0	74·5
Rakaumanga	9·9	8·9	9·3	7·5	6·5	32·3	74·4
Te Kuiti	10·0	9·8	9·5	8·0	8·7	28·2	74·2
Hapua	10·0	9·5	9·8	9·0	8·0	26·8	73·1
Raukokore	8·8	7·3	8·8	7·5	4·3	36·4	73·1
Mangamuka	10·0	8·3	9·0	8·0	6·8	30·8	72·9
Kaikohe	9·3	8·6	7·5	7·5	7·5	32·0	72·4
Omanaia	9·6	8·0	9·0	7·5	6·3	31·6	72·0
Mangamaunu	7·5	10·0	10·0	8·0	7·3	29·1	71·9
Matata	8·5	6·8	9·3	7·5	7·5	31·9	71·5
Turanganui(a)	8·9	8·5	9·8	8·0	3·8	32·4	71·4
Otaua	9·3	8·4	8·8	7·5	5·7	31·5	71·2
Te Haroto	9·8	8·5	8·3	7·5	7·3	29·3	70·7
Otamatea	8·8	8·5	10·0	8·0	6·0	29·2	70·5
Wairau	8.4	8·1	8·4	6·0	8·2	31·4	70·5
Te Kerepehi	7·8	5·8	6·5	7·0	5·0	38·3	70·4
Whangaruru	9·4	7·1	9·3	6·5	5·5	32·4	70·2
Waiotapu	10·0	9·8	8·3	8·0	6·2	27·9	70·2
Paparore	7·5	8·0	8·5	6·0	3·0	36·7	69·7
Little River	8·8	7·8	9·3	7·0	6·7	29·3	68·9
Tangoio	9·2	9·0	9·6	7·5	5·3	27·9	68·5
Karioi	7·5	5·5	6·8	8·5	7·0	33·2	68·5
Tokomaru Bay	8·4	7·0	8·8	8·0	7·0	29·0	68·2
Pipiriki	9·8	9·5	9·0	8·0	8·5	22·8	67·6
Te Kotukutuku	9·7	9·1	9·8	8·0	4·7	25·6	66·9
Te Kopua	9·0	7·5	9·0	6·0	7·3	27·8	66·6
Hauaroa	7·5	8·1	8·5	8·0	5·5	28·4	66·0
Ruatoki	9·0	8·3	8·8	8·3	5·7	25·9	66·0
Pamapuria	8·8	7·0	8·6	6·0	6·3	29·1	65·8
Manaia	8·2	8·8	8·0	7·0	5·8	28·0	65·8
Puniho	9·4	7·9	8·6	7·5	5·5	26·8	65·7
Te Matai	9·5	9·5	7·4	8·0	6·7	23·4	64·5
Otamauru	8·7	8·3	8·0	7·5	4·7	26·8	64·0
Taumarere	9·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	7·0	22·9	63·9
The Neck	8·8	8·4	9·0	6·0	3·0	28·0	63·2
Whirinaki	8·2	9·5	8·3	7·5	8·0	20·7	62·2
Poroporo	7·0	7·5	5·8	5·0	5·0	31·7	62·0

Table No. 7—*continued.*

Results of Inspection, 1904—*continued.*

[In this table the schools are arranged according to the gross percentage obtained. See last column.]

Schools.	Condition of Records and the other School Documents, except the Time-table.	Organization of School, and Condition of Buildings, Furniture, and Appliances, so far as this depends on the Teacher.	Discipline, including Order, Tone, and Punctuality.	Methods, judged partly through Inspection and partly from the Character of the Passes obtained.	Extras—Singing, Drawing, and Drill.	Half of Percentage obtained at Examination.	Gross Percentage.
Ruapuke	6·7	6·8	8·3	7·5	4·0	28·5	61·8
Waima	8·0	7·0	8·3	5·0	3·7	29·5	61·5
Te Ahuahu	8·5	8·3	9·5	7·5	5·8	21·8	61·4
Pariroa	8·5	7·4	8·8	5·0	5·8	25·9	61·4
Te Houhi	9·0	8·2	7·8	5·0	4·7	26·5	61·2
Papawai	8·7	8·3	7·0	5·0	4·3	27·6	60·9
Ohaeawai	8·7	7·9	6·8	6·5	4·7	25·2	59·8
Awangararanui	8·3	8·2	7·3	6·0	3·7	23·1	56·6
Whakarapa	5·6	7·5	6·5	5·0	6·3	25·4	56·3
Papamoa	8·2	6·3	7·0	9·0	5·7	13·2	49·4
Waikawa	7·6	7·7	7·5	5·0	5·0	15·7	48·5
Takahiwai	6·3	3·9	7·3	4·5	2·3	24·1	48·4
Motukaraka	7·4	6·9	6·3	5·5	5·7	14·6	46·4
Wharekahika	7·7	7·1	7·0	4·0	2·7	16·2	44·7
Lower Waihou	4·7	4·5	5·3	4·0	4·0	16.5	39·0
Te Whaiti	6·6	7·3	6·0	2·0	4·0	12·6	38·5
Te Pupuke(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whakarara(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matihetihe(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Rawhiti(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raorao(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wai-iti(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whareponga(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whangarae(2)(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okoha(2)(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rapaki(3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Not open during year. (2) Neither examined nor inspected. (3) Inspected only. (a) Aided schools (b) Subsidised schools

Table No. 8.

Classification of Pupils on the School Rolls, December, 1904.

Standards.	1904.			Totals 1903.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	
Preparatory classes	691	514	1,205	1,046
Class for Standard I.	344	287	631	739
〃 II.	387	332	719	706
〃 III.	318	250	568	515
〃 IV.	201	172	373	407
〃 V.	86	73	159	191
〃 VI.	41	27	68	67
Passed Standard VI.	18	13	31	22
Totals	2,086	1,668	3,754	3,693

Table No. 9.

Average Age of Pupils at Standard Examination of Schools in 1904.

Standards.	1904.			Average Age 1903.	
	Number passed at Annual Examination.	Average Age.			
		Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
I.	497	9	5	9	9
II.	426	10	9	11	0
III.	234	12	0	12	2
IV.	147	13	0	13	2
V.	83	13	10	13	11
VI.	36	14	5	13	11

Table No. 10.

CHILDREN of MAORI and MIXED RACES attending PUBLIC SCHOOLS, December, 1904.

Education Districts.	Of Maori Race.			Of Mixed Race living as Maoris.			Of Mixed Race living as Europeans.			Total.			Number of Schools attended.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Auckland	591	465	1,056	48	43	91	332	304	636	971	812	1,783	187
Taranaki	29	24	53	11	7	18	11	14	25	51	45	96	19
Wanganui	159	97	256	8	2	10	20	39	59	187	138	325	39
Wellington	109	78	187	22	14	36	47	36	83	178	128	306	36
Hawke's Bay ..	258	151	409	31	27	58	68	70	138	357	248	605	42
Marlborough ..	2	..	2	..	1	1	13	5	18	15	6	21	4
Nelson	7	7	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	8	16	5
Grey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland	8	5	13	3	1	4	1	..	1	12	6	18	4
North Canterbury ..	6	6	12	2	..	2	13	14	27	21	20	41	13
South Canterbury ..	9	9	18	..	..	..	8	7	15	17	16	33	4
Otago	9	12	21	4	2	6	34	24	58	47	38	85	19
Southland	..	..	..	17	14	31	46	40	86	63	54	117	18
Totals for 1904 ..	1,187	854	2,041	146	111	257	594	554	1,148	1,927	1,519	3,446	390
Totals for 1903 ..	1,068	760	1,828	115	107	222	608	551	1,159	1,791	1,418	3,209	367
Difference ..	119	94	213	31	4	35	– 14	3	– 11	136	101	237	23

Table No. 11.

(*a*.) NUMBER of MAORI PUPILS receiving Higher Education, &c., at the End of 1904.

School.	Government Pupils.		Private Pupils.	Totals.
	Scholarship-holders formerly attending Native Schools.	Temporary.		
Boarding-schools—				
St. Stephen's (boys), Parnell, Auckland ...	28	...	32	60
Te Aute (boys), Hawke's Bay	7	...	62*	69
Hukarere (girls), Napier	7	9†	37‡	53
St. Joseph's (girls), Napier	1	20	23§	44
Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland ...	16	...	17	33
Timaru High School (girls)	2	...	.	2
Lyttelton District High School (boy) ...	1	...	...	1
Totals	62	29	171	262

* Including 8 Europeans. † Including 1 girl who is more European than Maori. ‡ Including 3 girls who are more European than Maori. § Including 1 girl who is more European than Maori.

(*b*.) NUMBER of MAORI PUPILS, formerly attending Primary Schools, holding Scholarships at High Schools or Colleges at the End of 1904.

Number.		Primary School.	High School or College at which Scholarship is held.
M.	F.		
1	...	Porewa Public School	Te Aute, Hawke's Bay.
...	1	Maketu Public School	Queen Victoria, Auckland.
...	1	Bell Block Public School	Queen Victoria, Auckland.
1	...	Tikorangi Public School	Te Aute, Hawke's Bay.
1	...	Dargaville Public School	Auckland Grammar School.
...	1	Te One } Chatham Islands ...	Hukarere, Hawke's Bay.
...	1	Matarakau }	Hukarere, Hawke's Bay.

Table No. 11—*continued.*

(*c.*) NUMBER of MAORI STUDENTS, formerly attending Native Schools and College, holding University Scholarships at the End of 1904.

Number.	University Course.	University at which Scholarship is held.
1	Medicine	Otago University, Dunedin.
1	Law	Auckland University College.

(*d.*) NUMBER of MAORI PUPILS, formerly attending Native Schools, holding Industrial Scholarships at the End of 1904.

Number.	Native School.	Trade to which Scholars are apprenticed.	District.
1	Rapaki	Blacksmith ...	Lyttelton.
1	Rangitukia	Blacksmith ...	Port Awanui.

(*e.*) NUMBER of MAORI PUPILS, formerly attending Primary Schools, holding Industrial Scholarships at the End of 1904.

Number.	Primary School.	Trade to which Scholars are apprenticed.	District.
1	Maraetaha Public School	Builder	Gisborne.
1	Tolago Bay Public School	Engineer	Gisborne.

(*f.*) NUMBER of MAORI PUPILS, formerly attending Native Boarding-schools, holding Hospital-nursing Scholarships at the End of 1904.

Number.	Boarding School.	District Hospital.
1	Hukarere	Napier Hospital.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,750 copies), £38 2s. 6d.

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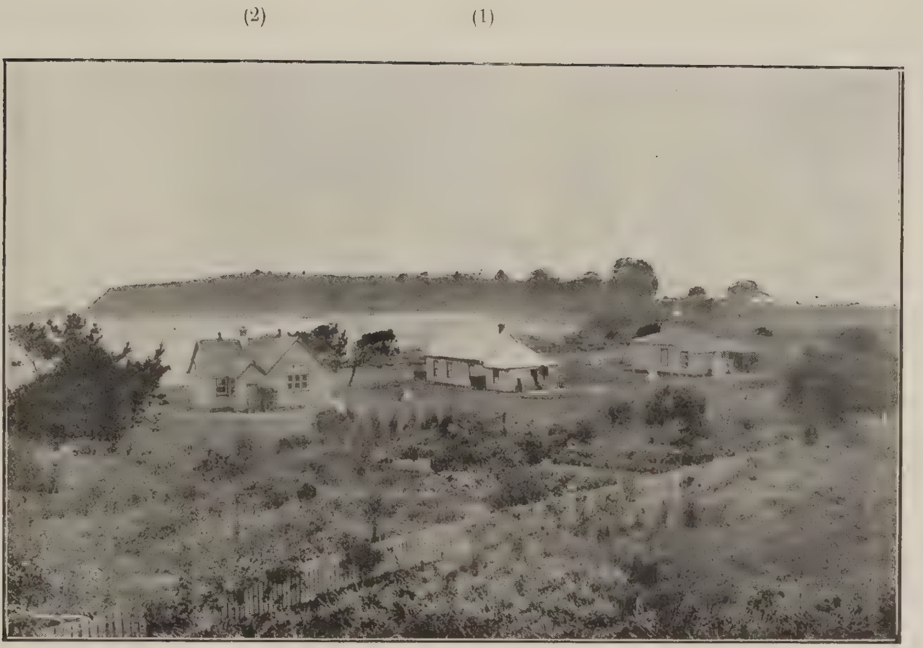
Price, 1s.]

Trafalgar Day at the Farthest North School, Hapua.

The Largest Village School Building: Ruatoki, Tuhoe-land.



The Old (1) and the New (2) School Building, Te Kaha, Bay of Plenty.

Preparatory Classes at Drill, Whirinaki.

A New School, Oruanui, Taupo.

An Old-style School restored, Ahipara, Mangonui.

Girls' Class (Ngapuhi), Whirinaki, Hokianga

Farthest North School: Hapua, Mangonui.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION: INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[In continuation of E.-3, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

In December, 1904, the number on the books of all the industrial schools was 1,918, or 9 more than at the close of the year 1903. On the books of the Government Industrial Schools there were 1,387, an increase of 21 over the corresponding number for 1903, on the books of the private industrial schools there were 531, or 12 less than at the end of the previous year. The number in residence at Government schools was 299, and at private industrial schools 304, so that 603 was the total number of "inmates" actually in residence. The number boarded out was 548, 8 being from private schools and the rest from Government schools. There were 7 girls maintained in various corrective institutions, 2 girls in cottage homes, 3 boys at the School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner, and 9 boys at the Costley Training Institution, Auckland. The total number of inmates dependent on the schools for maintenance was therefore 1,172, or 37 more than the number at the end of 1903. The remaining 746, although still subject to control and supervision of the schools, were not dependent on them for maintenance. They may be classified as follows: Licensed to reside with friends, 178; at service, 494; in hospital, 4; in lunatic asylum, 5; in the Costley Training Institution, Auckland, 3; in other institutions, 15; in gaol, 3; absent without leave, 44—namely, 29 from service, 13 from the schools, and 2 from friends.

There were six Government industrial schools in existence in 1904, and the numbers of inmates on their books at the end of the year were as follows:—Auckland, 135; Receiving Home. Wellington, 195; Receiving Home, Christchurch, 236; Burnham, 231; Te Oranga Home, 63; Caversham, 527: total, 1,387. Those belonging to private industrial schools were distributed as follows:—St. Mary's, Auckland, 135; St. Joseph's, Wellington, 69; St. Mary's, Nelson, 280; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 47: total, 531.

TABLE J1.—INMATES, 1903 AND 1904.

—	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec. 1904.
Government Schools—																
Auckland	63	1	..	64	28	..	..	28	40	3	..	43	131	4	..	135
Receiving Home, Wellington	135	31	..	166	..	1	..	1	31	..	3	28	166	29	..	195
Te Oranga Home, Christchurch	..	..	..	..	31	9	..	40	25	..	2	23	56	7	..	63
Receiving Home, Christchurch	130	1	..	131	10	..	2	8	99	..	2	97	239	..	3	236
Burnham	2	..	1	1	92	7	..	99	158	..	27	131	252	..	21	231
Caversham	177	1	..	178	137	..	14	123	208	18	..	226	522	5	..	527
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	83	..	5	78	48	9	..	57	131	4	..	135
St. Joseph's, Wellington ..	..	..	..	..	34	..	6	28	46	..	5	41	80	..	11	69
St. Mary's, Nelson ..	1	2	..	3	160	7	..	167	130	..	20	110	291	..	11	280
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	4	1	..	5	25	6	..	31	12	..	1	11	41	6	..	47
Totals	512	37	1	548	600	30	27	603	797	30	60	767	1,909	55	46	1,918

The number of inmates who during 1904 ceased to be under the control of industrial schools was 182. Of these 129 were discharged by warrant, 40 reached twenty-one years of age, 5 were married, and 8 died. Of this total 132 were of good character, 6 fair, and 10 bad; 4 were weak-minded, 11 were missing, 12 were discharged under fifteen years of age (3 of whom were adopted), 6 under that age died, and 1 was sent to a school under a misapprehension.

The number of deaths (8) shows a decrease of 5 on the number for the previous year The medical certificates show that of the three inmates who were in residence at the time of death, 1 died of meningitis, 1 of heart disease and tubercular pneumonia, and 1 of rheumatic fever and pneumonia. One boarded-out child died, the cause of death being syphilis. Two inmates died in the hospital, one from erysipelas and the other from cardiac failure. One infant died in a nursing-home of atrophy, and one girl living with friends died of tuberculosis of lungs and asthma.

The number of admissions during the year (191) shows a decrease of 40 from the number for 1903. Of these 31 were sent from Dunedin, 44 from Wellington, 28 from Auckland, and 37 from Christchurch. Of the remaining 51 children, no one town sent more than 6 to the schools.

From information taken from the Magistrates' orders it is found that the religious denominations in which the children who were admitted are to be brought up are: Church of England, 80; Roman Catholic, 58; Presbyterian, 38; Methodist, 14; and Baptist, 1.

TABLE J2.—ADMISSIONS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PARENTS' CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTER, 1904.

Fathers, described as	Mothers, described as	Precedent Condition of Children admitted in 1904.						Total.
		Destitute.	Vagrant.	Associating with Disreputable Persons.	Uncontrollable.	Accused or Guilty of Punishable Offences.	By Arrangement.	
Dead	Dead	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	Good	8	2	..	3	2	..	15
"	Unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	Bad	2	..	8	..	1	..	11
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" ..	Good	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Good	Dead	4	4	..	4	2	..	14
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
"	Good	10	4	..	1	19	2	36
"	Unknown	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
"	Bad	1	..	9	..	1	..	11
"	Deserter	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Unknown	Dead	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
"	Good	15	..	2	2	1	..	20
"	Unknown	4	..	..	..	2	..	6
"	Bad	6	1	..	..	..	1	8
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bad	Dead	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	Good	1	1	..	..	5	..	7
"	Bad	3	3	14	..	4	..	24
"	Deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deserter	Dead	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	Sick, lunatic, &c. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	Good	6	..	..	..	4	..	10
"	Bad	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Totals ..	77	22	34	10	45	3	191

At the end of 1904 there was in the Post Office Savings-Bank on account of the earnings of inmates of Government industrial schools a sum of £14,055 14s. 11d., and on account of inmates of private industrial schools £3,312 19s. 6d. For inmates of Government schools a sum of £1,755 6s. 8d. was withdrawn during the year, and for inmates of private schools £70 13s.

In Table J3 is shown the cost of the Government schools, in which is included the expenditure for the maintenance of inmates boarded out and the salaries of the resident staffs and medical officers; it also shows the cost of supervision of all inmates who are licensed to reside away from the schools; and, further, the amounts of the recoveries from Charitable Aid Boards, from persons against whom orders for maintenance have been made, and from the sale of farm-produce, &c.

TABLE J3.—EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1904.

Government School.	Cost of School.	Boarding out. (Included in first column.)	Salaries. (Included in first column.)	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	2,236 9 9	1,142 2 5	360 5 0	1,026 7 11	1,210 1 10
Levin	4,606 1 10	..	206 14 8	704 1 5	3,902 0 5
Burnham	6,043 6 4	..	1,902 12 3	559 15 4	5,483 11 0
Caversham	9,346 11 8	3,280 11 9	1,529 9 4	4,172 7 4	5,174 4 4
Te Oranga	1,315 3 9	..	484 7 9	61 13 10	1,253 9 11
Receiving Home, Wellington	3,739 8 4	2,619 7 6	310 3 0	1,966 2 8	1,773 5 8
Receiving Home, Christchurch	3,327 17 7	2,229 12 4	351 3 10	1,174 7 1	2,153 10 6
Totals	30,614 19 3	9,271 14 0	5,144 15 10	9,664 15 7	20,950 3 8
Salaries and expenses of Assistant Inspectors and visiting officers					1,839 4 3
Travelling-expenses of managers and others					112 19 8
Refund of inmates' earnings					101 6 3
Contingencies					113 9 7
Total net cost					23,117 3 5

Table J4 shows the payments made by the Government on account of inmates in private industrial schools, the recoveries, and the net expenditure by Government. The contributions from Charitable Aid Boards are made directly to the managers of these schools, and are not included in the recoveries shown.

TABLE J4.—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Gross Cost.	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Auckland	1,204 15 0	130 19 0	1,073 16 0
St. Joseph's, Wellington	328 0 0	57 6 10	270 13 2
St. Mary's, Nelson	1,137 1 9	379 8 0	757 13 9
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	81 3 6	26 7 0	54 16 6
Totals	2,751 0 3	594 0 10	2,156 19 5

The other payments made by Government are shown in the following table:—

TABLE J5.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON OTHER INSTITUTIONS, 1904.

—	Government Schools.					Roman Catholic Schools.		Total.
	Auckland.	Te Oranga.	Receiving Home, Wellington.	Receiving Home, Christchurch.	Total.	St. Mary's, Nelson.	Total.	
Christchurch—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Avon Pine Sanatorium	..	..	..	80 14 1	80 14 1	..	..	80 14 1
Mount Magdala	..	115 18 0	..	..	115 18 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	128 18 0
Rhodes Convalescent Home	..	..	..	1 12 6	1 12 6	..	..	1 12 6
Nursing Hospital	..	..	..	0 10 6	0 10 6	..	..	0 10 6
Salvation Army Maternity Home	..	17 0 0	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	17 0 0
Gordon Street Refuge	..	3 0 0	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	3 0 0
Mrs. E. Knott's Home	..	..	..	17 15 8	17 15 8	..	..	17 15 8
Miss C. Sloane's Home	..	..	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	1 5 0
Wellington—								
Levin Memorial Home	..	..	13 4 5	..	13 4 5	..	..	13 4 5
Wanganui—								
Mission Home	..	..	..	..	..	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 4 0
Auckland—								
Costley Training Institution	170 12 0	..	..	..	170 12 0	..	..	170 12 0
Miss M. Duff's Home	10 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	10 0 0
St. Mary's Home, Otahuhu	12 12 10	..	..	..	12 12 10	..	..	12 12 10
Total	193 4 10	135 18 0	13 4 5	101 17 9	444 5 0	44 4 0	44 4 0	488 9 0

No. 2.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

Inmates, 31st December, 1904.

Inmates.	Government Schools.										Private Schools.						All Schools.				
	Auckland.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.	Te Oranga Home.	Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Wellington.	St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Protestant.	Catholic.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.					
In the schools	..	28	..	1	1	7	99	40	94	29	30	48	28	110	57	31	334	269	603	270	333
Boarded out	38	26	107	59	74	57	1	..	98	80	..	..	..	1	2	5	319	229	548	487	61
With friends	2	2	6	7	10	4	35	1	25	7	5	8	19	30	10	7	113	65	178	89	89
At service	3	22	5	4	32	47	71	10	110	71	18	20	22	41	14	4	280	214	494	351	143
In hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	5	3	2
In lunatic asylums ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	4	2	2
In School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	1
At Costley Training Institution	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	11	1
Under control of refuges or cognate institutions	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	16	16	10	6
In orphanage, cottage home, &c.	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	8	7	1
In gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	1
Absent without leave ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	19	..	9	..	5	..	..	8	1	..	42	2	44	27	17
Totals ..	56	79	118	77	119	117	231	63	339	188	58	77	69	192	88	47	1,113	805	1,918	1,261	657
	135		195		236				527		135			280						1,918	

Admitted during 1904.

Admitted as	Government Schools.										Private Schools.						All Schools.		
	Auckland.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.	Te Oranga Home.	Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Wellington.	St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.			
Destitute ..	4	..	15	8	2	6	1	..	16	9	..	..	..	6	1	6	44	30	74
Found begging ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Vagrant.. ..	1	1	5	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	17	4	21
Associating with disreputable persons	4	3	6	7	3	7	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	21	34
Uncontrollable ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	3	11
Accused or guilty of punishable offences	5	1	..	..	..	..	21	3	4	1	..	..	..	7	1	1	37	7	44
By arrangement ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Transferred from gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Totals ..	16	8	27	15	9	15	28	5	22	11	..	2	..	22	2	9	124	67	191
	24		42		24				33		2			24					

Discharges, 1904.

Cause of Discharge.	Government Schools.										Private Schools.						All Schools.		
	Auckland.		Receiving Home, Wellington.		Receiving Home, Christchurch.		Burnham.	Te Oranga Home.	Caversham.		St. Mary's, Auckland.		St. Joseph's, Wellington.	St. Mary's, Nelson.		St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.			
Warrant of discharge	..	5	..	1	3	8	61	1	7	7	1	1	8	20	5	1	92	37	129
Death	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	4	8
Reached age of 21 years	1	1	..	..	..	4	7	7	3	10	..	2	3	..	2	..	11	29	40
Marriage	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Totals	1	7	..	2	3	14	68	9	12	18	1	5	11	22	8	1	107	75	182
	8		2		17				30		6			30					

Numbers of 1903 and 1904 compared.

Inmates.	At end of Year		Increase or Decrease.
	1903.	1904.	
In the schools	601	603	+ 2
Boarded out	513	548	+ 35
With friends	195	178	− 17
At service	489	494	+ 5
In hospital	7	5	− 2
In lunatic asylum	3	4	+ 1
School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner	2	3	+ 1
At Costley Training Institution	7	12	+ 5
Under control of refuges or cognate institutions	21	16	− 5
In orphanage, cottage home, &c.	10	8	− 2
In gaol	5	3	− 2
Absent without leave	56	44	− 12
Totals	1,909	1,918	+ 9

No. 3.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

AUCKLAND.

Government School.

Sir,— Auckland, 7th April, 1905.

I have again the pleasure to report that the health of the inmates and boarded-out children of the Auckland Industrial School has been fairly good. We have had no death, and no serious epidemic. The three cases of scarlatina which occurred in June, 1904, recovered without *sequelæ*, and all the other inmates escaped infection. One case of serious illness in a little boy occurred at Awhitu. The patient was not brought to me by the foster-mother, but to another medical man, and was sent to the Hospital without my knowledge on the 27th March. On the 1st April, at Miss Jackson's request, I visited him, but as on that day a change in the medical staff took place, I could not obtain any information of diagnosis or treatment, but I saw no reason to be apprehensive about him, and I hear he is improving.

Towards the end of last year, one of the elder girls, who is of somewhat feeble intellect, showed signs which made it undesirable that she should remain an inmate. On my advice the Manager removed her to a suitable home, and there is reason to hope that she will be benefited by the change.

The house is much improved, but requires better lighting in the dining-room. I also recommend that one at least of the baths should be provided with a shower. The drainage-tank should also be covered.

The management is in every respect most satisfactory. It is gratifying to see the change for the better shown by the children in a short time after their committal.

I am, &c.,
A. G. Purchas, M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

St. Mary's (R.C.).

Sir,— Auckland, 11th April, 1905.

I have recently made a most minute inspection of the above institution, which is under the Sisters of Mercy, and I am happy to say the health of the children is excellent, and has been for some time. They are all well clothed.

The dormitories have all been newly painted and fitted up with thirty new bedsteads.

The drainage and lavatories are good, and the water-supply plentiful and excellent.

The cooking is good, and the bill of fare very healthy and varied

The buildings from end to end are well ventilated, and their cleanliness and tidiness are very striking.

The situation is an ideal one.

I have, &c.,
W. J. Darby,
Hon. Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

St. Joseph's, Lake Takapuna (R.C.).

Sir,— Auckland, April, 1905.

Since my last report there have been no epidemics among the inmates, and the general health of the lads remains uniformly good. There have been but few cases of illness during the past year, and these of only a minor nature.

The usual scrupulous cleanliness of the school has been well maintained during the past year, the dairy, lavatories, &c., being models in this respect. The latrines are well kept, but one could wish for a water system to replace the present earth system.

On two occasions during the past year I have vaccinated all the inmates, but the lymph supplied by Government was evidently sterile, none of the lads being successfully vaccinated.

I miss the able co-operation of Sister Mary Alphonsus.

I have, &c.,
J. A. Laing, M.D.,
Medical Officer

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

WELLINGTON.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVING HOME.

SIR,— Wellington, 3rd April, 1905.

During the year I have attended at the Receiving Home and on the children boarded out in the City of Wellington.

There has been a great deal of sickness, chiefly due to the bad feeding and neglected condition of the children prior to their committal to the Home.

The management and discipline of the Home have been excellent, but the conditions under which the work is done are far from satisfactory. The accommodation is so limited that sick babies are kept in the dining-room during the day, sometimes under suspicion of infectious disease. Fortunately there has been no illness of this class, and the attention and earnestness of the management and attendants produce the best results under the circumstances.

In the boarding-out department it has been a source of gratification to note how kindly and readily foster-mothers take to their new charges, even when sickness and hereditary or congenital defects would at first sight appear to make the infants objectionable. I think this reflects great credit on the care, tact, and judgment of the Manager in making her selection of homes.

I have, &c.,
W. A. CHAPPLE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D P.H.,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education.

ST. JOSEPH'S (R.C.).

SIR,— Wellington, 12th April, 1905.

I have the honour to furnish the annual report on St. Joseph's Industrial School, Wellington, for the year ending the 31st March, 1905.

There were no cases of severe illness until the 11th May, 1904, when three girls contracted scarlet fever. These patients were immediately isolated and sent to the Wellington Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The dormitories, class-rooms, &c., were at once disinfected by the Health authorities. On the 15th May, 1904, two others contracted scarlet fever, and were at once removed to the Hospital. The Health authorities were busy disinfecting the Orphanage within two hours after their removal to the Hospital. No further cases of scarlet fever occurred until the 28th November, 1904, when another girl contracted it, and was at once removed to the Hospital. The Health Department again disinfected all the rooms with the utmost despatch. I am quite certain that only for the immediate isolation of the patients and the prompt attention of the Health Department we should have had a sharp epidemic, both in May and November, 1904. All these girls recovered at the Hospital without any complications.

I have made a monthly examination of dormitories, class, dining, and work rooms, and found them all scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements in first-class order.

My annual examination was made on the 10th April, 1905, and I found the inmates in first-class health—bright, cheerful, and happy—which fact reflects great credit on the Superioress, Sister Mary Alacoque, who is most untiring in her great kindness and attention to them.

Sister Ambrose is deserving of great praise for her nursing capabilities during the illness of the children. It was owing to her being able to take their temperatures that I was able to have them isolated before even the rash appeared. In conclusion, I may add that the greatest harmony prevailed in the institution, and the sisters were always pleased to carry out any suggestions I made to insure the good healths and happiness of the children under their care.

I have, &c.,
F. MACKIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed.,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

NELSON.

STOKE SCHOOL (R.C.).

SIR,— Nelson, April, 1905.

There was no epidemic sickness throughout the year. The health of the boys, on the whole, was particularly good. One boy died from tubercular pneumonia on the 28th August 1904. Another boy was sent to the Nelson Hospital on account of pneumonia. He recovered completely. The other cases of illness were unimportant.

I have, &c.,
JAS. HUDSON, M.B., London,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

ST. MARY'S (R.C.).

SIR,—

No epidemic sickness occurred throughout the year. There was one case of chicken-pox, which did not spread. There were no deaths among the children, and the health of the children was very good. The cases of illness that occurred were unimportant.

I have, &c.,
JAS. HUDSON, M.B. (Lond.),
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education. Wellington.

CANTERBURY.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, BURNHAM.

SIR,— Christchurch, 1st June, 1905.

I have the honour to report that the health of the boys has been generally very good during the past year, and no deaths have occurred.

The average number of boys in residence at Burnham was 103·75 during 1904, while the average number on the books of the institution during the same period was 250·75. These numbers are very nearly the same as those for 1903.

The number employed on the staff, in addition to the Matron and Manager, is now nineteen. The salaries of the staff have been increased all round, which has produced more contentment.

The one great difficulty is the want of more facilities for classification. In my report last year I drew attention to the need for more cottages, of which we have only two, in each of which six boys are boarded. No fresh cottages have been built, and until this is done little if any improvement in classification can be effected. These cottages have an equally beneficial influence on both the boys and the attendants; the latter being able to marry, their wives greatly assist in improving the character of the boys, while the attendants take more interest in their work and settle down permanently to it, instead of constantly changing.

I have much pleasure in reporting that on the whole difficult cases of degeneracy have been treated with a very fair degree of success.

Nothing has yet been done to provide a dispensary, the need for which I explained in my last report.

I am, &c.,
W. H. SYMES, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

GOVERNMENT HOME, TE ORANGA.

SIR,— Christchurch, 1st June, 1905.

I have the honour to report that the health of the inmates of this Home has been generally good during the past year.

There were forty girls in residence on the 31st December, 1904; their ages varied from ten to twenty. Girls are admitted up to the age of eighteen, but I think it is a mistake to admit them after sixteen, because we find that reformatory treatment has very little chance of being effective unless commenced before sixteen, and older girls have a bad influence over younger ones.

The present buildings admit of dividing the girls into two classes only; but it is very desirable that a separate building should be provided for a third class, to include the worst type of girls and others requiring admission after sixteen.

The intention to construct a gymnasium and tennis-court, alluded to in my last report, has been persevered with, and money is being collected by sales of work and donations, so that it is hoped a start may soon be made. The girls all practise manual exercise, and drill for half an hour every morning, and nearly all of them look healthy, strong, and well nourished.

No work is done for purposes outside the Home, except a little clothes-mending for Burnham Industrial School. All the domestic work, gardening, and care of stock for the Home is done by the girls with a little assistance.

I think a weighing-machine should be provided, and all girls in bad health should be weighed once a month, and the record kept.

The girls all went for their annual fortnight's holiday to Quail Island, with the same benefit as before.

In conclusion, I wish to testify to the excellent management of the Home, and the good results attained.

I have, &c.,
W. H. SYMES, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVING HOME, CHRISTCHURCH.

SIR,— Christchurch, 1st June, 1905.

I have the honour to report that there has been no special illness amongst the children of the Receiving Home during the past year, and there has been only one death, that of an infant seven weeks old, not nursed by its mother.

The average number on the books has been about the same as before, being 233·75 for 1904, as compared with 235·25 for 1903. The average number residing at the Home has been 6·66 per day for 1904.

A most useful addition to the accommodation of the Home is the provision of two tents for the use of delicate girls with a tendency to tuberculosis. This tent-camp is already proving of great value. The extraordinary effect of tent-life on such cases can hardly be realised by those who have not witnessed it.

Girls are constantly returning from their situations to the Receiving Home for rest and recovery of health. While in the Home they often spend several weeks in bed, taking medicine, &c., without much benefit, whereas, if they could be sent out of town, they would improve more in one week than by one month's care and treatment in town.

The foster-mothers who have the care of the boarded-out children appear to me to do their best for them; but many of these children have incorrigible habits which require unending patience to deal with. This moral education is the most important training the child ever receives, and influences its character throughout life. For this reason I think greater efforts should be made to induce suitable ladies to visit the foster-mothers regularly, so as to encourage them in their difficult work. The training of degenerate children is a much more serious matter than that of normal children.

In conclusion, I wish to testify most cordially to the excellent training in domestic work which is imparted to the girls in the Receiving Home. I hear the same commendation expressed by all the ladies in whose services the girls are placed. I have, &c.,

W. H. Symes, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

OTAGO.

Government School.

Sir,— Dunedin, 31st March, 1905.

I have the honour to forward my annual report on Caversham Industrial School for the past year.

With a total average number of 134 resident inmates—32 girls and 102 boys—we may consider ourselves fortunate in having so little sickness and no epidemic disease. I have one death to record, that of A.M., twelve years of age. The case was one of erysipelas of the leg. I had the boy removed to the Dunedin Hospital, where he died four days after. The greatest care is always observed to procure the best hygienic conditions and keep the drains flushed with the ample water-supply we now enjoy. The healthy looks of the inmates corroborate this. I often overhear remarks regarding the well-set-up carriage of the boys as observed in their march through town to their own music.

It is part of my duty to look after the health of the boarded-out children in this district. I had occasion to give a death-certificate in one case where the child sixteen weeks old was seen for the first time by me a few hours before death. The infant had been detained longer than usual in the public institution where she was born. Her congenital debility was all along recognised.

With the prospect of removal of the School to Horowhenua at no remote date I am happy to make a report so gratifying to myself, as it must also be to Mr. Burlinson, the Manager, and to the other officials in charge. I have, &c.,

Robert Burns, F.R.C.S.E.,
Medical Officer.

Secretary for Education, Wellington.

St. Vincent de Paul's (R.C.).

Sir,— Dunedin, 7th April, 1905.

I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the Industrial School of St. Vincent de Paul, South Dunedin, for the year ending the 31st March, 1905.

The health of the inmates has been excellent, no deaths and no cases of serious illness having occurred during the year. The ventilation of the rooms and the sanitary arrangements of the institution are all that could be desired. The children are clean, well fed and clothed, bearing testimony to the skilled management and care bestowed upon them by the Mother Superior and Sisters in charge. I have, &c.,

Eugene J. O'Neill, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.,
Medical Officer.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
THE COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

("THE COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION ACT, 1885.")

[In continuation of E.-3A, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

THE COSTLEY TRAINING INSTITUTION, AUCKLAND.

THE following is the report of the Trustees for the year ending the 31st December, 1904:—

NUMBERS.—On the 31st December there were 33 boys in residence at Richmond Road. Of this number 19 were engaged in various trades in the city, and 14 were attending the Richmond Road Public School. There are also 15 boys under the charge of the Trustees not resident at the institution. Of these 6 are working at trades in Auckland, and by the permission of the Trustees receive their own wages and pay their own expenses. The other 8 are at situations in the country. There are also two girls under the Trustees' charge, who are provided for outside the institution. Girls cannot be lodged at the institution, and for this and other reasons the Trustees do not desire, for the present at any rate, to have any more girls committed to them.

MASTER AND MATRON.—The Trustees regret to have to announce the resignation of the Master and Matron. Mr. and Mrs. Hendre had filled the position for seven years, and the following resolution passed at a meeting of Trustees held on the 3rd February fairly expresses their opinion of the work and service of Mr. and Mrs. Hendre during that period:—

"That the Trustees of the Costley Training Institution hereby place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Hendre, as Master and Matron of the institution for the past seven years. They recognise the good influence exercised over the boys, the solicitude displayed for their comfort and well-being, the firm but kindly maintenance of discipline, and the good relations maintained with the masters of apprentices. They regret that the ill health of Mrs. Hendre has necessitated their resignation. They trust that Mrs. Hendre may soon be restored to health, and wish them both all prosperity in the future."

The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gibbons. The Trustees bespeak for the new Master and Matron the assistance and sympathy of all friends of the institution.

HEALTH.—The report of the Hon. Medical Officer shows the health of the boys to have been very satisfactory. The best thanks of the Trustees are accorded to Dr. Knight for his valuable services. The boys have again been able to enjoy a very beneficial stay at the Kawau during the Christmas holidays.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—All the boys regularly attend church and Sunday-school according to the religious body to which they belong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—There have been four entertainments at the institution during the year; these were much appreciated by the boys, and the Trustees desire to thank the gentlemen who promoted the entertainments for their kindly interest in the boys.

FINANCE.—A year ago the Trustees reported a deficiency on the year's working of £296 18s. 3d. They also reported that negotiations were almost concluded securing a Government payment for boys in the institution who would otherwise have been a charge on Government funds. During the past year the Trustees received from the Education Department in payment for such boys £244 5s., covering a period of ten months. Payment at the same rate for the full year would give them another £40, sufficient to meet the debit balance of £28 9s. 5d. on the past year's working and leave a small surplus. The Trustees, while feeling thankful that the large recurring annual deficit has been provided for, desire to point out that the prospective surplus is much too small to provide for any special expenditure on repairs, which are certain to be greater in the future than in the past.

BALANCE-SHEET to 31st December, 1904.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Costley bequest ..	12,150	0	0				By Building and land, Richmond Road ..	4,067	6	9
Mrs. Hodge	672	3	9				Scarborough House property	1,100	0	0
				12,822	3	9	Mortgages	7,930	0	0
Trust Account ..	230	0	1				Savings-bank	121	16	3
Sundry creditors ..	62	18	9				Sundry debtors	254	18	2
				292	18	10	Piano	35	0	0
Revenue Account to credit, 31st December, 1903 ..	422	8	0							
Less— Loss on Working Account for year ending 31st December, 1904.. ..	28	9	5							
				393	18	7				
				£13,509	1	2		£13,509	1	2

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Provisions	420	16	9	By Interest	372	15	11			
Clothing	131	5	5	Boys' evenings	295	4	7			
Salary and wages	174	1	4	Donation per A.R.C. ..	10	0	0			
Repairs	51	0	6	Education Department ..	244	5	0			
Boys' allowance	24	3	9	Rent Scarborough House, &c.	18	16	3			
Sundries, Miss Wallace	40	4	6							
General expenses	127	18	11					941	1	9
				Balance, being loss on working ..				28	9	5
	£969	11	2					£969	11	2

Examined and found correct.

J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,630 copies), £1 3s. 0d.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

[In continuation of E.-4, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.
EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

THE new building is not yet out of the hands of the Public Works Department, the electric-lighting plant having still to be installed and several small works finished. These operations, however, are being pushed forward energetically, and it is hoped that the building will be quite ready for occupation by the end of the year.

The sum expended during the year upon the new building was £3,157 6s. 2d. In 1903 the amount was £8,494 3s. 9d.

Three boys and 3 girls left the school during the year, and 5 boys and 2 girls were admitted. At the end of the year the number in residence was 36 boys and 29 girls, 2 boys more and 1 girl less than at the end of 1903.

The ordinary expenditure on the institution for the year 1904 was: Salaries of Director and teachers, £1,819 15s.; steward, matron, and servants, £759 9s. 9d.; rent, £140; housekeeping, £934 16s. 8d.; travelling-expenses (including transit of pupils), £175 3s. 10d.; school material and material for technical instruction, £3 8s. 3d.; general maintenance of buildings and furniture, £80 10s. 7d.; clothing, £41 4s. 3d.; medical attendance and medicine, £30 6s.; water-supply, £38 15s. 6d.; sanitation, £26 15s. 6d.; boarding-out of pupils, £259 14s. 11d.; sundries, £110 0s. 2d.: total expenditure, £4,411 0s. 5d. Deducting recoveries, parents' contributions, £360 7s. 3d., the net expenditure was £4,050 13s. 2d. The amount expended in 1903 was £4,096 9s. 11d.

Two deaf-mute children who, having received partial training on the manual or sign system, were ineligible for admission to our own institution were maintained in the Victorian School for the Deaf, at a cost of £100; and one child was under the charge of a private teacher in Auckland, to whom a fee of £20 was paid by the Department.

No. 2.
REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SCHOOLS.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education.

IN laying before you the reports of the Director and the Medical Officer of the School for Deaf-mutes I should like once more to call attention to the fortunate circumstance that led the authorities at the time of the establishment of the school to decide that the method of teaching to be adopted should be that known as the "pure oral method," and made them bring out from Europe one who had acquired skill and experience in the application of that method. The decision then arrived at has been justified not only by the subsequent history of the education of the deaf in other lands—America, France, and other countries being in the process of giving up the other methods in favour of the pure oral method—but it is fully justified also by the large number of deaf persons to whom Mr. Van Asch, by his untiring devotion and his great professional skill, has given the means of enjoying life as intelligent beings and of taking their place in the community of which they form a part. Even this is not all, for the excellent staff now in the institution all owe their training to the present Director.

An important distinction is drawn by the Director as to the treatment required respectively for the completely deaf and for the dull hearers who, without training, would also be dumb. This distinction carries with it a corollary that pupils of the latter class should, to secure the highest degree of success, not live in the institution, but be boarded out with hearing-people, where they will have constant inducement to use their power of speech. It is to be hoped that when the new buildings are completed there will be greater opportunities for more complete training of the boys on the industrial side, and of the girls in domestic duties.

I would further express a hope that it may be found possible to carry out one of Dr. Symes's suggestions by appointing a trained nurse either as matron or as sub-matron.

I have, &c.,
G. Hogben,
Inspector-General of Schools.

No. 3.

Report of the Director.

Sir,— School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner, 25th May, 1905.

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my report on the School for Deaf-mutes for the year 1904.

The actual school year opened on the 4th February and closed on the 15th December with a mid-winter rest of three weeks.

The pupils who returned in February, 1904. numbered fifty-eight, which, with seven new ones added, made a total for the year of sixty-five, thirty-six of whom were boys and twenty-nine girls.

The school career of three boys and one girl terminated on the 16th December, 1904.

Of the sixty-five pupils five came from Southland, twelve from Otago, eighteen from Canterbury, and one each from Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough, so that there were thirty-eight from the South Island.

The North Island contributed only twenty-seven, a fact no doubt due to our greater difficulty in reaching or discovering the deaf there.

Of the Northern pupils thirteen came from Wellington, one from Hawke's Bay, five from Taranaki, and eight from Auckland.

The business claiming the Director's immediate attention at the beginning of the year was, as it always is, classification. By this is meant the grouping and assorting of returned pupils in classes in such a manner that the naturally quick are not greatly retarded and the slow not unduly burdened and thereby discouraged. This classification is not altogether a simple process. For some pupils, for instance, repetition is absolutely necessary, while others pick up and assimilate new matter and new forms of expression without difficulty.

Sickness was rather prevalent in the institution in 1904. One boy with tubercular tendency had to be sent to the Avon Pine Sanatorium for a month. Two others were there for the same reason for a much longer time, whilst four younger pupils suffering from minor complaints lost the benefit of instruction for periods from seven to fourteen days each. That the loss of so much time adversely affected the progress of these pupils will not require further explanation.

The progress of nearly all the pupils boarded out amongst hearing-people was excellent; of the majority of those residing within the institution it was satisfactory; but in several cases, especially those of slow intellect, the pupils require better and more skilled educational attention out of school hours than they receive at present.

Evidence of the "up-to-dateness" of our method of training and educating that section of deaf-mutes referred to by me in former reports as "very dull hearers" is found in the recommendations made by the conference held at Munich in March, 1904,* to consider the further development of deaf-mute education. At the conference, which was presided over by Dr. Wehner, Minister of State of Bavaria, there were present fifteen members, being either directors of prominent institutions, eminent aurists, school inspectors, or university professors.

The following recommendations, amongst others, were unanimously made:—

1. That idiots and imbecile deaf-mutes should not be sent to an institution for the deaf.
2. That pupils who cannot pass from the preparatory or articulation class to a higher class after two years' instruction ought to be sent to an institution specially provided for slow-minded deaf-mutes.
3. That the beneficial results obtained during the last few years with dull hearers and with the deaf who have lost their hearing in later life in the separate classes at the Central Institution at Munich make it desirable that all such should be separated from the rest of the pupils and taught [as is done at Sumner] on a system by which the eye and the ear of the pupils are practised—*i.e.*, by lip-reading and by the use of the ear-tube.

The question "What standard books do you use?" was recently put to the Director. Let it be stated once for all that, irrespective of the method followed, teachers of the deaf cannot altogether instruct by books such as are commonly used in schools for hearing-children. A long course of preparation is first necessary. In learning to spell or read the proverbial word *cat*, for instance, hearing-children understand its meaning directly it is *voiced* to them—not so with the deaf. The word as written or pronounced by them or to them is still only a symbol, *a void*. The animal itself, or a picture of it, must be brought to the deaf and pointed at, as being the object meant by the written or spoken word *cat*.

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* A report of this conference will be found on pages 360 and 361 of the "Organ der Taubstummen-Anstalten in Deutschland" for December, 1904.

By this means the *mental image* of the word is engraved on the deaf-mute's mind; though not all at once, for repetition is generally necessary. To take another example of a different character;—"Do not tell a lie! Speak the truth!" are sentences readily comprehended by a hearing-child and also easily *read aloud, mechanically*, by a deaf pupil, trained on the pure oral method. But for a deaf child to realise their signification as a hearing-child does is quite another matter; the ideas conveyed by the words "lie" and "truth" are not *concrete*, but *abstract*; and their meanings have to be explained to the deaf-mute in a variety of ways only familiar to the experienced teacher.

It is this special skill of the teacher, in fact, which is wanted to penetrate into the encased core of the pupil's mind and so to touch his finer feelings and impress him with noble thoughts.

As showing the result of our method of teaching the following extract from a letter (one of many) recently received is of interest:—

"As H. has left school, after being eight years with you, I wish to thank you and the staff of teachers for the care, attention, and patience you have taken with him. His education and knowledge of things in general is wonderful, and far beyond my expectations. He is a very good, willing, and obedient boy, and is a great help to me on the farm.

I have, &c.,
G. van Asch.

The Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington.

No. 4.

Report of the Medical Officer.

Christchurch, 1st June, 1905.

Sir,—

I have the honour to report that the health of the pupils has been generally good during the past year.

The only difficulty has been, as usual, with those having tubercular tendencies. Four of these have been sent for a short time to the Avon Pine Sanatorium under the care of Dr. Greenwood, and I have myself visited the sanatorium about once a month. The improvement in health has been so striking in these cases, as well as in the majority of other cases treated in that sanatorium, that one cannot help wishing it were possible to adopt the principle of sleeping in tents in the case of many of the other pupils. I find that tubercular tendencies are more prevalent among deaf-mute children than among normal children, and I consider that sleeping in crowded dormitories often develops such latent tendencies. Tent life may, however, do more harm than good, unless the two following conditions are observed: (1) There must be perfect protection from wind; (2) the subsoil, as well as the surface soil, must be dry, porous, and perfectly drained; and the site of the tent must be raised above the level of the surrounding ground. These are the principal causes of the great success attending Dr. Greenwood's sanatorium.

The next point I wish to call attention to is the want of a trained nurse, whose special business it should be to watch the health of the pupils and attend to all cases of illness, in addition to her other duties as an attendant. At present this work is done by the Matron as well as possible under the circumstances; but she cannot be always coming to town to bring pupils to me; various attendants are sent who are imperfectly acquainted with the details of each case, and are unable to give me the information I require; my directions are imperfectly understood and carried out, and there is no continuity of action.

In conclusion, I beg to remind you that the medical care of the pupils is rendered more difficult by the system of dual control obtaining at the Deaf-mute Institute. I occasionally receive contradictory requests from the Director and Matron, and my directions are often misunderstood. I desire to testify to the untiring zeal and devotion of both the heads of the Institution and the members of the staff to the welfare of the pupils.

I have, &c.,
W. H. Symes, M.D.

The Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

[In continuation of E.-5, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

A REVIEW of the year's work shows that considerable progress has been made by controlling authorities throughout the colony in the direction of improving existing arrangements and providing additional facilities for instruction in subjects of technology and of manual training. There is now no education district in which some provision, more or less adequate, has not been made for such instruction, and there are indications that in those districts in which the movement is most recent the local authorities interested in the matter will have no reason to regard their efforts as other than encouraging. Where it has been found that there was a well-grounded demand for instruction, the Government has provided the necessary funds for the equipment and maintenance of classes, as well as for buildings where the circumstances rendered special accommodation necessary. In many cases, local bodies and others have shown their interest in the work in a practical manner by contributing to the funds of the classes. Coincident with this evidence of local effort is an increase in the number of associated classes, that is to say, classes for technical instruction conducted in conjunction with the controlling authority by managers representing the various contributing bodies. There is little reason to fear that classes established on these lines are likely to prove other than successful.

The number of technical, continuation, and school classes recognised during 1904 was 2,599, as against 2,287 for the previous year. Of the classes for 1904, 2,001 were classes for handwork in connection with over 700 primary and secondary schools, while 598 were special, associated, or college classes for instruction in the several branches of pure and applied art and science, and in plumbing, carpentry and joinery, cookery, dressmaking, and commercial subjects. While the actual number of technical classes was not greatly in advance of that for 1903, the returns show a great increase in the average attendance at them. For 1903 the average attendance was about 6,300, and for 1904 about 13,700. Technical classes are held at about fifty different places.

In many of the public schools all the standards received instruction in some one or other of the branches of handwork. In several districts arrangements have been made whereby the older pupils in the city and suburban schools receive instruction in woodwork and cookery. During the year, 156 cookery classes and 129 woodwork classes were in operation, while, at the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 102 public-school teachers passed the examinations in cookery and eighty-seven in woodwork. In only one education district were school classes for instruction in dairying established. Increased attention is being given to practical instruction in elementary agriculture in primary schools. During the year forty-seven classes in six education districts were working under the Act as against thirty-six for 1903. It is to be regretted that there is not more evidence of a definite movement on the part of controlling authorities to arrange for the regular instruction in country districts of school-children, as well as of those who have left school, in subjects having a direct bearing on rural pursuits. With the co-operation and help of local bodies interested in agricultural and pastoral matters controlling authorities should be able to see their way to arrange for suitable courses at convenient centres. If the classes were brought under the Act, subsidy would be payable on the contributions of local bodies and others, and the classes would be eligible for capitation and for grants in aid of the necessary apparatus and material. The funds available from these and other sources, such as the fees of students, should suffice for the efficient carrying-on of the classes. As far as the training of the teachers of country schools is concerned, there would seem to be no reason why Education Boards should not devote a proportion of the grants they receive each year for the training of teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction to the maintenance of training-classes in rural science. In the case of the smaller education districts co-operation on the part of the Boards should enable such classes to be placed on a satisfactory footing.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons receiving free instruction under the regulations for technical scholarships. During the year 852 scholars received free instruction at ten technical schools. In not a few cases definite courses of work have been entered upon, and there are indications that there will be a substantial increase next year, not only in the number of free scholars, but also in the number of technical schools giving free instruction along definite lines.

The total expenditure on manual and technical instruction for 1904 was £27,425 1s. The details are as follows: Capitation on all classes, £11,801 12s. 6d.; grants for buildings and equipment, £9,255 17s. 2d.; grants for material for class use, £798 6s. 9d.; subsidies on voluntary contributions, £1,175 10s. 10d.; technical training of teachers, £1,853; railway fares of instructors and students, £364 2s. 9d.; expenses in connection with the examination of the Board of Education, South Kensington, and of the City and Guilds of London Institute, £518 12s. 4d.; inspection, £978 15s. 3d.; scholarships, £634 14s. 2d.; sundries, £44 9s. 3d. The sum of £107 2s. 6d. was recovered by way of examination fees and from sale of material used at examinations, leaving a net expenditure of £27,317 18s. 6d.

TABLE A.—MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1904.—SPECIAL, ASSOCIATED, AND COLLEGE CLASSES.

School or Classes.	Number of Classes.	Subjects of Instruction, and Average Attendance.																				Totals.	Payments up to 31st December, 1904.				
		Freehand (from the Flat and Round), Light and Shade.	Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Practical Geometry.	Design and Ornament.	Drawing, Modelling, and Painting from Antique and Nature.	Architecture and Building-construction.	Mechanical Drawing and Machine-construction.	Practical Mechanics and Mathematics, Surveying.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Experimental and Natural Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Photography).	Woodwork and Ironwork.	Wood-carving, Modelling, and *Repoussé* Work.	Carpentry and Joinery, Cabinetmaking, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Coachbuilding.	Plumbing and Tinsmiths' Work, Iron and Brass-moulding.	Cookery and Laundry-work, Dressmaking, Tailoring.	Wool-sorting.	Commercial Subjects.	English, Latin, French, German, Maori, Arithmetic.	Singing and Elocution.	Training-classes for Teachers in Elementary Hand-work.	Training-classes for Teachers in Drawing.		Capitation.	Junior Technical Scholarships.	Grants for Buildings, Furniture, and Apparatus.	Grants for Material.	Pound-for-Pound Subsidy on Voluntary Contributions.
																							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland Education Board—																											
Technical School, Auckland	66	..	67	..	..	16	34	72	17	67	76	..	49	93	88	..	57	33	..	..	142	811	486 8 7	..	868 5 3	20 0 3	23 9 0
Technical Classes, Thames	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	327	69 18 3	56 11 8	84 2 6	..	..
Continuation Classes, Orere	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
"Elam" School of Art	17	354	32	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	495 16 6	..	32 9 9	..	150 0 0
Taranaki Education Board—																											
Technical classes, New Plymouth ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	30	..	..	22	22	..	..	..	70	104	..	441	80 16 6	..	8 17 6	8 6 1	..
" Stratford	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	27	31	..	39	..	..	..	..	129	13 12 0	..	1,096 1 5	7 13 2	..
Wanganui Education Board—																											
Technical School, Wanganui	39	72	28	..	16	11	11	..	..	175	18	52	9	21	..	..	87	61	..	231	4	796	237 10 1	..	33 2 10	52 15 4	14 4 0
" Palmerston North ..	18	50	10	12	10	2	4	..	..	25	20	17	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	155	111 18 3	..	..	2 8 5	..
" Hawera	10	22	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	18	..	..	23	..	16	..	..	..	..	93	42 7 3	..	..	1 10 10	..
Technical classes, Eltham	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4 5 6	..	..	..	..
" Hunterville	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7 9 8	..	..	..	..
" Marton	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4 13 9	..	..	..	..
Wellington Education Board—																											
Technical School, Wellington	48	54	52	43	106	29	49	40	31	..	..	55	74	104	28	..	140	90	..	..	187	1,082	705 18 2	12 1 0	552 7 1	150 15 1	125 0 0
Technical classes, Wellington	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	19 5 0	..	..
" Masterton	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	37	71	16 5 0	..	1 10 0	..	..
" Carterton	1	7	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10 10 9	..	..	..	8 17 6
" Pahiatua	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	39	4 10 1	..	1 15 10	..	..
" Greytown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Petone Technical Classes Association ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	..	13	30	..	..	..	93	..	..	66 9 9	..	166 17 9
Masterton Technical Classes Association ..	15	25	..	..	15	8	..	..	..	..	18	12	13	12	..	..	27	22	..	..	..	152	103 6 9	..	15 4 0	11 2 4	76 13 1
Hawke's Bay Education Board—																											
Technical School, Napier	11	17	..	16	10	3	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	20	15	..	71	..	..	..	45	225	176 15 10	23 16 6	108 10 6	34 1 6	20 0 0
Technical classes, Hastings	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	8	..	12	..	..	..	..	31	12 15 2	..	274 15 9	..	..
" Dannevirke	6	8	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	34	..	..	..	14	92	40 4 7	..	30 15 0	14 2 1	45 0 0
Board of Governors, Gisborne High School—																											
Technical classes	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	16	..	..	20	20	..	29	44	..	..	..	137	33 1 0	..	990 9 6	..	..
Marlborough Education Board—																											
Technical classes, Blenheim	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	40	76	..	..	..	..	..
" Havelock	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Continuation classes, Saratoga ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson Education Board—																											
Technical classes, Nelson	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	38	..	51	..	..	..	60	165	63 11 0	..	11 10 0	..	..
" Westport	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33	53	5 15 0	..	5 0 0	..	..
" Reefton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	11 4 0	..	..
Grey Education Board—																											
Technical classes, Greymouth	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	83	138	17 13 9	..	16 2 6	..	..

TABLE A.—MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1904—*continued*.

School or Classes.	Number of Classes.	Subjects of Instruction and Average Attendance.																					Payments up to 31st December, 1904.				
		Freehand (from the Flat and Round), Light and Shade.	Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective, Practical Geometry.	Design and Ornament.	Drawing, Modelling, and Painting from Antique and Nature.	Architecture and Building-construction.	Mechanical Drawing and Machine-construction.	Practical Mechanics and Mathematics, Surveying.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Experimental and Natural Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Photography).	Woodwork and Ironwork.	Wood-carving, Modelling, and *Repousse* Work.	Carpentry and Joinery, Cabinetmaking, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Coachbuilding.	Plumbing and Tinsmiths' Work, Iron and Brass Moulding.	Cookery and Laundry-work, Dressmaking, Tailoring.	Wool-sorting.	Commercial Subjects.	English, Latin, French, German, Maori, Arithmetic.	Singing and Elocution.	Training-classes for Teachers in Elementary Handwork.	Training-classes for Teachers in Drawing.	Totals.	Capitation.	Junior Technical Scholarships.	Grants for Buildings, Furniture, and Apparatus.	Grants or Material.	Pound-for-Pound Subsidies on Voluntary Contributions.
																							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westland Education Board—																											
Technical classes, Hokitika	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	18 4 0	..	..	..	..
〃 Kumara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	83 9 2	..	10 1 0	..	..
Board of Governors, Canterbury College—																											
School of Art, Christchurch	58	172	96	55	129	60	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	117	699	373 4 0	..	..	4 10 11	..
School of Engineering, Christchurch	39	85	87	..	..	..	161	76	273	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	726	221 3 0	..	302 0 0	198 0 0	..
School of Domestic Instruction, Christchurch	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	104 5 6	..	43 0 0	104 10 10	..
North Canterbury Education Board—																											
Christchurch Technical Classes Association	41	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	22	107	13	436	240	..	..	..	905	435 5 3	142 19 6	390 7 4	42 14 9	265 15 0
Technical classes, Normal School, Christchurch	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	41	279	63 17 0	..	..	..	..
Technical classes, Ashburton	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	5 7 6	..	..	..	..
Kaiapoi	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	20	..	..	123	14	17	28	..	..	..	218	55 17 6	..	161 8 11	..	..
Leeston and Doyleston	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	65 17 9	..	5 0 0	..	..
〃 Southbridge	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	36 4 6	..	5 0 0	..	..
〃 Lincoln	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Continuation classes, West Christchurch School	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton associated classes	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	23 0 0	..	45 0 0	..	..
Rangiora 〃	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	32 13 3	..	14 5 1	..	..
South Canterbury Education Board—																											
Timaru Technical Classes Association	23	..	16	..	15	28	..	..	..	62	53	15	..	..	84	..	127	53	..	27	..	480	59 6 6	..	1,225 17 8	..	33 12 0
Waimate 〃 〃	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	24	..	..	..	80	..	203	48	..	..	..	422	28 0 5	..	692 10 5	..	17 6 0
Temuka 〃 〃	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	47	14	67	33	..	..	..	192	144 1 6	66 19 3	..	..	29 0 0
Technical classes, Timaru	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	24 15 6	..	..	..	..
〃 Waimate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	27	37	23 17 5	..	..	..	..
Otago Education Board—																											
School of Art, Dunedin	53	277	150	46	110	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	620	364 16 6	..	177 8 11	..	..
Technical School, Dunedin	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	31	151	20	22	36	34	270	..	506	418	28	..	145	1,697	433 4 5	304 12 9	128 6 10	93 16 0	155 5 0
Technical classes, Dunedin	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	172	167 16 9	..	..	..	..
〃 Port Chalmers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	8 16 0	..	..	..	..
〃 Oamaru	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	9 2 6	..	..	..	..
〃 Kaitangata	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	52	37 18 2	..	381 7 6	4 17 11	12 6 6
〃 Mosgiel	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	22 6 3	..	..	..	..
Southland Education Board—																											
Technical School, Invercargill	26	19	..	..	5	11	5	..	..	99	32	7	8	8	129	..	76	64	..	57	79	599	72 10 9	27 13 6	57 18 11	38 1 1	22 3 0
Technical classes, Gore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2 14 0	..	40 8 1	9 0 2	..
〃 Mataura	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	9	..	..	..	30	3 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	10 2 0
Country continuation classes	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	110	22 16 9	..	..	..	..
Totals	598	1,174	568	172	498	183	299	239	352	1,102	474	321	324	395	1,646	41	2496	1288	98	904	1,130	13,704	5,689 1 3	634 14 2	7,908 8 10	798 6 9	1175 10 10

TABLE B.—MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1904.—SCHOOL CLASSES.

Controlling Authority.	Subjects of Instruction and Number of Classes in each Subject.																Payments up to 31st December, 1904.					
	Total Number of Schools.	Elementary Handwork.	Drawing in Light and Shade (Blackboard Drawing).	Elementary Design and Colour Work.	Cookery.	Dressmaking.	Needlework.	Woodwork.	Chemistry.	Physics.	Botany.	Elementary Agriculture.	Ambulance and First-aid	Swimming and Life-saving.	Dairying.	Total Number of Classes.	Capitation.			Grants for Buildings, Furniture, and Apparatus.		
																	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Education Board, Auckland ..	79	205	1	15	47	..	19	43	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	334	1,066	19	5	85	18	2
Education Board, Taranaki ..	36	83	3	9	..	..	8	2	..	3	3	..	2	..	1	114	236	19	7	228	2	0
Board of Governors, High School, New Plymouth	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	5	0	..		
Education Board, Wanganui ..	81	119	9	9	6	1	29	16	1	1	..	13	2	1	..	207	312	10	1	439	0	6
Board of Governors, High School, Palmerston North	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	12	..			..		
Education Board, Wellington ..	96	192	5	18	34	2	19	..	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	282	720	13	7	218	7	5
Board of Governors, Wellington College and Girls' High School—																						
Girls' High School	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	9	29	0	0	..		
Education Board, Hawke's Bay ..	20	45	2	16	..	4	2	2	1	..	..	2	5	1	..	80	181	16	11	36	13	6
Education Board, Marlborough ..	9	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	12	1	9	7	13	7
Education Board, Nelson ..	41	51	..	..	6	2	16	2	..	..	..	..	12	6	..	95	291	9	5	64	17	5
Board of Governors, Nelson Colleges—																						
Boys' College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			..		
Girls' College	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53	4	3	..		
Education Board, Grey	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	19	9	..		
Education Board, Westland ..	11	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	16	10	23	3	9
Education Board, North Canterbury	111	209	..	1	17	1	30	26	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	304	981	15	10	45	6	10
Board of Governors, Canterbury College—																						
Boys' High School	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	34	10	0	..		
Girls' High School	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	13	33	11	8	..		
Board of Governors, Ashburton High School	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	13	4	..		
Education Board, South Canterbury	41	52	..	1	3	3	21	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	89	208	10	5	12	11	11
Board of Governors, Timaru High Schools—																						
Boys' High School	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	28	10	0	69	7	4
Girls' High School	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	18	10	0	1	15	0
Education Board, Otago ..	67	52	..	..	19	..	28	16	1	..	..	21	..	3	..	140	942	0	3	38	15	7
Board of Governors, Otago High Schools—																						
Girls' High School	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	120	15	0	..		
Education Board, Southland ..	120	184	..	2	7	..	41	7	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	247	715	10	8	75	15	4
Board of Governors, Southland High Schools—																						
Boys' High School	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	53	7	6	..		
Girls' High Schools	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	11						
Totals	725	1,221	28	74	156	18	221	129	12	9	20	47	35	41	1	2,001	6,112	11	3	1,347	8	4

TABLE C.—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT ON MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capitation		11,801 12 6
Subsidy of £1 for £1 on contributions		1,175 10 10
Grants—		
Buildings and apparatus	9,255 17 2	
Class material	798 6 9	
		10,054 3 11
Training of teachers—		
Auckland Education Board	578 0 0	
Taranaki "	100 0 0	
Wanganui "	150 0 0	
Wellington "	200 0 0	
Hawke's Bay "	150 0 0	
Nelson "	125 0 0	
Grey "	75 0 0	
Westland "	150 0 0	
South Canterbury "	125 0 0	
Otago "	200 0 0	
		1,853 0 0
Railway fares of instructors of training-classes		241 15 8
" students attending registered classes		122 7 1
Expenses in connection with examinations—		
Science and Art, Board of Education, South Kensington	167 16 0	
City and Guilds of London Institute	350 16 4	
		518 12 4
Inspectors—		
Salaries	716 13 4	
Travelling-expenses	262 1 11	
		978 15 3
Scholarships		634 14 2
Mounts, &c., for plaster casts		19 11 0
Publications, &c.		20 2 8
Sundries		4 15 7
		£27,425 1 0
Less recoveries (examination fees, £105 2s. 6d.; proceeds of sale of material used at examination, £2)		107 2 6
Total		£27,317 18 6

TABLE D.—EXPENDITURE BY EDUCATION BOARDS AS CONTROLLING AUTHORITIES OF SCHOOL, SPECIAL, AND ASSOCIATED CLASSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

—	On Maintenance of Classes (*e.g.*, Expenditure out of Capitation, Voluntary Contributions, Subsidies, Fees, &c.)			On Material for Class-work.	
	School Classes.	Special Classes.	Associated Classes.	Special Classes.	Associated Classes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	1,924 1 8	1,057 13 1	..	137 5 3	101 4 9*
New Plymouth	130 8 11	231 13 0	..	63 3 2	..
Wanganui	615 9 1	988 10 10	..	72 8 2	..
Wellington	625 8 7	1,333 14 3	..	..	89 7 6
Hawke's Bay	259 15 4	380 4 9	..	65 17 9	..
Marlborough	9 19 3	..	..	..	..
Nelson	302 13 6	128 19 0	..	7 0 11	..
Greymouth	3 19 9	90 3 6	..	19 15 6	..
Hokitika	14 12 6	145 1 2	..	..	..
Christchurch	288 19 6	229 0 7	1,490 6 2	65 8 4	42 14 9
Timaru	196 6 6	138 8 0	378 5 8	..	..
Dunedin	844 12 10	1,006 5 1	570 7 0	76 13 7	93 16 0
Invercargill	589 19 7	532 1 3	..	114 3 10	..

—	On Buildings.					
	School Classes.		Special Classes.		Associated Classes.	
	Buildings.	Furniture, Fittings, and Apparatus.	Buildings.	Furniture, Fittings, and Apparatus.	Buildings.	Furniture, Fittings, and Apparatus.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	46 10 8	69 2 8	218 17 10	996 19 2	..	..
New Plymouth	366 19 11	225 14 5	21 4 6	93 10 11	..	..
Wanganui	..	835 16 5	54 15 4	140 15 1	..	..
Wellington	..	334 5 11	..	..	40 0 0	465 2 3
Hawke's Bay	176 13 6	134 5 6	117 4 3	61 11 3	..	..
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson	..	82 9 3	..	40 2 6	..	..
Greymouth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hokitika	..	29 14 9	..	20 16 7	..	..
Christchurch	..	171 2 6	25 10 0	164 2 5	218 13 0	230 19 5
Timaru	..	46 18 11	9 15 0	28 0 1	1,400 0 0	500 8 1
Dunedin	..	242 15 8	..	200 14 5	287 14 6	154 11 5
Invercargill	..	204 11 0	56 18 6	81 8 4	..	..

* School classes.

TABLE E.—EXPENDITURE BY EDUCATION BOARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1904, IN RESPECT OF RECOGNISED PUBLIC-SCHOOL CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF HANDWORK.

—	Subjects of Instruction.										
Education Board.	Elementary Handwork (Brush Drawing, Modelling, &c.)	Elementary Agriculture.	First Aid and Ambulance.	Swimming and Life-saving.	Cookery.	Woodwork.	Dairy-work.	Dressmaking.	Needlework.	Science.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ..	489 11 10	..	11 0 0	3 10 0	..	..	..	..	98 15 0	..	602 16 10
Wanganui ..	298 1 2	142 12 11	4 17 6	14 0 0	122 13 0	563 7 7	..	5 0 0	144 19 5	131 15 7	1,427 7 2
Taranaki ..	127 0 3	..	0 13 6	..	..	95 19 9	33 5 3	..	59 19 7	50 13 0	367 11 4
Wellington ..	428 13 7	23 11 1	..	..	440 7 6	..	..	..	21 6 6	36 19 5	950 18 1
Hawke's Bay	111 7 7	32 12 6	21 6 3	4 12 6	..	278 14 0	..	35 3 0	9 10 0	8 13 6	501 19 4
Marlborough	25 4 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 19 3	..	35 3 9
Nelson ..	132 10 3	..	36 12 0	16 12 6	112 9 9	29 0 3	..	13 4 3	44 13 9	..	385 2 6
Grey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 19 9	..	3 19 9
Westland ..	21 17 5	..	..	..	..	22 9 10	..	..	..	..	44 7 3
North Canterbury	220 3 6	..	..	43 10 8	..	..	..	..	196 7 10	..	460 2 0
South Canterbury	56 3 3	..	..	..	7 10 0	10 0 0	..	..	132 5 3	..	205 18 6
Otago ..	84 0 5	89 18 0	..	7 18 2	370 18 5	336 0 3	..	..	198 13 3	..	1,087 8 6
Southland ..	214 18 2	5 8 9	..	..	133 0 0	165 1 4	..	102 14 6	215 10 3	..	836 13 0
Totals ..	2,209 11 8	294 3 3	74 9 3	90 3 10	1,186 18 8	1,500 13 0	33 5 3	156 1 9	1,135 19 10	228 1 6	6,909 8 0

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—ART AND SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

["C" represents candidates; "P" passes.]

Subjects of Examination.	Auckland.		New Plymouth.		Wanganui.		Palmerston N.		Wellington.		Masterton.		Napier.		Blenheim.		Greymouth.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Invercargill.		Totals.	
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Art—																										
Freehand drawing	25	5	..	..	18	6	3	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	14	7	17	11	7	1	89	34
Model	17	14	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	1	13	6	22	18	6	2	69	51
Geometrical drawing	4	3	..	..	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	18	14
Perspective	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	14	12
Blackboard-drawing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Drawing common objects from memory	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Memory drawing of plant-form ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	6	..	..	10	8
Drawing in light and shade ..	15	15	..	..	2	2	4	4	1	1	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	3	2	36	32
Design	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	10	9
Painting from still life	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	..	..	12	9
Principles of ornament	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
Anatomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	5	4
Drawing from the antique ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2
Drawing from life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	2
Modelling the head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4
Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Students' works	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	17	7	..	..	*4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	5	..	..	41	16
Science—																										
Practical plane and solid geometry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	6	6
Machine construction and drawing	24	14	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	38	28
Building construction and drawing	7	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	..	..	24	19
Mathematics	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Applied mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Steam	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	4
Theoretical inorganic chemistry ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	8	8
Magnetism and electricity ..	8	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	16	15
Sound, light, and heat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Agricultural science and rural economy	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Botany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Human physiology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Totals	110	71	2	2	47	33	18	15	40	28	11	5	20	14	3	..	4	3	43	24	123	95	16	5	437	295

* A book prize was gained by a Napier student.

City and Guilds of London Institute.—Technological Examinations, 1904.

Subjects of Examination.	Auckland.		New Plymouth.		Wanganui.		Wellington.		Napier.		Greymouth.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Invercargill.		Totals.	
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Plumbers' work (preliminary) ..	14	12	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13
Principles of plumbing (ordinary) ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Plumbers' work (ordinary) ..	9	9	7	5	3	3	12	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	30
Principles of plumbing (honours) ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Carpentry and joinery (preliminary)	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Carpentry and joinery (ordinary) ..	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	4
Electric light and power (preliminary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	6
" " (ordinary) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	3
" " (honours) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wiremen's work	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Telegraphy and telephony (ordinary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2
Mechanical engineering, Part I. (ordinary)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	2
Mechanical engineering, Part II. (ordinary)	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	1
Painters' and decorators' work (ordinary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Brickwork (ordinary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Gas-manufacture (ordinary) ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Woodwork, first year	42	35	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	6	1	..	6	3	18	16	37	18	111	79
Woodwork, final	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	10	5	15	8
Cookery	36	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	44	37	113	102
Totals	109	93	11	7	10	8	32	22	10	9	1	..	13	9	59	53	91	60	336	261

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Sir,—

We have the honour to make the following report on the state and progress of manual and technical instruction in the colony during the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

A. Manual Instruction.

The increase in the number of schools in which instruction was given in one or more of the various branches of elementary handwork may be taken as an indication that teachers generally are realising more and more that the work of the standards is likely to be helped rather than hindered by the judicious introduction of suitable forms of handwork. These should be treated not so much as separate subjects, for which a place has to be found on the time-table, but as valuable aids to the teaching of not a few of the other subjects prescribed for the standards. The fact that in some schools handwork still continues to be taught as an isolated subject, having little or no direct bearing on other subjects, is probably due to the influence of certain of the manuals dealing with handwork on the one hand, and to the absence of opportunities for proper training of teachers on the other. The branch of handwork known as paper-folding, for example, is not unfrequently treated solely from the point of view of the production of more or less complex objects, some of which can only be regarded as puzzles in paper. The benefit to the pupil is not, it is to be feared, commensurate with the time spent in the drill necessary for the production of these objects. The making of objects, the different stages in the folding of which cannot easily be represented by drawings well within the comprehension of the pupils, should be avoided. A lesson in paper-folding affords abundant opportunities for concrete illustrations of considerable value in teaching elementary notions of number and area, as well as the simple geometrical notions and problems prescribed for the lower classes. Of the various branches of elementary handwork, modelling in plasticine or in clay, brush drawing, and work in paper, carton, and cardboard are the branches most generally taken up. In a number of schools, modelling is being utilised with good results in connection with the teaching of geography; brush drawing is successfully combined with nature-study, and with elementary design; while work in paper, carton, and cardboard, according to the standard in which the work is taken, is found to serve the very valuable end of enabling pupils to apply in a practical way, their knowledge of geometrical figures and operations. In the case of the smaller schools, where it is not practicable to provide for the instruction of the upper standards in woodwork, it is suggested that a not unworthy substitute is to be found in a suitable course in cardboard work. Handwork in some form or another is now being taught in each of the education districts, in schools of all grades, and, in an increasing number of schools, in all the standards. In not a few cases the time-tables show that well-graded courses of instruction, suitably linked with the general work of the school, have been arranged, and we are not aware that the results have been other than satisfactory. It is not too much to expect that, in the near future, there will be few schools in which handwork has not its place as a recognised aid alike to teacher and to pupil.

As regards what may be termed the more specialised forms of handwork—namely, cookery, woodwork, dressmaking, swimming, and elementary agriculture, we have to report that satisfactory progress continues to be made in the various education districts in connection with arrangements for the establishment of classes for instruction in these subjects. In the case of cookery and woodwork, the initial cost of providing the necessary accommodation and equipment has compelled controlling authorities to adopt the central system, whereby classes from several schools are enabled to receive instruction at a conveniently placed centre. While this system has much to commend it, it has its drawbacks, not the least of which are — (1) a tendency to dissociate the work of the class from the general work of the school, and (2) the time lost by classes in getting to the centre, and the consequent disturbance of the school arrangements. The first drawback can be got rid of to a large extent by having the classes taught by instructors who are either on the regular staff of the school or who have themselves been school-teachers. There seems to be no reason why this drawback should not in time disappear almost entirely. As regards the second, it is not so easy to suggest a remedy. Up to the present, in spite of the attendant difficulties, a number of schools in the vicinity of centres have managed to arrange matters so that the upper standards have been able to take advantage of the instruction provided thereat. The difficulties to be met and overcome are surely outweighed by the resulting benefit to the pupils.

The true place of woodwork in relation to the public-school curriculum appears to have been realised by most of the instructors. In some cases, however, the work at the bench is not so closely connected with the drawings as it might be. Not only should the bench-work be carried out directly from the pupils' own drawings, but the completed exercises and models should themselves be utilised wherever possible as objects from which pupils may be taught how to make freehand dimensioned sketches, and isometric and pictorial views. During the year 129 woodwork classes were recognised in connection with fifteen centres and schools, as against 100 classes and eleven centres and schools during the previous year.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of cookery classes, 156 classes having been recognised in connection with fourteen centres or schools. The numbers for 1903 were 131 and eleven respectively. As regards the character of the instruction, it may be said that there is evidence that more attention is being given to instruction in the principles of cookery, though there is still room for considerable improvement in this respect. Pupils are too often taught how to prepare this or that dish without being also taught the reasons for the various operations involved in its preparation No doubt the various methods of preparing food, the economics of cookery, marketing, the use and care of the range, &c., have their proper place in a course of cookery, but a cookery course that treats only of such matters fails as a factor in the all-round education of the child, inasmuch as it does not give sufficient scope for the training of habits of observation and clear reasoning. If an instructor once realises that the school kitchen is something more than a kitchen, that it is a laboratory in which certain investigations and experiments with the view of testing a recipe or demonstrating a principle may be carried out, it is tolerably certain that the pupils of her class will benefit accordingly, even if they cannot at the end of the course emulate their elders in the preparation of what are called dainty dishes. Classes for instruction in elementary agriculture have practically been confined to two or three education districts. We hope next year to be able to report a considerable increase in the number both of districts and of schools in which this important subject is being taught. There are indications that an effort is to be made, in some districts at least, to provide suitable preparatory courses for teachers. One of the chief hindrances of the present time to the establishment of classes on this subject is the almost total absence in the past of opportunities for teachers to obtain the necessary training. It may be mentioned here that it is doubtful whether a teacher who has not been trained to observe, and who has not been trained in scientific method, is likely to benefit to the fullest extent from a course of instruction in rural science. In the circumstances such a course must necessarily be all too short—too short, that is, from the point of view of the training of the untrained teacher. For after all it is method, not matter, that is all-important, and a knowledge of method cannot be acquired in a few lessons. It seems, then, that the best that can be hoped for now is to provide for practical instruction in rural science in schools where there are teachers who have been trained, or who by virtue of a natural bent have trained themselves, not only to observe, but also to draw proper conclusions from their observations. At the same time opportunities should be provided whereby the younger teachers would receive the necessary training to enable them to take up the subject in the schools. In such a colony as ours, where pastoral and agricultural pursuits must always take a pre-eminent position, it is imperative that there should be afforded opportunities in our rural schools for the systematic study, as far as may be, of the subjects that relate to those pursuits. At the same time it seems necessary to emphasize the fact that a knowledge of rural science alone will not tend to keep the country-born in the country. An all-round education is just as necessary, if not more so, for the would-be farmer as for the town-bred lad. Agriculture is as much a business as a science. The person who is not a good business man is not likely to become a good farmer, however much he may know of science. The farmer, to be successful, must know not only how to grow, but how to sell. On these grounds it would appear that the chief purpose of the curriculum of primary schools, district high schools, and secondary schools in country districts should be (1) to give a general education, including a training in habits of observation, so that pupils may have an intelligent acquaintance with some of the facts and laws of nature; and also (2) to foster the natural activities of hand and eye. Such a curriculum is contemplated in the various regulations issued under the Education Act. Its full development, with such adjustments as experience may dictate, must necessarily be a matter of time and opportunity.

Of the remaining branches of handwork, the only one that calls for special comment is dressmaking. This subject is being taken up in an increasing number of schools, and is, generally speaking, well taught. In some cases, however, especially where the instructor is not, or has not been, a school-teacher in the ordinary sense of the term, there is a tendency to regard the making of of certain garments as the chief, if not the sole, object of instruction. In other words, no attempt is made to make the course educative rather than utilitarian in character, or to link it in any way with other subjects of the school course, such as drawing. There is also evidence of a tendency to utilise methods of drafting patterns based on principles that for obvious reasons are not explained to the pupils. While well-fitting, nicely-finished garments are no doubt very desirable, it is in our opinion a grave mistake, if a natural one, to make the production of such garments the sole object of a course in dressmaking for school-children. It cannot be stated too often or too emphatically that in the case of school classes for instruction in handwork it is the means and not the end that is all-important. The real test of the work of such classes is not, as is too often supposed, what may be termed the output of the classes, but rather the character of the operations and methods involved in the production of the output. The number of recognised school classes in operation during 1904 in the several education districts, together with the subjects of instruction, is set forth in the table on page 5.

B. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

The reports supplied by controlling authorities and attached to this report give full details of the work of the various technical and art schools and classes during 1904. There are now over twenty schools equipped in a more or less complete manner for the carrying-on of technical, continuation, and art classes. In addition to the classes at these schools, classes were also held at about thirty other places in such buildings as were available for the purpose. It is worthy of note, in connection with the first establishment of classes, that controlling authorities have in most cases endeavoured to utilise wherever possible available buildings, either in the shape of public-school class-rooms or of suitable rented rooms and workshops. There is little doubt that this is the better course to pursue in connection with the inauguration of schemes for technical instruction in the smaller centres, since it enables those interested in the classes to form a more accurate estimate of the real requirements of the district before taking steps to provide permanent accommodation.

During the year buildings for technical and school classes have been completed at Gisborne, Hastings, Timaru, Waimate, and Kaitangata, while grants have been made to controlling authorities for the erection of, or additions to, buildings at Wanganui, Nelson, and Dunedin. Grants have also been made from time to time for the provision of, or necessary additions to, furniture, fittings, and apparatus for classes in various parts of the colony. A review of the year's work shows that satisfactory progress has been made in the direction of providing and extending facilities for technical instruction not only in the larger centres, but also in country districts, and, although the progress made appears to be regarded in some quarters as not altogether commensurate with local requirements and conditions, yet we venture to express the opinion that, taking all the circumstances into account, the present condition of technical education throughout the colony is at least as satisfactory as that obtaining in other young and scattered communities. We believe that a sound system of technical instruction, adapted to the varying conditions in different parts of the colony and to the needs of those whom it is intended to benefit, can be established without the necessity arising at the outset for elaborately equipped institutions on the lines of the technical schools and colleges of older countries, where the conditions are altogether different from those that obtain in a young colony such as ours. When it is remembered that in the process of the development of a young country the demands on the public funds must necessarily be heavy, and that provision for technical education is only one of the many ends in view, it would certainly appear wiser to provide first of all for the barest essentials for many schools than to equip a few in accordance with the latest developments elsewhere. Technical schools exist or should exist for the benefit of the pupils, not of the instructors, and still less for the purpose of providing fine buildings equipped with elaborate furniture, fittings, and apparatus, when the local needs for some time to come call merely for buildings and equipment of a much simpler character. Surely we cannot expect to be able to begin at the point at which older countries have only now arrived after a long period of preparation and effort.

The success of a technical class may be said to depend not only on the efficiency of the instruction and the suitability and sufficiency of the equipment, but also on the extent to which the students are able to benefit by the instruction, and on the number of students so benefited. It is unfortunately evident from a perusal of the reports on the various schools and classes that a by no means small proportion of the students attending the classes are unable to benefit to the fullest extent by the instruction, even where it is of a quite elementary character; and, further, that it is too often a difficult matter to get students to take up courses of work adapted to their occupations and callings. It would seem that this state of things alone renders it undesirable at present to do other than proceed very gradually in the matter of extension, especially in the direction of higher technical education. At the same time, however, we should endeavour to educate the public mind to the importance of serious and systematic study on the part of those by whom technical instruction in the true sense of the term should be regarded as a vital necessity. It is suggested that valuable assistance in this direction might well be forthcoming from firms and others giving employment to those who would be benefited by regular attendance at technical classes. Much also can be accomplished by endeavours to get hold of pupils before they have had time to lose the habit and regular and systematic study. The regulations providing for free technical education have enabled controlling authorities to achieve something in this direction, as is shown by the fact that whereas in 1903 less than £100 was paid by the Government to controlling authorities on account of free technical education, in 1904 over £600 was distributed, and there are indications that a considerably larger sum will be expended during 1905. As regards the subjects of instruction taken up by the free pupils or holders of junior technical scholarships, it is a matter for regret that, with so large a range of subjects from which to select, the subjects most generally taken up have been those connected with commercial pursuits. It is to be hoped that the returns for this year will show a more satisfactory state of affairs.

The regulations at present in force require a junior technical scholar to make during the year a minimum of twenty hour-attendances in each subject taken up in order to qualify for capitation. Though this does not appear to impose any great hardship on students availing themselves of free technical education, yet it is a regrettable fact that quite a large number of scholars have failed to comply with the regulations. By this action they have imposed considerable hardship on controlling authorities who, while providing for the instruction during the time the scholars chose to attend, have through no fault of their own been unable to claim the extra capitation on account of the instruction given to these scholars. The steps that have, we understand, been taken by the controlling authorities concerned to guard themselves against such loss in future will, it is hoped, prove effective in putting a stop to what is really a breach of faith on the part of pupils taking advantage of free technical education. There are indications that in at least one education district steps will shortly be taken to provide for the instruction during the day of pupils who have left school and are eligible to hold junior technical scholarships. The experiment will be watched with much interest.

There is little evidence as yet of any definite movement on the part of controlling authorities and others interested in the matter to arrange for classes in country districts for instruction in subjects having a direct bearing on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The returns in respect of classes established in country districts show that the subjects most commonly taken up are those relating to commercial pursuits. Commercial subjects have their place, no doubt, in a scheme of technical instruction suited to country districts, but they certainly require to be supplemented by subjects having more direct bearing on rural occupations. It is to be hoped that the instruction that is now being given in primary schools in certain districts in elementary agriculture will lead presently to a demand on the part of the pupils for instruction of a more advanced and specialised character after leaving school. The character of such instruction would, of course, be determined by the nature of the staple industries of the various districts. It is not too much to expect that local bodies in country districts will before long follow the example of the local bodies in some of the larger centres, and co-operate with controlling authorities in arranging for instruction that must directly benefit the communities of which they form a part. It is suggested that the establishment of classes for instruction in subjects bearing on rural pursuits might well mean the presence in the district concerned of an expert whose help and advice, apart from the instruction he would give in connection with the classes, should prove of no small value to the farmers in the neighbourhood.

The art classes in the colony continue on the whole to do good work. There is, however, room for improvement in the case of certain of the classes in the direction of substituting more modern methods of instruction for those now in use. There is also a need for greater prominence and more facilities to be given to instruction in the various branches of applied art.

It seems necessary again to call attention to the desirability of making the instruction in connection with adult cookery classes more truly technical. The instruction is too often confined almost entirely to the preparation of dishes. We should like to see such instruction supplemented by instruction in principles, and by suitable experiments and investigations on the part of the students. We are aware that in the case of many cookery classes the circumstances are such as to render it difficult to introduce much, if any, of the kind of work indicated, but at the same time it must be here stated that classes that exist solely for the purpose of teaching how to cook are not, strictly speaking, classes for technical instruction within the meaning of the Education Act.

There has been, especially in the larger centres, a considerable extension in the direction of instruction in electrical and mechanical engineering, in plumbing, and to a less extent in the various branches of physics, and in chemistry.

Special classes for the training of public-school teachers in drawing, and in subjects of handwork presented for school classes have been held during the year in each of the education districts. In this connection we would suggest that Education Boards should consider the advisability of making some provision for the training of teachers (and especially the younger teachers in country schools) in subjects connected with rural life and occupation. The annual grants made to Education Boards since 1901 for the maintenance of training classes for teachers have hitherto been expended on courses that have not, except in a few cases, included instruction in the subjects mentioned. There would therefore appear to be good reason for making a change in the direction we have suggested.

The number of recognised technical continuation and art classes, and the average attendance at each, are given in the table on pages 3 and 4.

The art and science examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, and the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute were conducted as usual by the Department. The results, which are given in the tables on pages 7 and 8, may be summarised as follows: Of 437 candidates who sat for the art and science examinations, 295 passed; 41 students' works were sent Home for examination in connection with art certificates, and of these 16 were accepted by the examiners—a book prize was also gained by a Napier student; 336 candidates sat for the examinations of the Institute, of whom 261 passed. At the Institute examinations for teachers in cookery and woodwork, 102 teachers passed in cookery and 87 in woodwork. The art and science examinations were held at twelve centres, and the technological examinations at nine. The following extract from the annual report of the Institute is of interest: "The number of separate subjects in which the candidates are examined in the colonies increases from year to year, and likewise the number of centres from which the candidates are drawn. Some of the papers sent from New Zealand to England for examination, particularly those in plumbing, were of a high order of excellence. The percentage of failures in New Zealand is less than in the Mother-country, although a smaller proportion of the colonial candidates qualify in the honours grade."

M. H. Browne,
E. C. Isaac,
Inspectors of Technical Instruction.

The Inspector-General of Schools, Wellington.

No. 3.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE SEVERAL EDUCATION DISTRICTS.

AUCKLAND.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

Manual and Technical Education.—The report of the Director shows what has been accomplished during the year. Besides the work done in the Auckland Technical School, in the three manual-training schools, and in the special classes held at the Kauaeranga School, Thames, fifty-nine schools have carried on instruction in handwork and sixteen in needlework. Swimming classes have been established in Auckland, and are largely attended by boys and girls of the town and suburban schools.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Handwork in some form or other is now taken up in a large number of schools, and is generally popular. On the whole it is bringing forth good results. It is especially valuable in the primer classes, where it introduces a pleasant variety of useful employments, and has by its attraction helped to keep up a more regular attendance. The opportunities for language-training that it affords might in these classes often be turned to better account. At the manual-training centres in the city and suburbs of Auckland the pupils have done highly creditable work, as the Director of Technical Education has publicly testified. This performance speaks well for the general training the pupils have received in the schools. Under the advice of Mr. Harry Wallace, the drawing of plain and coloured patterns and designs, many of the latter original, has made very satisfactory progress in the schools he has been able to visit. In many other schools promising work in brush drawing is being carried on, and pupils and teachers alike display considerable enthusiasm for it. It is desirable that brush drawing should be taken up in all schools in which teachers can give competent direction of it, for it imparts a much better training and yields a better means of artistic expression than pencil drawing, while, above all, its practice demands greater honesty and fidelity in the effort put forth by the pupils. Of the many new developments of recent years, this is, in my judgment, the most valuable and the least ephemeral.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

During the past twelve months very considerable progress has been made in this district in manual training and technical education, and it is in a much more optimistic spirit that I pen this report than was the case on a similar occasion a year ago.

Manual Training or Handwork in Primary Schools: Cookery and Woodwork.—The teaching of these subjects has up to the present been confined to the pupils of the higher standards of such of the city and suburban schools of Auckland as are within easy reach of one or other of the three manual-training schools at Newton, Newmarket, and Ponsonby respectively. Excellent work is being done in these schools, and the opposition which was at first manifested by certain parents to their children attending these schools has rapidly disappeared, as they have come to understand that the pupils are not being taught to become "cooks" and "carpenters," but are being trained to habits of neatness, cleanliness, accuracy, resourcefulness, and self-reliance, and that their powers of originality and observation are being developed in a manner that cannot be otherwise than of inestimable value to the formation of character. That the Board is to be congratulated on having obtained from England such excellent teachers for cookery and woodwork is acknowledged on all hands, and it is very satisfactory to know that the Department's Inspectors are constantly advising teachers from other parts of the colony to visit Auckland and see how manual training is being taught there. It is very gratifying to know that both Thames and Whangarei are about to be provided with manual-training schools, in which cookery and woodwork will be taught, and it is to be hoped that ere long the Government will be able to provide similar schools for Waihi, Cambridge, Hamilton, and Northern Wairoa. Some form of handwork, such as brush drawing, plasticine-modelling, paper cutting and folding, cane-weaving, free-arm drawing, &c., is now taught in most of the public schools, as the number of teachers who have received special training for teaching these subjects is rapidly increasing. The Board's art specialist, Mr. Harry Wallace, late Organizing Inspector in Art and Hand-and-eye Work to the Burslem School Board, who arrived in Auckland in March last, has spent a considerable portion of his time in visiting the city and suburban public schools to advise the teachers as to the best methods of teaching the various branches of handwork, and under his guidance excellent progress has been made

The Training of Teachers in Art, Science, and Handwork.—Classes were held, as in the previous year, in cookery and woodwork at the three manual-training schools, and excellent work was done. Forty-two candidates presented themselves for examination by the City and Guilds of London Institute in woodwork (first year), and of these thirty-five were successful. In cookery, thirty-three out of thirty-six who sat for the London examination passed. The Board also held examinations in July last in the theory and practice of teaching cookery and woodwork respectively, with the result that nineteen out of twenty-four teachers passed in cookery, and twenty-two out of thirty-two in woodwork, the standard required for passing in each subject being a high one. Classes in freehand, model, blackboard, and brush drawing were conducted in the evening and on Saturday by Mr. Harry Wallace, and upwards of two hundred and fifty teachers attended, and splendid progress was made. The Board is to be heartily congratulated on its recognition of the value of art training for teachers in the decision it has made to grant a ten-pound bonus to every teacher that obtains five First-class Advanced Art Certificates from the London Board of Education. Science classes for headmasters and assistant teachers were also conducted by Mr. John Henry, M.A., B.A., B.E., and by myself.

Agricultural Education.—In May last a scheme of agricultural education for the Auckland District was prepared by me and approved by the Board. The scheme provided for agricultural education to commence in the primary schools in the form of "nature-study," in which school gardens would play a prominent part, to continue in the secondary and agricultural schools, and to culminate in the Agricultural College. In order to initiate the scheme, I advised the Board to engage an agricultural expert, who would first train the teachers so as to enable them to carry out the preliminary work in their schools. It was estimated that in the beginning the cost would be £500 per annum. Of this the Board was willing to provide £300, if the various branches of the Farmers' Unions would contribute £100 a year, which, with the Government subsidy of £100, would make up the £500 required. Of the ninety-four branches of the Farmers' Union, to whom circulars were addressed, only fourteen condescended to reply, and of these only one was willing to make any monetary contribution. At a subsequent meeting of a committee representative of the Education Board and of the Auckland Agricultural Association it was decided to ask the Government to provide agricultural experts, as indicated above, for the four chief educational districts of the colony, and this is as far as the matter has advanced at the present time.

Technical Education in Country Districts.—During the year evening technical classes were held at Thames, the subjects taken up being chiefly commercial. A special report of the hon. superintendent, with my remarks thereon, has been previously submitted to the Board. It is to be hoped that the example set by Thames will be followed by other places. As far as possible the subjects chosen should be those immediately applicable to the district. The tendency seems to be to set too much value on commercial subjects, so as to enable the country youth to obtain positions in the town. New Zealand must of necessity be an agricultural country, and the attitude taken up in the matter of providing education should be rather in the direction of encouraging young people to follow country pursuits.

Technical Education and Manual Training Exhibition—An exhibition was held at the Auckland Technical School from the 25th January to 11th February inclusive, embracing the following: (1) Work done by students attending the evening classes of the Technical School in carpentry and joinery, cabinetmaking, plumbing, &c.; (2) work done by teachers attending the special art classes; (3) woodwork done by pupils of primary schools attending the Newmarket, Newton, and Ponsonby Manual-training Schools; (4) handwork, including paper folding, cane weaving, plasticine modelling, brush drawing, &c., done by pupils in the primary schools. The exhibition created a great deal of interest, and was visited by several thousands of people, including many teachers from the country, who were granted free railway passes. It is hoped that similar exhibitions will be held each year.

Auckland Technical School.

At the beginning of the year considerable difficulty was experienced in commencing the session, owing to no reply being obtainable from the Department with reference to the Board's application for an additional building for carpentry and joinery, cabinetmaking, smithing, and turning and fitting. Eventually it was decided to utilise the woodwork-room of the Newton Manual-training School for the carpentry and joinery and cabinetmaking, and to abandon for the session the teaching of smithing and turning and fitting, &c. About the middle of the year a grant of £690 was made by the Department for the fitting up of a machine-shop and smithy, and later on £200 was granted for a temporary iron building for housing the equipment, as well as an additional sum of £262 for extra machinery. As a result, a building has been built and equipped at a cost of about £1,150, in which much useful work in smithing, farriery, turning and fitting, &c., should be done. Owing to lack of accommodation at Rutland Street, it was also found necessary to utilise the cookery-room at Newton for such subjects as dressmaking, drawing, &c. The total number of individual students enrolled, exclusive of teachers, was 312, and the number of class entries 796. Including those attending the teachers' classes, the number of individuals was 637, with a total number of class entries of 1,709.

In June last a large number of our students sat for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, with the following very gratifying results: Plain cookery, 33 passes; woodwork—final 1 pass, first year 35 passes; plumbers' work—ordinary grade 9 passes, preliminary grade 12 passes; mechanical engineering, 1 pass; carpentry and joinery—ordinary grade 1 pass, preliminary grade 1 pass: making a total of 93 passes.

Several students also sat for the examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, London, in June and July last, with the following results: Magnetism and electricity, 6 passes; building-construction, 5 passes; machine construction and drawing, 4 passes: total, 15 passes.

Commercial Department.—The subjects taken up in this department were commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, commercial correspondence and *précis*-writing, French, typewriting, book-keeping, and shorthand. In each of these subjects much more satisfactory work was done than in the previous session, and five students completed the first year's course for the Diploma of Commerce. It is very satisfactory to note that the Chamber of Commerce has agreed to recognise the certificates of the school by giving preference—other things being equal—to applicants for clerkships, &c., who hold such certificates. The Chamber also decided to award two silver medals each year—one for males and one for females—to those students who stand highest in the examinations for the Diploma of Commerce.

Domestic Department.—Plain cookery (theory and practice) and dressmaking were the only subjects dealt with in this department last session. An attempt was made to hold a class for laundry work, but the entries were so few that it had to be disbanded.

The number attending the cookery classes, too, was anything but satisfactory. This, I think, is to be deplored, as with the generally unsatisfactory state of domestic service, it would seem to be of advantage for mistresses to be able to impart special knowledge such as can be obtained from the technical school to their servants, even though they may not require to make use of it themselves.

Mechanical Engineering Department.—Instruction in the following subjects was given: Machine construction and drawing, practical mathematics, practical geometry, applied mechanics, and steam. The lack of early mathematical training was very decidedly shown in those subjects which have mathematics as a basis, the majority of students having had only a very imperfect knowledge even of arithmetic. Only one student was successful in passing the full first year's course for the Diploma in Mechanical Engineering, whilst two obtained the full second year's certificate.

Electrical Engineering Department.—Magnetism and electricity, practical mathematics, machine construction and drawing, electric lighting and power distribution, applied mechanics, and steam were the subjects taught in this department during the last session. The electrical classes were considerably handicapped at the beginning of the session, owing to lack of apparatus. During the year about four hundred and fifty pounds' worth of equipment was obtained, so that this department is now fairly complete as far as elementary work is concerned. For the Diploma in Electrical Engineering four students obtained the full first year's certificate, and one the second year's.

Building Trades Department.—Instruction was given in this department in practical mathematics, carpentry and joinery, freehand, model, and geometrical drawing, handrailing and staircasing, and building-construction. On the whole, this was the most successful department of the school last session. The advantage of having a thoroughly skilled mechanic, who is also a trained teacher, for such subjects as carpentry and joinery and handrailing and staircasing was clearly demonstrated, and under Mr. Trendall's guidance some excellent work was done. The building-construction classes, under Mr. G. W. Allsop, A.R.I.B.A., were again most successful, not a single failure in the local examinations having been recorded. Eight students were successful in passing the first year's examination for the Diploma in Carpentry and Joinery.

Cabinetmaking Department.—The subjects dealt with in this department were as follows: Theory and practice of cabinetmaking, freehand, model, and geometrical drawing, practical mathematics, and perspective. It is much to be regretted that so few students who are really engaged in the cabinetmaking trade attended the classes. Those, however, who did attend made very satisfactory progress. For the Diploma in Cabinetmaking one student obtained the first year's certificate, and one the second.

Plumbing Department.—Instruction in this department was given in practical mathematics, drawing for plumbers, physics and chemistry, and theory and practice of plumbing. This department is a most important one, the City Council having decided to recognise the Technical School as an institution at which all the apprentices in plumbing in the city shall receive a technical training. Early in the year the Council set up a Board of Advice in connection with the examination of plumbers, the Board being composed of the City Engineer, the City Sanitary Inspector, a representative selected by the master plumbers, a representative selected by the journeymen plumbers, and the Director of Technical Education. This Board made the following recommendations to the Council, which were adopted: (1.) That no plumber shall receive a license to do sanitary work in the city without having first passed an examination. (2.) That until the end of 1907 the examination shall be a practical and *viva voce* one only. (3.) That provisional licenses shall be granted to journeymen and master plumbers until the 31st March, 1906. (4.) That until the end of 1907 plumbers who possess one of the following qualifications shall be granted a license without further examination: (*a*) First-class Ordinary Certificate of the London City and Guilds; (*b*) Certificate of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, London (by examination); (*c*) Final Certificate of the Wellington Technical School; or (*d*) Final Certificate of the Auckland Technical School. (5.) That after the 31st December, 1907, no plumber who has served his apprenticeship in Auckland shall be granted a license unless he has attended four years at the Auckland Technical School and obtained the Diploma in Plumbing. (6.) That after the 31st December, 1907, any plumber who has not served his apprenticeship in Auckland, and who wishes to obtain a license, shall be required to pass the Diploma Examination of the Technical School, unless he can produce evidence to the Plumbers' Board of having passed an examination of equivalent value. (7.) That after the 31st December, 1907, no plumber shall be granted a master's license unless he has been a licensed journeyman for at least two years, and is able to pass a special examination embracing preparation of plans and specifications, sanitary law, &c.

As the result of the adoption by the Council of these recommendations, a large number of journeymen and master plumbers (forty-three) attended the school, and some excellent work was done. Of the nine students who entered for the Ordinary Grade Plumbing of the City and Guilds all were successful, whilst twelve passed the preliminary grade out of fourteen entries. For the Diploma in Plumbing three students succeeded in passing the first year's examination, and three the second.

Painting and Decorating Department.—This was the most disappointing department of the school, as, although special courses of instruction, both for apprentices and for journeymen, in the theory and practice of painting and decorating were arranged, no students presented themselves. This is to be specially regretted when one looks around and sees the preponderance of inferior painting, and the very small amount of really first-class work. A special drawing class for painters was arranged, under the direction of Mr Wallace, the Board's art specialist, but as only two or three students joined the class who were engaged in the painting trade, others were admitted who required any special art training in connection with their trade or occupation. Amongst those who joined this class were monumental masons, stained-glass workers, architects, &c. Considering that only one evening per week was devoted to this class, really excellent work was done.

Speaking generally, the work done in the Technical School during the last session showed marked improvement on that of the preceding year. There were fewer students attending who came because their parents paid their fees, and who had no real interest in their work. There is no doubt that the work of the previous year has given the institution a reputation such that only those who were really in earnest and who were prepared to work hard joined the classes last session. The number of examination-papers worked was 407, of which 285, or over 70 per cent., obtained passes, compared with 211 passes out of 395 papers, giving a percentage of 53, last year.

The outlook for technical education in Auckland is decidedly more hopeful that it was a year ago. The City Council has generously given an excellent site for a Technical College, and Auckland students, both in local and "Home" examinations, have shown themselves worthy of a well-equipped up-to-date building, in which they can prosecute their technical studies. That such a building is urgently needed is acknowledged on all sides, and a generous Auckland gentleman, who wishes to remain anonymous, has promised a sum of £500 towards a new building, provided that four others will donate like amounts. The Government seems unwilling to find money for a permanent structure, except in the way of pound-for-pound subsidy on voluntary contributions, and if Auckland is to possess within the next few years a Technical College worthy of the name, it will, I feel sure, be owing to the public spirit of its citizens. In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the Board for the generous manner in which they have received my proposals, and the very free hand that they have given me in the administration of my department. I wish also to express to my staff my deep appreciation of their loyalty to me personally, and of the earnestness and enthusiasm that they have shown in carrying out their duties.

George George, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Director of Technical Education.

Summary of Income and Expenditure for the Year 1904.

AUCKLAND TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Fees paid by students (less rebates) ..	679	16	3	Balance from 1903	1,137	6	0
Capitation grants (1903)	347	12	1	Salaries of instructors, &c.	1,493	16	9
Grant for special continuation and technical classes at Thames	69	18	3	Buildings, furniture, fittings, &c.	1,107	12	0
Grant for technical scholars at Thames classes	56	11	8	Incidentals	193	14	0
Grant for furniture, fittings, &c.	925	15	9	Materials	137	5	3
Grant for materials	20	0	3	Rent and rates	108	5	0
Donations and contributions	24	18	0				
Micellaneous receipts	46	4	2				
Balance	2,007	2	7				
	£4,177	19	0		£4,177	19	0

Assets.	£	s.	d.	*Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Capitation for 1904	434	18	10	Balance brought down	2,007	2	7
Grants for materials (1904)	62	13	1				
Subsidy on donations	10	18	0				
Balance Dr.	1,498	12	8				
	£2,007	2	7		£2,007	2	7

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Capitation on account of cookery and woodwork classes	977	12	0	Balance from 1903	1,402	13	0
Capitation on teachers' special cookery and woodwork classes	109	19	0	Materials	101	4	9
Grant (1902–3) for training of teachers ..	328	0	0	Incidentals	87	19	9
Grant (1904) for training of teachers ..	250	0	0	Salaries of instructors	1,440	6	4
Capitation for school classes (ordinary) ..	395	15	7	Buildings, furniture, fittings, &c.	115	13	4
Miscellaneous receipts	31	3	1	Payment to school classes	393	13	1
Contributions and donations	9	9	0				
Balance	1,439	11	7				
	£3,541	10	3		£3,541	10	3

Assets.	£	s.	d.	*Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Capitation for 1904	921	18	3	Balance brought down	1,439	11	7
Balance	517	13	4				
	£1,439	11	7		£1,439	11	7

Vincent E. Rice,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT ON THE TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION CLASSES AT THAMES.

The excellent start that has been made with evening classes at Thames is deserving of every praise and encouragement. The number of students who availed themselves of Junior Technical Scholarships for so small a place was very gratifying. In the choice of subjects too great attention was paid to commercial subjects, and not enough to the engineering and handicraft side; but with the advent of a new Technical and Manual-training School for Thames this will be corrected in the future. On looking down the list of enrolments for each subject one cannot but be struck by the large numbers who took up shorthand and typewriting, compared with those who studied such subjects as commercial geography and commercial arithmetic. In my estimation, this is to be regretted, as shorthand is a subject of very little educational value, and of no practical value whatever to the student until he has acquired that proficiency which will enable him to write it faster than longhand. The knowledge of typewriting, too, is of little value except to those who possess machines of their own, or who wish to earn their livelihood as typists. Commercial geography and commercial arithmetic, however, apart from their educational value, are of far-reaching utilitarian importance. The students attending the classes were examined on the same papers and at the same time as the students of the Auckland Technical School. Whilst the percentage who passed may be considered a satisfactory one under the circumstances, it is to be regretted that so small a number presented themselves for examination. In conclusion, I wish to pass special tribute to the untiring zeal and enthusiasm shown by the hon. superintendent of the classes, Mr. W. H. P. Marsdon, to whom the success of the classes is so largely due. His report is appended.

George George, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Director of Technical Education.

In February last the Director of Technical Education for the Auckland District was written to on behalf of the Kauaeranga School Committee with regard to the working of technical and continuation classes. The matter having been clearly explained, and the benefits to be derived fully pointed out by the Director, the Committee, at its meeting in March, decided to make immediate application through the Board of Education to the Minister of Education for the recognition of classes, to give the use of the school buildings free of charge, and to appoint a subcommittee to attend to all details.

The Technical Class Committee, consisting of Messrs. John McDonald, John E. Ensoll, E. J. Milnes, and J. L. Walton, with the headmaster, Mr. W. H. P. Marsdon, as hon. secretary, considered it desirable to deal, at first, with commercial subjects chiefly. In due time the Education Department sanctioned the formation of classes for the following subjects: English literature and commercial correspondence, practical mathematics, shorthand, commercial arithmetic, type-writing, commercial geography, book-keeping, and singing (tonic sol-fa and staff notation), and Misses L. Gibbons, E. Renshaw, and E. Wilcox, and Messrs. Grigg, Hammond, and Marsdon were appointed instructors, the last named also acting as hon. superintendent. Work was commenced on the evening of the 17th April, upwards of eighty students being in attendance. In July, the standard examinations having taken place, a second series of classes was sanctioned, and considerable increase in numbers resulted, the roll-number during the second term being 112. The students were drawn from all sections of the community, and it speaks well for their enthusiasm when it is stated that many, after a day's work, not only in offices and shops, but also in factory, farm, foundry, and mine, came considerable distances to avail themselves of the advantages afforded them.

The work of each class is briefly dealt with below:—

Book-keeping.—The teaching of this subject was undertaken by Miss Elizabeth Wilcox, who has had considerable experience, not only as a teacher, but also as a practical book-keeper. Those students who were in earnest did very satisfactory work, but a large number would have done better had they previously taken up a course of commercial arithmetic.

Commercial Arithmetic.—Miss Ellen Renshaw, an ex-public-school-teacher of several years' experience, took this subject. The text-book used was Pendlebury's "Commercial Arithmetic."

Commercial Geography.—A small class took this subject. The lessons were made as practical as possible, samples of the chief commercial products being shown and illustrative diagrams used. The class had, unfortunately, to be closed after a few weeks' work had been done, as a considerable number of the students left the district. The instructor was Mr. W. H. P. Marsdon, headmaster of the Kauaeranga School.

Commercial Correspondence.—This subject was dealt with by Mr. W. Hammond, assistant master at the Kauaeranga School, in a very capable manner, and the students received much valuable instruction.

English Literature.—The book studied was Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" There was very considerable difficulty at the outset in obtaining an adequate supply of the text-book. Progress was, at first, greatly retarded in consequence. The instructors were Miss Lena Gibbons, who was for some years in the service of the Board of Education, and Mr. W. H. P. Marsdon.

Practical Mathematics.—The instructor, Miss E. Renshaw, was obliged to make several subdivisions in the class owing to the varying capacity of the students. The progress of the earnest workers—young men from the foundries, &c.—was much interfered with owing to there being an exceptionally busy period, which necessitated their working overtime at night.

Shorthand.—Good work was done by a large number of students. The instructor was Miss E. Wilcox.

Typewriting.—Mosher's "touch" method was adopted with very considerable success, notwithstanding that the class, a large one, was greatly handicapped by the obviously inadequate supply of machines. Five only—two Foxes, two Yosts, and one Hammond—were provided. If work in future sessions is to be satisfactorily coped with, a largely increased number of machines is absolutely essential. The instructor was Miss E. Wilcox. Generally speaking, the students have but little time for practice. The great majority are employed till 5 or 6 o'clock, and they attend class from 7 p.m. till 9 p.m. All come on three evenings per week, and many on four or five.

Summary of Income and Expenditure for the Year 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Students' fees	9	9	0	Salaries of instructors	121	0	0
Capitation for first term	126	9	11	Advertising and stationery	6	9	6
Examination fees	5	0	6	Cleaning, cartage, &c.	6	12	0
				Examination fees	5	0	6
				Balance	1	17	5
	£140	19	5		£140	19	5

Assets.	£	s.	d.	*Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
Balance brought down	1	17	5	Salaries due to instructors	224	6	6
Capitation for second term	244	6	6	Balance	21	17	5
	£246	3	11		£246	3	11

W. H. P. Marsdon,
Hon. Superintendent.

Extract from the Report of the Director, "Elam" School of Art.

The attendance at the school has been the largest of any year since its foundation, the total number of attendances registered being 39,997 for the forty weeks the school was open, or as nearly as possible 1,000 per week. The general character of the work also seems to me to be distinctly above the average, and the students as a whole have certainly displayed a greater interest in their work than I have noticed in some years. The evening attendance was, as usual, much greater than that of the day classes, the greatest number of individual students present at an evening class being seventy-five, and at a day class forty, which figures give a fair idea of the relative attendances of day and evening. The number of students on the roll at the beginning of the year was 352, and at the present time is 400. The subjects taught at the various classes have included freehand and model drawing, geometry, perspective, light and shade, monochrome painting, modelling, still-life painting, drawing and painting from the antique and from life. The life classes have been much better attended than usual, and some very good work has been done, particularly in line drawing, which several students have taken up with a good deal of success. At the annual examinations of the Board of Education, London, 84 candidates entered, and 64 of these obtained passes. The particulars are as follows: Freehand drawing, 30 passed; model-drawing, 15 passed; light and shade, 5 passed; geometrical drawing, 4 passed; perspective, 6 passed; blackboard drawing, 4 passed.

Only three works were submitted to the London Examiners for teachers' certificates, and of these two were accepted.
E. W. Payton, Director.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending the 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	87	0	5	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	658	6	8
Capitation on classes	495	16	6	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)	89	16	0
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	32	9	9	Advertising and printing	1	15	6
Subsidies on voluntary contributions ..	150	0	0	Lighting and heating	16	5	8
The trustees for the Elam School of Art ..	276	6	8	Insurance and repairs	2	2	9
				Material for class use	11	16	2
				Life models	6	3	9
				Buildings—Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	79	11	5
				Balance at end of year	175	15	5
	£1,041	13	4		£1,041	13	4

Sam. Jackson, Chairman } of Managers.
E. W. Payton, Secretary }

Audited and found correct—G. O'Halloran, Jun., F.N.Z.A.A.—Auckland, 27th January, 1905.

TARANAKI.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Teachers' Classes.—Classes in cookery, woodwork, and botany and kindergarten work were taken at the winter school held between the 27th June and 9th July, and were well attended and much appreciated by the teachers.

Plumbing classes have been held at New Plymouth and Stratford, and the pupils attending these classes have been very successful in gaining certificates at the City and Guilds of London and Wellington Technical Examinations, thus qualifying themselves to carry out work in the boroughs without having to get permits from the local Sanitary Inspector. School classes under that part of the Education Act relating to manual and technical instruction have been established at about one-third of the schools in the district on very successful lines.

WANGANUI.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—Early in the year Mr. Ritchings Grant, of the Wanganui Boys' District High School, was appointed instructor of the woodwork classes at Palmerston North, Wanganui, and Hawera. At the first-named place the classes were held in the High School. The class for teachers in Palmerston North was poorly attended. The teachers' class in Wanganui was fairly attended. Cookery classes in Palmerston North and Hawera were begun in August. At the latter place, owing to the refusal of the Government to grant a sum sufficient for the erection of a suitable room, work was carried on at a great disadvantage in the science-room. During this year classes will be held at Wanganui, in addition to Palmerston North and Hawera.

Other handwork classes were held during the year, as follows: Kindergarten, &c., at 43 schools, cottage-gardening at 13, chemistry at 2, ambulance-work at 2, chip-carving, swimming and life-saving, perspective, and dressmaking, each at 1 school.

The capitation earned during the year 1903 was paid over to the head teachers. The purchase of material was made a first charge, and the balance was distributed among the teachers who gave the instruction. At the end of the year the Board decided to retain the capitation and supply all material required. Instruction in needlework was given during the year at twenty-nine schools in charge of male teachers, the average attendance at which did not exceed forty. In some cases difficulty was found in obtaining suitable teachers, owing, no doubt, to the low rate of capitation allowed by the regulations. The Board is giving every encouragement in the formation of classes in manual and technical instruction. Good work continues to be done in the technical schools at Wanganui and Palmerston North; at Hawera the classes are poorly attended. During the second quarter advantage was taken in Wanganui of the regulations regarding Junior Technical Scholarships, and the classes in English, typewriting, shorthand, and other subjects were made free, the result being a large influx of new pupils.

Training of Teachers.—The midwinter holidays were extended by a week to enable teachers to attend a winter school for the training of teachers. The subjects taken were kindergarten-work, nature-study, agricultural science, needlework, the work of schools below Grade 4, physical exercise, free-arm drawing, cardboard-modelling, and experimental science. The majority of teachers who attended, over two hundred in number, took several subjects.

Extract from the Report of the Inspectors of Schools.

Manual Training.—It is with pleasure we record a decided movement in respect of manual training. Its claims are now more fully recognised than ever before, and in the majority of the schools room is found on the time-table for at least one of the recognised branches. Teachers, too, are more alive to the importance of manual training as a basis for mental development and as a source of increased interest on the part of the pupils in the general work of the school. It may not be out of place to state here a few of the reasons adduced by educationalists for giving manual training so prominent a place in the work of the primary school.

1. The psychological reason: Manual training aids in mental development. Some modern psychologists state the position much more strongly. They assert that unless suitable manual training be given between the ages of four and sixteen certain parts of the brain are only partially developed. At any rate, it is undoubtedly true that a sounder mental training is secured when manual training is made to play a prominent part in the life of the child. All experience attests the fact, and the unquenchable desire of the growing child to do and make on its own account is a fact too well known to be ignored.

2. Manual training tends to develop the power of attention. "This is due partly to the pupil's interest in the work and partly to the nature of the exercises given. The correct construction of a piece of work can be accomplished only by a careful concentration of the mind upon the task." The boy who finds little to interest him in the ordinary lessons of the school becomes keen and alert in the presence of tasks in which he himself is the chief agent.

3. Manual training exercises a potent influence for good over the whole work of the school. An increased amount of attention gained in one subject is available for all the rest of the work as well, and the interest aroused in one subject may be the salvation of a pupil so far as his whole school career is concerned. This has been proved over and over again; and it is a significant fact that manual-training exercises provide the only real avenue of approach to a very large number of our pupils. "Learn by doing" should ever be the motto of the schoolroom, and if we cannot apply it always, let us at least do so as often as we can, so that the appetite of the growing pupil for "doing" may be satisfied, and thus his interest in the school be better maintained.

So far as this district is concerned, we are in respect of manual training but yet in the beginning of things. We are feeling our way with a good deal of hesitation, and often with misgivings; but let us be assured that we have entered upon a right departure and move steadily on, trusting to the enlightenment of experience to guide us towards the best subjects and into the best means of dealing with them. Each teacher has his own problem here, and, though he may be helped by others towards its solution, the solution must in the end rest with himself. Each must choose and act according to that for which he is most suited.

The great success attending the establishment of the woodwork and cookery classes at Palmerston and Hawera, and of the woodwork class at Wanganui, urges us to seek a further development of this scheme; and we trust that before long these two subjects will become part of the course of instruction at all our centres. Is it vain to hope that at some not far distant day provision for cookery and benchwork will be part of the equipment of every school, and that the training given by a suitable course in these subjects will soon be deemed as important as the learning of problem in stocks and compound interest?

We are pleased to find, especially in the larger schools, that sewing, perhaps the most important subject for girls, is being taught in a more educative manner, and that the practice of many teachers in cutting out and placing the pupils' work for them—a task that makes extraordinary and quite unnecessary demands upon the teacher—is giving way to the more rational and the only educative one of insisting that the pupils shall place and cut out for themselves. Most of our large schools are now provided with sewing-machines, and the girls in the upper classes obtain valuable practice in the use of these.

Perhaps the most important development of the work of our rural schools has been the establishment of cottage-gardens. A very large number of teachers encourage the formation of flower-borders around the school, and this is an excellent thing; but we refer here to those gardens whose aim is to teach the elements of agriculture, and where operations are upon a much larger scale. This work was inaugurated under the provisions of the manual and technical regulations, the initial cost of tools, &c., being provided out of a special grant by the Education Department, and the upkeep maintained by a liberal capitation. It is felt on all hands that this is a step in the right direction. No more practical move has before been made. The work has been enthusiastically taken up by several teachers under the Wanganui Board; their efforts have been supported loyally by the parents, and the pupils have taken to the new departure with great zest and interest. The great possibilities latent in this movement can scarcely be estimated, and it is to be hoped that the Minister of Education will do all he can not only to maintain the gardens already established, but furnish the means for the establishment of more. Such gardens should be part of the equipment of every rural school.

Extract from the Report on the Wanganui Technical Classes.

Science and Literary Classes.

The year has seen the inauguration of free classes, with very satisfactory results. Sixty-three scholarship students were enrolled during the second term, sixty-eight during the third, and 106 during the fourth. The majority of these have honestly endeavoured to improve themselves educationally, and to equip themselves for the battle of life. Their conduct, with very few exceptions, has been most commendable.

The English class, which is compulsory for all scholarship-holders, has studied the rules of composition, the history of the English language, and Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Such a course of study cannot fail to be of the utmost value. The syllabus for the coming year has been enlarged, to include a weekly exercise in spelling and dictation. The work of the mathematics class has been suited to the varying needs of the students, whose regularity attests to the interest they have in their studies. The commercial subjects—shorthand, book-keeping, and typewriting—have all been most satisfactorily taught. In the typewriting class, 77 per cent. of the students voluntarily presented themselves for examination, with very good results. Great difficulty has been experienced in accommodating thirty students with four machines, and, consequently, the results are all the more creditable. In connection with these classes, it is suggested that classes in advanced book-keeping and commercial law be formed for those who have passed through the senior book-keeping class. In the electricity class, during the fourth term, experts have been engaged for the senior section, an innovation that has been attended with success, as the increased attendance shows. The class in woodwork has not been so largely attended as the quality of the instruction deserves. We are hopeful that, now that the class is becoming more widely known, a better attendance may be obtained during the coming year. During the fourth term the number of students outgrew the accommodation at our command, and, with the addition of mathematics as a compulsory subject in the free classes, another room will be needed, capable of accommodating fifty students. We have been greatly inconvenienced during the whole of the last term by being compelled to accommodate the mathematics and book-keeping classes in one room.

Examinations were conducted in each class during the closing week of the term, at which 109 students voluntarily presented themselves. Thirty-nine first-class, twenty-one second-class, and twenty-four third-class certificates were granted.

To induce the students to make greater efforts to gain efficiency, prizes have been offered by His Worship the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, the Wellington Piano Company, the Chronicle Newspaper Company, and by Messrs. A. D. Willis, H. I. Jones and Sons, A. Hatrick, J. Duncan, L. Cohen, and Treadwell and McBeth. We are grateful to these donors for their kindly interest in our classes. One cannot speak too highly of the members of the staff, who have all worked enthusiastically on behalf of their students. Whatever success has been achieved is due almost entirely to their efforts. The prospects for the coming year are exceedingly bright, and, if the present number of students be maintained (and we have every reason to believe that the steps now being taken to make the benefits of the school known to the public will be successful), the Board will be set free from all anxiety on the question of financing the science, literary, and commercial side of the school.

Arthur Varney, A.C.P.,
Director, Science Department.

Art, Plumbing, and Wood-carving Classes.

The number of students who attended the different classes of the school during the four quarters was: Day class for drawing and painting, 20; evening class for drawing and painting, 30; life class, 6; building-construction, 17; machine-construction, 12; practical, plane, and solid geometry, 37; teachers' Saturday class, 18; art class, 29; practical plumbing, 28; theoretical plumbing, 19; wood-carving (three classes), 101: total number of individual students, 189.

Drawing and Painting.—The same course of instruction has been pursued as last year. The standard of work has been more than maintained in painting from still life and flowers. There has not been so much work from life as last year, but the quality has improved. The class for school-children has been largely attended. Good work has been done by the pupils, who have made marked progress. I would like to call parents' attention to the fact that this class is held at such an hour as to enable school-children to attend. Parents should avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining for their children a thorough art training. The fees are very low. The pupil-teachers' class has been poorly attended owing to the removal of teachers, while the work in some cases was good; as a whole, it was only fair.

Practical Plumbing.—The number of students in attendance at this class has steadily continued to increase. It was found necessary at the beginning of the year to remove to a larger room, until the workshop was built at the school. Last quarter it was found necessary to add to the equipment and appoint an assistant instructor. I expressed a hope in my last report that an up-to-date plumbing workshop would be provided in the near future. I have again to call your attention to the need for such a shop. I trust that the Department will make the necessary grant to build and furnish it. Some of the students who have attended the class for six months had never done a piece of leadwork previous to their coming to the school. A two-year course of work is necessary if success at the examination is to be assured. The Wanganui Sanitary and Plumbing Board of Control, under the Department of Public Health, held a practical and theoretical examination for certificates of competency. Five students presented themselves, and all passed. The theoretical class in plumbing was well attended in the fourth quarter, and good work was done. Mr. J. Bruce, who kindly took charge of this class up to the second quarter, resigned, and Mr. Arnold was appointed in the fourth quarter.

Building-construction.—The attendance at this class has fluctuated during this year owing to the students being called away to work in various parts of the districts. The students worked steadily through the session, and good results were obtained at the examination.

Machine-construction.—The work of this class was of good quality, and a number of drawings were executed during the year. We are still in need of more mechanical models to enable students to draw direct from the object. The attendance has been fair.

Wood-carving.—The attendance has considerably increased in numbers, and if as many students enrol next year another class will be necessary. The students have turned out excellent specimens of work. Several specimens were shown at the various shows and exhibitions, and several prizes were gained.

Thanks are due to the Borough Council for their annual subscription towards the plumbing class; to Miss Alexander, Messrs. Ferguson, A. Hatrick, Pyle, H. Purser, H. I. Jones, R. and E. Tingey, and A. D. Willis for donations and prizes in connection with various classes; to the master plumbers for a scholarship for apprentice plumbers; to the Wanganui Builders' Association for three scholarships in connection with the building-construction class, and one in connection with the plumbing class. I have to thank my staff for their hearty co-operation in the past year's work.

David E. Hutton, A.M.C.R.,
Director, Art Department.

Extract from the Report on the Palmerston North Art Classes.

Classes were held by Mr. L. J. Watkin on the same lines as for last year. The average number of students attending day classes was 19; general evening classes, 12; evening life class, 6; teachers' Saturday art classes, 40. About two-thirds of the latter classes were pupil-teachers. The subjects taught included freehand, model-drawing, light and shade, painting in oils and in water-colours, geometrical drawing, brushwork and design, building-construction, machine-drawing, signwriting, drawing from life, &c. The general attendance of the students has been good, and some good work has been done. Prizes were obtained in the industrial classes at the Palmerston Agricultural and Pastoral Show by students of the school in various branches of drawing and of painting.

For the first time the examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, were held in Palmerston North in connection with the school. Seventeen students entered, the subjects taken being freehand, model-drawing, light and shade, geometrical drawing, and painting from still life.

The Saturday art classes for teachers having grown too large to be properly managed single-handed, at the beginning of the third quarter the Wanganui Education Board appointed Mr. Herbert Gabites as assistant instructor. His assistance has been most valuable, and his work in the highest degree satisfactory.

Extract from the Report on the Hawera Art Classes.

During the year classes in painting, freehand, model and geometrical drawing were held. The classes were not well attended, except the Saturday classes for pupil-teachers.

Extract from the Report on the School Classes for Woodwork and Cookery.

Classes for woodwork were conducted at Hawera, Palmerston North, and Wanganui by Mr. R. Grant. The total number on the rolls at the end of the term for each place was as follows: Hawera, 58; Wanganui, 153; Palmerston, 164; whilst the average attendance was—Hawera, 57; Palmerston, 157; Wanganui, 153.

The course of instruction included twelve simple models, each one involving a principle; also lessons on timber, the growth of trees, the proper use and manipulation of tools, &c. The drawing for each model was taken in connection with the work. The three centres were visited by Mr. Isaac, the Department's Inspector, who expressed himself as satisfied with the work that was being done throughout the district; he also gave many useful hints as to the future conduct of the classes. It might be mentioned here that a woodwork exhibit and a drawing exhibit were sent to the Wanganui Agricultural Show, each of which was awarded a first prize.

By degrees the rooms are being fitted up in an attractive manner. The specimens of New Zealand woods supplied by the Department have been supplemented from the instructor's private collection. Blackboards are badly needed for each of the rooms; there are many other requisites also which can be made in the room, but which take time to complete. Teachers' classes were conducted in Wanganui and Palmerston North. The Wanganui class was attended by eighteen teachers, and the Palmerston North class by nine teachers.

Cookery classes were conducted at Palmerston North and Hawera by Miss B. Mollison. At Palmerston seven classes were held weekly, with a roll-number of 138, and an average attendance of 122; and at Hawera three classes, with a roll-number of sixty-eight, and an average attendance of fifty-seven. The course of work at each place comprised instruction and practice in the chief ways of cooking meat; also pastry-making and puddings. In addition to these school classes, a teachers' class was held at Hawera, with an average attendance of six out of seven teachers. The programme followed was that laid down by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

WELLINGTON.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD

Manual and Technical Instruction.—Cookery classes were conducted in Wellington throughout the year, and in the country districts. The equipment at the latter leaves much to be desired if the best results are to be attained. The number of schools in which the ordinary subjects of manual and technical instruction were carried on increased last year from sixty-three to ninety-six, the programme, in addition to ordinary subjects of manual and technical instruction, included cottage-gardening and elementary agriculture, eight classes; dressmaking, one; chemistry, two; first aid and ambulance, one; swimming, three. The capitation of 10s. per head for sewing in schools conducted by a sole male teacher is not sufficient to pay capable instructors. My Board is of opinion that the study of subjects such as gardening and agriculture should be encouraged as far as possible, especially in the country. Schools were treated as liberally as possible in the supply of material and apparatus, the expenditure on which amounted to £510 10s. 7d., derived from capitation and special grants. Technical classes under the control of local managers were successfully established at Petone during the year, and local donors, with praiseworthy liberality, contributed £167 13s. 7d.; and at Carterton similar classes on a smaller scale were also conducted, for which £8 17s. 6d. was locally contributed. The administration of the Wellington Technical School is now entirely under the Technical Education Board, the Board's representatives on which were the Chairman and Messrs. Allan and Hogg. The Government grant of £200 for instruction of teachers in subjects manual and technical has enabled a large number of teachers to render themselves more efficient in this part of the school work.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Handwork is finding more favour with our teachers. Eighty-six schools have claimed capitation under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, and nearly all the subjects mentioned in clauses 19, 20, and 21 of the regulations under the Act are represented on these claims, plasticine and brush drawing being the favourite subjects. Other subjects represented are first aid and ambulance, swimming, cottage-gardening, elementary agriculture, elementary physics, and elementary chemistry. Some schools are following the excellent example of Mauriceville West with regard to "agricultural knowledge" combined with cottage-gardening. Two schools, which are earning the chemistry grant under the regulations of the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, are doing practical laboratory-work. The cooking classes under Miss Millington and Mrs. Neeley were continued as before, and the Saturday classes for teachers at Wellington, Masterton, and Pahiatua were well attended.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WELLINGTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The number of students enrolled during the year was as follows: First quarter, 1,135; second quarter, 1,210; third quarter, 1,139; fourth quarter, 1,007, a considerable increase as compared with the previous year.

Art Department.—The work generally in this department has been satisfactory. The day classes were well attended. The introduction of a life class (drawing from the head) during the latter half of the year has helped very considerably to keep up the interest, and some very good work has been done. The prize offered by the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts for the best study of a head from life, in colour, was won by a student of this class. A new feature was the recognition of a landscape class by the Department. The class was a success, and one of the students won the landscape prize at the New Zealand Academy Exhibition held towards the end of the year.

A number of works for the Art Masters' and Art Class Teachers' Certificates were sent to the Board of Education, South Kensington, for examination, and, with the exception of two or three, were all accepted.

In the report of the examiners these works were described as an "excellent set." The results of the personal examinations held by the same body were also very satisfactory. In the Students' Prize Section of the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, open to Australasia, and in the Catalogue Cover Competition, open to professional designers, the prizes for landscape, still life, modelling, *repoussé*, antique, head from life in colour, wood-carving, and design for catalogue cover were won by students of the Art Department. The life class has been exceptionally good in the evenings, and has done excellent work. A few costumes subscribed for by the students were of considerable advantage, but the school sadly needs a few historic costumes for the use of students (who are becoming more numerous each year) in black and white and illustration. The class in design has again been well attended, and a quantity of good work was done. There was a homework display in the recent exhibition of work at the school, which was well commended. Students of this class worked out a number of designs for various firms and others in Wellington. *Wardell's Magazine*, *St. Peter's Club Magazine*, Academy Catalogue cover, Post-office Christmas card, the merit certificate in connection with the Cadet Industrial Exhibition, and posters in colour for the Art and Science Departments may be cited as examples.

Modelling and Casting.—This class has been well attended, and some good work was done in the plasterers' section. The school is sadly in need of a properly equipped casting-room.

Wood-carving and Repoussé classes were successfully carried on, some good works being executed and exhibited in the Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition, and also in the Exhibition of School-work.

Elementary Art and General Drawing.—These classes have been fairly well attended, but the subjects of instruction are not sufficiently varied, and time should be found for classes in nature-drawing, elementary colour-work, and elementary principles of ornament, instead of confining the attention of the student to shading and model-drawing. The syllabus for 1905 has been arranged to include both these necessary subjects, and also such important subjects as anatomy, historic ornament, principles of ornament, perspective, and geometry for art students.

Teachers' Saturday Morning Classes.—These classes have been very largely attended, the subjects of instruction being nature-drawing, and common-object drawing on blackboards, brush-work, and elementary modelling, light and shade, and painting for those who have been through the elementary courses. The courses of instruction fulfil the requirements for drawing for the D certificate. A class for teachers in the Wairarapa district was formed at Masterton, the instructors going up weekly from Wellington, so that the courses might be conducted on the same lines as in the Wellington Technical School.

Engineering Section.—Courses in mechanical drawing, machine-design, and applied mechanics have been successfully carried on, in spite of the unpreparedness of many of the students for any higher work. The classes in experimental mechanics have been greatly handicapped by lack of special accommodation and suitable apparatus for the use of students themselves. The full benefit of a course in practical mechanics can only, I think, be secured when each student separately makes for himself not only the experiment, but also the analysis of his observations and the deductions to be drawn from them. The school at present possesses no laboratory in which the students may carry out work of this character. The lack of engineering workshops has also militated against the complete training of students in the science of engineering, besides preventing the use of home-made apparatus, suited to the special necessities of the school. The lack of preliminary training in mathematics and natural philosophy has in all the engineering classes handicapped the students and increased the difficulties of the teachers very considerably. A class in practical mathematics designed to remedy this evil in part has met with considerable success, and should become an important feature of the courses. Elementary classes in applied mechanics and strength of material, which are to be established in 1905 on a sounder basis, should do much to remove the disadvantages under which students of mechanical and electrical engineering at present labour.

With the erection and equipment of suitable workshops and laboratories, with the preparation of boys from the primary schools during two or three years before apprenticeship, with the growth of the institution, and the rearrangement of courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, the defects and difficulties of the present position should be overcome in the course of a few years, and students of the school will then be able to obtain at least a solid foundation on which to build their knowledge of engineering science. In electric light and power distribution classes have been conducted during the year, but the lack of necessary laboratory and workshop accommodation and equipment has greatly hampered the work of students. The work of this class was under the charge of Mr. S. Richardson, M.I.E.E., until the middle of the second quarter, when Mr. Richardson resigned and the Director took over the work. The surveying class was carried on efficiently by Mr. Walter Robinson during the year, but the number of students was very small.

Architectural Section.—Mr. Charles Lawrence continued to instruct the classes in building-construction, and with the improved furniture granted by the Department the classes have been in a much better position than in previous years, and have done some excellent work. The classes in carpentry and joinery have been well attended, and the work done has been satisfactory. Lectures in theory were added to the syllabus during the year. Mr. Alexander Graham conducted these classes with energy and success.

In plumbing, theory and practice, the work was carried on by Mr. G. Reed, assisted by Mr. Wells. Both Mr. Reed and his assistant appear to be thoroughly competent teachers, and the work done has been good. New workshop accommodation is, however, urgently required, the present building being unsuitable and insanitary. The standard of the local examination has been maintained at a very high level.

General and Commercial Classes.—Mathematics: The classes in pure mathematics have been fairly well attended and have been successful. Mr. A. C. Gifford has conducted these classes throughout the year. In accordance with the movement in the direction of making the courses in geometry and algebra bear more directly on one another, modifications have been introduced into the teaching during the year, with good results. Book-keeping: The teaching in this subject has been most efficiently carried on during the year by Mr. T. K. Clarke, who has spared no pains to make the class a success. These book-keeping classes are undoubtedly meeting a decided want in the town, and the successes of students, both in examination and also in business, have been very gratifying. In the shorthand and typewriting classes excellent work has been done by Miss Williams, both in the day and evening classes. Students completing their course have no difficulty in obtaining positions in business houses in the town. Students in the day classes have a considerable amount of practice in office-work, and in business letters, &c. Arithmetic: This class, under Mr. Martyn Renner, has done good work, and has been fairly well attended. Latin and English: These classes, under Mr. Renner, have shown good results in the Junior and Senior Civil Service Examinations. French: The absence of a steady demand for instruction in French, and the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory tuition prevented the class from being a success during the year. Tailor's Cutting: A class of tailor's cutting was established in the last quarter of the year. Various circumstances prevented the attendance being large, but the class gives promise of being a successful one, and appears to meet a want in the town. The classes have been under the care of Mr. D. Morrison, who has excellent qualifications. Both the master tailors and the journeymen tailors appear to be well satisfied with the establishment of the class. Dress-cutting and Dressmaking: Classes in these subjects were established in the last quarter of the year under Miss E. Forbes, whose system of teaching seems to be well adapted for technical-school work. The attendance was satisfactory, and will probably largely increase when suitable accommodation can be provided.

General.—In regard to the classes generally, a certain amount of reorganization appeared to be necessary in order to bring the school more into line with modern developments, especially

in the engineering and other technical classes, which seem to have received less attention hitherto than their importance demands. A great difficulty has been the lack of uniformity of students in the various classes of the school, and the absence of gradation of the work. Elementary and advanced students attended the same class, with the inevitable result that the teacher's time was frittered away in individual tuition in many cases where class teaching would have been much more suitable. There has been, and still is, a painful lack of proper accommodation and equipment for many of the classes outside the Art Department, and even for these art classes the rooms and equipment are far from being entirely suitable. Another disadvantage under which the school labours arises partly from the floating character of the population of the town, and partly from the fact that in any miscellaneous class more advanced students are with difficulty kept, so that for both reasons the class itself tends to become a procession of students, who stay for a term or two and then leave the school, with the merest smattering, to make room for fresh students. Under the system of having four terms in the year, and of admitting students at half term as well as at the beginning of each term, this evil is exaggerated. This system, however, has been adopted in order, apparently, to maintain the number in attendance as high as possible, so as to keep the revenue of the school at a sufficiently high level to meet the expenditure. It is by no means certain that in this respect the system does not defeat its own object. At the same time, we would suggest that classes in advanced subjects, being, as a rule, small in numbers, should be able to earn capitation at a much higher rate than the large elementary classes. It appears, however, that by running large elementary classes sufficient capitation may be earned to make up the loss in fees and capitation on the more advanced classes, and it is in this direction that a solution of the financial question may be found. These elementary classes must be made a satisfactory nursery for future advanced students, if the system is to become self-supporting in every sense on the basis of the present scale of fees and capitation. With our present limitations of room, and having regard to the class of evening student that we can attract, these elementary classes must be conducted during the daytime, and must therefore be confined largely to younger boys and girls undergoing preparation for apprenticeship. We are in hopes that arrangements may be made for admitting apprentices to day classes in future years, so that the science of his trade may be learned by the apprentice at the same time as the practice. It is only by a connected training beginning as soon as the student leaves the preparatory school, and extending up to the end of his apprenticeship, that we can hope to prepare the young New-Zealander to meet competition from men trained in other parts of the world. Unless we can give the student such preparation we feel that the system must fall short of its object. Under the arrangements subsisting hitherto, a long hiatus generally occurs in the education of the student, lasting from the time that he leaves school till the time—often some five or six years later—when he wakes up to the fact that his knowledge is not sufficient for his trade or profession. After this hiatus the student enters the evening classes of the technical school, and attempts to pick up the lost threads of his training, and to furbish up knowledge, which was probably of the wrong kind to begin with, and has lain rusting under the dust of years since he left school. The process is painful to the student and heartbreaking to the teacher, and has the serious drawback of discouraging further effort and of postponing—often indefinitely—any real advance of the student in the knowledge for which he comes thirsting to the school. The courses of the school have been reorganized for the year 1905, by permission of the Department, in the following ways: (1.) The evening classes have been arranged so as to separate more completely elementary and advanced students. (2.) Day classes for the preparation of boys and girls for apprenticeship have been established with a view to providing a nursery for the evening classes, and so meeting as far as possible the present difficulties of the evening work.
W. S. La Trobe, Director.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending 31st December, 1905.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	10	14	0	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	2,523	15	4
Capitation on classes	732	1	2	Advertising and printing	112	13	6
Capitation on technical scholarships ..	12	1	0	Lighting and heating	151	2	6
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	400	3	8	Insurance and repairs	139	6	4
Material	89	7	6	Rent	40	0	0
Subsidies on voluntary contributions ..	129	5	0	Examinations, &c.	29	19	6
Other receipts, viz.—				Material for class use	145	7	3
Fees	1,585	9	0	Other expenses, viz.—			
Voluntary contributions	131	1	6	Cleaning	125	7	6
Rent, Industrial Hall	40	0	0	Library and prizes	65	3	4
Instruction of teachers	140	0	0	Travelling	102	13	7
Sale of lead	46	3	9	Model fees and incidentals	59	1	5
Wellington College and Girls' High School drawing classes	120	0	0	Buildings—Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	233	18	1
Rent, Victoria College	97	10	0				
Balance at end of year	194	10	11				
	£3,728	8	4		£3,728	8	4

W. A. Evans, Chairman
W. S. La Trobe, Secretary } of Managers.

Extract from the Report of the Managers of the Petone Technical Classes.

The Managers have pleasure in reporting that the work of the various classes carried on in the Technical School has, in their judgment, been very successful. The number of pupils who have attended the school the past session has amply shown the need for such an institution in Petone. The Managers hope to be able to arrange for the examination of the various classes towards the end of the incoming session, and to issue certificates to the students. The number who attended the school during the past session was eighty-three. The amount of fees received from the pupils was £90 10s., the amount due to the Board on capitation being £41 12s. 6d., and for rent of building for carpentry, drawing, and machine-construction classes £20 to date. The amount paid in salaries to teachers and custodian was £121 16s. The Managers received pound-for-pound subsidy on the donations received from the Gear Company, £50; Petone Borough Council, £30; Wellington Meat Export Company, £25; Wellington Woollen Company, £25; Petone Working-men's Club, £25; and on other donations amounting to £11 17s. 9d.: total, £166 17s. 9d. We intend to arrange for classes for the following subjects next year (the session to commence the first week in March): (1) English, and the subjects for the Junior Civil Service and Matriculation Examinations; (2) shorthand, typewriting, and correspondence; (3) carpentry and building-construction; (4) mechanical drawing and machine-construction; (5) dressmaking; (6) drawing and painting. If suitable arrangements can be made cookery classes will be started. The Education Board has acquired a large building for the purposes of a secondary and technical school, and we hope to accommodate the classes in this building next year, and it is our aim to have a building erected for the carpentry classes alongside the school. The Managers desire to express their gratitude for the generous manner in which the various local bodies mentioned in the report have contributed to the funds of the school, and, owing to the amount of work and continued expense that still lies before us in seeking to place the school in a satisfactory position, we would again appeal to these contributors for a continuation of their support.

Alexander Thomson, Chairman.
J. G. Castle, Hon. Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 6th March, 1905.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Grants from Government—				Administration—			
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	56	2	6	Salaries of instructors	115	2	0
Material	9	1	3	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)	1	3	6
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	166	17	9	Advertising and printing	3	12	6
Other receipts, viz.—				Lighting and heating	3	6	2
Fees	90	15	0	Insurance and repairs	1	8	6
Voluntary contributions	166	17	9	Rent	18	9	0
Interest and discount	1	0	8	Material for class use	12	6	9
				Sundries	7	8	3
				Buildings—Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	122	14	9
				Balance at end of year	205	3	6
	£490	14	11		£490	14	11

Alexander Thomson, Chairman } of Managers.
J. G. Castle, Secretary

I hereby certify that I have examined all the accounts and receipts in connection with the above statement, and find the same correct.—R. W. Short, Auditor.

Extract from the Report of the Managers of the Masterton Technical School.

The Managers again desire to record their appreciation of the manner in which they have been assisted by the Masterton Trust Lands Trustees, who voted the sum of £100 in aid of the maintenance of the technical classes. Chiefly owing to the financial assistance thus rendered by the trust the Managers have not only been enabled to carry on the technical classes, but have also endeavoured to strengthen their efficiency. The thanks of the Managers are also due to the Education Department for the liberal manner in which the school has been dealt with during the past year. In addition to the usual capitation payments, grants amounting to £26 6s. 4d. have been paid by the Department in aid of purchase of material, apparatus, &c., required in connection with working of the classes. During the year three sessions were held, and classes were established in the following subjects: Drawing, painting, woodworking, plumbing, wood-carving, general knowledge, Civil Service subjects, book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting.

The drawing and painting classes were under the instruction of Mr. G. R. Irvine. The average number of pupils on the roll was forty-four, with an average number of twenty-nine in attendance. A number of the pupils sat for the South Kensington Examinations held here in July last, but up to the present the results of those examinations are not made public. The woodworking class was in the hands of Mr. C. J. Ashton, and proved one of the most popular classes under our management. The attendance at the class was very well maintained, the average roll-number for the three terms being eleven, whilst the average attendance for the same period was nine. The plumbing class was carried on under the instruction of Mr. A. J. Parton, and, like the woodworking class, proved most successful. The average number of pupils on the roll was twelve, and the average attendance for the three terms nine. In December last an examination under the auspices of the Wellington Technical School was held in Masterton, when several of our local students succeeded in passing in the theory and practice of plumbing, thus qualifying themselves for a master plumber's certificate, a result creditable alike to both students and instructor. At the request of a number of pupils it was decided to form a class for wood-carving, and place the same under the direction of Mr. S. E. Wright. The class was successfully started, and ran for the three terms, with an average roll of eight, whilst the average attendance was six. The class in general knowledge was again successfully carried on by Mr. J. E. Thwaites. This class may be regarded as an introductory class to the Civil Service class, and gives promise of proving specially useful during the coming year. The average number of pupils on the roll was seven, whilst the average attendance was six. The shorthand, typewriting, and book-keeping classes were carried on under the management of Mr. S. E. Wright, the average number on the roll being thirteen, whilst the average attendance of pupils was ten. A class in Pitman's shorthand has also been carried on by Miss Butement, the average number of pupils on the roll being four, and the average attendance also being four. The Civil Service class was carried on under the direction of Mr. A. N. Burns, B.A., and has again proved itself of great benefit to candidates preparing for the Civil Service and other examinations. The average roll-number was eight, whilst the average attendance for the three terms was seven. This class has been the means of supplying a long-felt want, and should therefore command a considerable amount of support during the coming year.

At the close of the instruction for the year a free exhibition of work done by the students belonging to the classes in drawing, painting, woodworking, wood-carving, and plumbing was held, and proved most successful in affording the public, who attended in large numbers, some idea of the scope and character of the work carried on by this institution. Many of the comments passed by persons well qualified to judge were most favourable, and as a result it is anticipated that the number of pupils entering the classes for this year's work will be largely augmented.

In April last the Managers succeeded in making terms with the Trust Lands Trustees for the renting of buildings suitable for workshops. These premises have now been fitted up, and the classes in woodworking, wood-carving, and plumbing were successfully carried on therein during the year. Though still far from perfect, this arrangement is much in advance of all previous efforts, and there is little reason to doubt that when the necessary repairs have been effected, these premises will prove eminently suited for the accommodation and requirements of classes such as those indicated. In their report last vear the Managers referred to the very uncertain nature of their tenure of the present site of the Technical School. Though the building itself has been donated to the association for temporary use as a technical school, yet the removal of the building may be called for at the shortest notice. Under these circumstances it will easily be seen how urgent is the necessity for moving in the direction of the establishment of a permanent building.

In conclusion, the Managers express the hope that the public may now be induced to take a greater interest in matters connected with this institution, and afford it that amount of support and encouragement to which it is fairly entitled. At present, notwithstanding the many difficulties and drawbacks by which it is hampered, the work is being pushed steadily on. Given, however, a fair amount of support and sympathy, there is every prospect of its developing into one of the most useful institutions of its kind in the colony.

A glance at the accompanying statement of receipts and expenditure shows that the receipts for the year ending the 31st December, 1904, amounted to the sum of £519 14s. 3d., whilst the expenditure for the same period was £509 5s. 8d., thus leaving the sum of £10 8s. 7d. to be carried forward to next year's operations.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	85	12	4	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	324	12	1
Capitation on classes	103	6	9	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)	36	6	4
Buildings	13	0	0	Advertising and printing	17	10	0
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	2	4	0	Lighting and heating	12	5	3
Material	11	2	4	Insurance and repairs	4	12	9
Subsidies on voluntary contributions ..	76	13	1	Rent	37	5	0
Other Receipts—				Examinations, &c.	1	2	6
Fees	116	15	0	Material for class use	16	8	10
Voluntary contributions	109	19	9	Other Expenses—			
Refund for gas used, South Kensington Examinations	1	1	0	Caretaker	14	6	0
				Cartage	1	11	3
				Bank charges..	1	5	3
				Furniture, fittings, and apparatus ..	42	0	5
				Balance, 31st December, 1904	10	8	7
	£519	14	3		£519	14	3

Edwin Feist, Chairman of Managers.
N. B. Bunting, Secretary.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Technical Education.—The work of the Board in the matter of technical education has been greatly hindered by circumstances over which members have no control. This district extends for 350 miles along the East Coast, and population is not only scattered, but there are separate centres requiring special help so as to benefit the smaller schools. The Board is anxious to see woodwork and cookery classes established at such centres, but up to the present it has not been possible. In Napier there is the semblance of a Technical School carried on in rooms quite unsuitable, and the Minister requires the local body to provide a suitable site before making a grant to erect a building. The Board hopes to be able to announce shortly that a suitable site has been acquired. The Gisborne Technical School is in full working-order, and classes have been formed in plumbing, woodwork, and cookery, and they give promise of excellent results. The teachers' Saturday classes are proving of much value to the district, and are greatly appreciated by the majority of teachers. In Napier seventy-one teachers availed themselves of the classes in handwork and eighteen others in woodwork, and the class at Dannevirke in handwork was also well attended. The Board closed temporarily the Gisborne classes, the expense being too heavy under the conditions of working, but now that the Technical School is in working-order a woodwork class and a cookery class have been opened, and teachers have been asked to attend. Classes for teachers in nature-study and elementary agriculture are contemplated, but at present the Board thinks that there are sufficient demands on what is supposed to be the resting-time of teachers, and they will be deferred until the completion of the present course.

Extract from the Report of the Inspector of Schools.

Technical Classes.—The school classes under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act are making but slow progress. Gisborne has now a Technical School, and both school and special classes have been established. Hastings has a room for woodwork, but Napier is yet without a properly equipped Technical School, and other places have been unable to proceed with classes in woodwork and cookery, there being no rooms available. The proposal to employ instructors in cookery and dressmaking for six months alternately in Gisborne and Napier as centres, is likely to be of much benefit to the places named, and, should the plan prove successful, other classes will be started in the southern part of the district. The Saturday special classes for teachers have been carried on at Dannevirke and Napier as centres. The Gisborne centre was discontinued owing to the heavy expense incurred, but the classes are being resumed at the Technical School—in cookery for the lady teachers and woodwork for the men. Other classes will be started when suitable instructors can be obtained. In Napier seventy-one teachers attended special classes in design and brushwork in plant-form, and eighteen men teachers joined the class in woodwork. The efforts that were made some time ago by the Board to interest the local public bodies in helping to provide for the salary of a special instructor in botany and agricultural science, following upon the lectures delivered to farmers by the Inspector-General of Schools, show the lack of interest manifested by public bodies generally in the promotion of technical education. I still think, however, that grants-in-aid would be given if the aim that the Board has in view were better understood. Two hundred and fifty pounds a year from seven or eight public bodies represents but a small sum from a large and rich district like Hawke's Bay, especially when it is proposed to expend twice or thrice that sum in furthering the agricultural and pastoral interests of the district.

Extract from the Report on Special Classes in the Hawke's Bay District.

Napier.—The class in the theory and practice of plumbing was carried on through the year by Mr. Kershaw, of the Health Department, as instructor. The class was subsidised by the Napier Borough Council, and the Council's by-laws required the attendance of local uncertificated plumbers at the class. An examination was held under the authority of the Health Department, and the results obtained were good. Nine candidates sat for examination, of whom three passed in both theory and practice, two in theory only, and two in practice only. At the time the question of a uniform examination throughout the colony was discussed. It was hoped that some arrangement of the kind could be brought about, so as to secure that plumbers examined under one local authority should be recognised by another. The class was well supplied with tools and fittings, and the grants made by the Department from time to time were of a liberal nature. The dressmaking class was carried on by Mrs. Thomas as instructor, and was well supported, though the need of a suitable building was felt. The Langer chart system was taught, and seemed popular with the students.

Dannevirke.—The class for plumbing was carried on by Mr. Kershaw. Considering the size of the town, the attendance was good. A local committee was set up to supervise this and other classes, and to them the thanks of the Board were due for securing grants in aid of the class from the Dannevirke Borough Council and the Waipawa County. The programme of work was on the same lines as that taken at Napier. In tools and apparatus the class was well found. The class in drawing and painting was started in the middle of the year, with Miss Baker as instructor. The attendance was good. Classes of this kind seem very popular with the students, and the action of the Department in encouraging this kind of work by grants and capitation was appreciated by those benefiting. Continuation classes for typewriting, book-keeping, and shorthand were carried on by Mr. Simmers, of the District High School. The attendance at this class was fairly large. Students, however, are not found willing to take the three subjects required by regulations to enable the class to come under the heading of a "technical class." It is hoped that an amendment will be made in the regulations to allow of typewriting and shorthand when taken together being recognised as "technical" subjects. Shorthand itself is a subject requiring much more time and teaching than many others recognised as "technical" subjects. Saturday classes for teachers were carried on by Miss Baker at the southern end of the district in design, model, and brush drawing, and in light and shade from models and casts. These classes are rendered possible through the Department's grant of £150 for the training of teachers. The classes were popular and helpful to teachers.

Hastings.—The woodwork class for artisans was conducted by Mr. Phillips as instructor. The programme of work included framing and bracing, construction of joints and scarfs, roofing, rafters, &c., sashes, mantelpieces, staircase-work, and circular joinery. The value of classes of this kind is not sufficiently appreciated by apprentices. The class had the use of the tools and room granted by the Department for the Hastings District High School. The class in dressmaking was carried on by Mrs. Thomas on the lines followed out by her in Napier. The attendance was good considering the population of the place. The instructor of the shorthand class was Miss McDonald, the assistant instructor at the Napier Technical School. Lessons were taken on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The class seems a good one, and one likely to last.

The work of the year shows a steady advance on that of 1903, and, in addition to the classes mentioned, others are in process of formation at Waipawa and Waipukurau, so soon as the Department can see its way to deal with the applications submitted. The Waipawa School Committee have secured promises of grants in aid from the County Council and Town Boards, and are anxious to see the classes at work. In the matter of the teaching of agriculture, the Technical Committee of this Board, taking advantage of the interest in the subject aroused by the lecture given by the Inspector-General of Schools before the Hawke's Bay Branch of the Farmers' Union, approached that body with the object of securing its co-operation in introducing classes for the teaching of agriculture in this district. The various local bodies were asked for their support, and the Patangata and Waipawa Counties, Napier Borough, and Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society expressed their willingness to assist. Their support was not sufficient to carry out the scheme of work, and the matter is in abeyance. The Department is to be thanked for its liberal assistance in the recognition and equipment of classes, and, although at times the regulations seemed complicated and unnecessarily exacting, yet these seeming defects may disappear as the work becomes better known. Instructors are to be thanked for the care and interest shown by them in their work. The report by Mr. Anderson on the classes of the Napier Technical School is attached hereto.

G. T. Fannin, Secretary.

Extract from the Report on the Napier Technical School.

The number of students registered in each class during the year is as follows: Art classes—General drawing, light and shade, and design, 44; sketching from nature, and painting from still life, 16. Teachers' classes—Stencil-cutting, design, modelling, brushwork, and model-drawing, 71; woodwork, 18. Other classes—Woodwork, 34; shorthand, 44; typewriting, 25; book-keeping, 8; building-construction, 3; plumbing, 20.

Art classes: All the classes were satisfactorily attended. Much good work was done by the senior students, many of whom are in their third year of study. Teachers' classes: In the classes for hand-and-eye work decided advance was made, the quality of the work all round was good, and many teachers are giving instruction in the various branches in their schools. The text-books granted by the Department have been most useful in these classes, and are greatly appreciated by the many earnest students of the school. The teachers attending the woodwork classes worked well in preparation for the City and Guilds' Examination, and of the eight who entered for the first-year test, not a single failure was recorded. Evening woodwork class: This class was conducted during the year for boys only, and to those attending the primary schools free instruction was given. Shorthand and typewriting: These subjects were highly popular, and the attendance at times severely taxed the very limited accommodation. The book-keeping and building-construction classes had to be abandoned after the first quarter; although the instructors were well known and thoroughly qualified, the attendance was so unsatisfactory that it was not considered worth while to continue the classes. Theoretical plumbing: Not very much interest was taken in this important branch of plumbers' work, although those attending the classes last year were earnest enough in their preparation for their compulsory examination, in which most of the candidates were successful.

R. N. Anderson.

Extract from the Report of the Technical Classes conducted by the Gisborne High School Board of Governors.

Owing to the non-completion of the Technical School buildings work was not commenced until June, when technical classes for dressmaking, woodwork, plumbing, and mechanical drawing, and continuation classes in English, shorthand, book-keeping, and mathematics were started. The attendance was disappointing, the dressmaking and plumbing classes being the most popular. Good work was done in the various classes. In the second quarter, owing to the warm weather, the dressmaking and plumbing classes did not resume work, and the attendance at the other classes fell off considerably. The register of the mechanical drawing class was lost in the fire which destroyed the district school, and we were therefore unable to claim the capitation earned by that class for the second quarter. The cookery and science rooms were not completed until the end of the year, consequently these subjects were not taken in hand, but we are in hopes of being able to start cookery for both school and adult classes in February next, as negotiations are proceeding with the view of engaging an instructor. Financially the classes did not pay, but, with the assistance of a sum of £10, being part of the balance from the old Technical Classes Committee formed some years ago, we nearly paid our way. We must express regret at the small amount of interest taken in the classes by the general public, and would earnestly appeal to parents and others interested in our young people to encourage them to take advantage of the facilities offered to them to improve their education. In other parts of New Zealand technical classes are well attended, and we see no reason why Gisborne should be behindhand in the matter.

W. Morgan, Chairman.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	9	9	8	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	75	8	0
Capitation on classes	19	12	8	Lighting and heating	6	11	1
Buildings	853	13	4½	Sundries	6	3	6
Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	136	16	1½	Buildings—			
Fees	61	13	6	Contracts (new buildings, additions, &c.)	824	13	4½
				Architect, &c.	29	0	0
				Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	136	16	1½
Trustees for the Evening Classes Committee, being a payment on account of a sum of £50 lent to the committee	10	0	0	Balance at end of year	12	13	3
	£1,091	5	4		£1,091	5	4

C. A. de Lautour,
Secretary to Controlling Authority.

Examined and found correct.—F. A. Coleman, F.N.Z.A.A., Auditor. 9th June, 1905.

MARLBOROUGH.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

Handwork and Technical Instruction.—During the past year school classes were held in needlework, ambulance, brushwork, and plasticine-modelling. A "continuation" class and teachers' classes were established, the subjects of the latter being first aid and ambulance and brushwork. The total receipts on account of the classes held in 1904 were: for apparatus, £7 13s. 7d.; capitation, £26 5s. 2d. During the current year it is hoped to have rooms for cookery and woodwork built, so that the children of Marlborough may be able to express their ideas not only in words but in the concrete, a part of culture that requires attention in an age that looks not only for thinking but for doing.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Handwork of some description was practised in eighteen schools. The branches undertaken were modelling in plasticine, brushwork, flower and vegetable gardening, bead-work, mat-weaving, tablet-laying, making of fern baskets, paper-weaving, work in worsted, embossing, perforated-card work, and ambulance. If the Education Department could see its way to grant capitation on agriculture as a school subject from Standard I. upwards, there is little doubt that this branch of handwork would be much more widely taught. The elements of the subject are not so abstruse as to be beyond the capacity of ordinary children in the lower classes. Where this subject is taught, the gardens should be placed in parallel strips with rows of the same kind of vegetable stretching in one line through all the gardens; it could then be seen at a glance which section had the best growth, and the whole of any particular line of crop might be sold to provide a prize for the one providing the best specimens, and so on with each class of vegetable in turn. It would probably be found that boys would select the seed sown, and only sow from good samples; the effects of various manures would also be watched. Judging by accounts from Canada and the United States, the farmers in the neighbourhood of the schools generally take great interest in such experiments. Several teachers showed commendable energy in working up exhibits of handwork for the Marlborough Industrial Exhibition, and the outcome of their efforts provided a valuable object-lesson to visiting teachers and pupils.

Classes for teachers in brushwork and first aid and ambulance began in the latter half of the year. Classes in other subjects are in contemplation. The amended regulations maintain the higher rate of capitation in woodwork and cookery. It would economize time if the ordinary register sufficed for school classes in ambulance.

Late in the year an attempt was made to establish technical classes in Blenheim, but the advance of summer and the attractions of the Marlborough Exhibition militated against success. This endeavour will be renewed in 1905. The Borough Council was approached *re* granting a site, but could not see its way to do so. It would greatly assist advancement in handwork-studies if the Department could arrange in the different education centres for periodical exhibitions of the work done in modelling, drawing, &c., at the higher schools of art in the colony.

The revised regulations for Junior Technical Scholarships propose a definite examination to the candidates. An increase may therefore be looked for in the numbers taking advantage of these scholarships. The regulations also postulate attendance at a class for advanced arithmetic and a technical subject, as well as at one for advanced English. By relaxing the time-limit for continuation classes these scholarships would benefit teachers in small country schools, encouraging them in the work of Standard VII. According to the reports of the Mosely Commissioners, education, both primary and secondary, in American schools is free, and books are provided. We have therefore still heights to reach.

NELSON.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—Modelling in plasticine has been taught in 22 schools, brushwork in 3, paper-folding, bricklaying, &c., in 6, ambulance and first aid to the injured in 16, swimming and life-saving in 9, cookery in 3, woodwork in 1, and dressmaking in 1. Needlework, under Regulation 26, (*e*), has been taught in 19 schools in sole charge of male teachers. Technical classes in dressmaking have been held in 3 schools, and continuation classes in shorthand at 1. Special classes for the instruction of teachers have been held in Nelson for drawing of various kinds and for woodwork, and at Westport for brushwork. It was a matter of regret that the Board was not authorised to accept a tender for the erection of the Nelson Technical School before the end of the year; in fact, it is nearly two years now since application was first made for a grant of £1,000 to have the school started. A site for the erection of the Technical School at Westport has been secured, but the Board's application for a grant for a building has again been postponed. The Technical School building at Reefton has been in use during the year for cookery and woodwork during the day and for dressmaking in the evening. It is expected that fuller use will be made of the building during the present year.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Handwork.—Thirty-two schools (double the number reported last year) have taken up some form of handwork with very satisfactory results. The chief branches undertaken have been plasticine-modelling, brushwork, and ambulance, while in some preparatory classes bricklaying and paper-folding are carried on.

At some of the larger schools school classes have been conducted in cookery, woodwork, and dressmaking; also technical classes in dressmaking and continuation classes in shorthand.

Further, classes for the instruction of teachers have been held in ambulance, and brushwork, drawing (brushwork, free-arm, blackboard, and model), and woodwork.

In nineteen schools managed by male sole teachers needlework has been taught as a branch of technical instruction.

Since our last report the Reefton Technical School has been built, equipped, and largely employed throughout the year, and we are pleased to state that the grant has at length been made for the Technical School at Nelson.

GREY.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Technical Instruction.—By the receipt of a grant of £75 for the instruction of teachers, the Board was enabled to establish Saturday classes for teachers, and to assemble the teachers during the midwinter holidays for some days' training. The Board has reason to believe that the money thus spent is wisely spent—in fact, if the scheme were extended, good results would follow.

WESTLAND.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—Ten school classes in handwork, recognised by the Education Department, were in operation during the year. The lower classes of a number of other schools have received instruction in handwork. The capitation received serves as a contribution to the cost of material and text-books supplied by the Board.

The special class in woodwork carried on in a special building attached to the Kumara School has continued in operation, and closed the year with twenty-five students. Of these, twenty-one are pupils of the Kumara Public School.

The school class in woodwork attached to the Hokitika District High School was closed at the beginning of the year owing to the death of the instructor. It was reopened in May under the direction of the headmaster, and has included twenty-two pupils of the school.

The Saturday classes for the instruction of teachers in physics and chemistry were continued until the 28th May, and were then closed. A further vote for the instruction of teachers has been received, but has not yet been applied to the purpose for which it was granted, as the Board is awaiting a reply to an application for a grant for a building to be devoted to practical science and cookery. When this is received, the Board will be able to decide as to the manner in which the vote will be expended.

Report of Woodwork Classes at Kumara and Hokitika.

Kumara.—This class at the end of the year consisted of twenty-five pupils, of whom twenty-one are from the Kumara Main School. The instructor is Mr. G. A. Bell, and the progress of the class continued satisfactory. The use of the pencil and compass receives attention, but no systematic correlation with solid geometry it attempted.

Statement of Accounts.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January	7	12	8	Salary of instructor	61	8	6
Fees of students	3	12	0	Balance, 31st December	12	11	8
Government capitation	61	8	6				
Sale of furniture	1	7	0				
	£74	0	2		£74	0	2

Hokitika.—Owing to the death of the instructor at the end of the previous year the class remained closed until May, when it was reopened under the direction of Mr. H. G. Wake, B.A., headmaster. The instruction has been very thorough, and has included full instruction in solid geometry in connection with the exercises in woodwork. The class closed with a roll-number of twenty-two.

Statement of Accounts.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January	4	15	0	Salary of instructor (1903)	9	1	0
Grants from Education Board	1	8	0	Tools and appliances	14	8	4
Government capitation	9	1	0	Advertising and carting	0	3	0
Grant from High School Board	5	0	0	Balance, 31st December	6	14	2
Fees of students	4	10	0				
Sale of planes	5	12	6				
	£30	6	6		£30	6	6

NORTH CANTERBURY.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—To the several centres previously actively engaged with technical or school classes, that of Kaiapoi was added during the year. The subjects taken have not differed materially from those of previous years, and the prominence mentioned in the last report as being attached to dressmaking has been sustained. There has been some increase in the number of school classes compared with 1903, and good work has been done at many of the schools. The requirements of the new syllabus have no doubt deterred some teachers from commencing handwork.

The space at the Board's disposal in this report hardly permits of any lengthy reference to the circumstances which have led up to the unsatisfactory position of the Christchurch technical classes. Briefly, the facts are as follows: In September, 1904, the Board of Managers gave up its management of the classes on the ground of insufficient and unsuitable accommodation. In order to prevent the classes from falling through, the Education Board agreed to carry them on temporarily, at the same time expressing the opinion that without the necessary financial assistance the work could not be placed on a satisfactory and permanent footing. The Board's appeal to the local bodies failed to elicit that support which the subject deserved, and as a consequence there is still much uncertainty as to the continuance of the classes. As the capitation paid by the Department is not sufficient to meet the expenditure entailed by the appointment of a director, whose services are indispensable if technical work is to be carried to a successful issue, the Board is of opinion that without the co-operation of the Christchurch citizens, through their representatives, the classes cannot be continued. Towards the end of the year, and again during February, a summer school for instruction of teachers in cardboard-modelling was held under the direction of Mr. E. C. Isaac, one of the Department's Technical Inspectors, good work being done on both occasions. The requirements of the several schools and the absence of pupil-teachers at the annual examinations interfered with the attendance at the earlier course, but that during the week in February was extremely good, the average per lesson being about sixty-five. The Board is much indebted to the Department for having placed at its disposal Mr. Isaac's services, which were much appreciated by those in attendance at the classes.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Manual Training.—Manual occupations occupy much the same position in the schools as in the previous year. In woodwork little tendency towards extension has been shown. Another small centre was opened during the year, and steps are now being taken to make suitable provision for one more. In practical domestic economy the interest awakened has been sustained, but there is yet room for much expansion, and probably further provision in the chief centre of population will soon be, if it is not already, necessary. At the Christchurch School of Domestic Instruction, classes of girls numbering in all approximately four hundred pupils from eight or nine city and suburban schools, continue to receive a training in plain cooking. The instruction is popular, and though it is to be regretted that the accommodation available forbids the use of cottage stoves or ranges, which are indispensable to a proper degree of efficiency, we have reason to believe that much good is done. Three other centres are established. In woodwork, at present there are four centres.

In the lower classes paper-folding, brushwork, and plasticine-modelling hold the chief place. Of the educational value of brushwork we think highly, but only on the condition that the exercise is pursued far enough up in the school to make it applicable to design, and to the expression of flower and plant forms as an adjunct of nature-study. Of the plasticine-modelling, to which we assign the premier position, we have great hopes. It is the form of occupation that seems to us to afford the best promise of fruitful development, and in connection with geography may be expected to receive a considerable impulse in the immediate future.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE CHRISTCHURCH TECHNICAL CLASSES.

At the commencement of the year Junior Technical Scholarships were offered to those entitled to the privilege in accordance with the regulations; this eventually led to a very large increase in the number of students, resulting in the accommodation at the disposal of the Managers being overtaxed, and the classes for a time were therefore carried on under some disadvantage and inconvenience. The uncertainty of the continuation of the classes, however, had a prejudicial effect upon the number of students, and the overcrowding was not afterwards experienced. During the years the following classes have been held: Continuation classes for arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, commercial arithmetic, correspondence, drawing, and English: total entries, 1,273. Commercial classes for typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, and commercial law: total entries, 1,297. Technical classes for cabinetmaking, plumbing, wool-scouring, dress-cutting, tailoring, carpentry, iron and brass moulding, coachbuilding: total entries, 703.

The attendance at the continuation and commercial classes has been fairly good, but the privileges available to the technical scholars have not been fully appreciated, many falling out after receiving instruction for a short time. In the practical classes the entries and attendance have been unsatisfactory, and with such an excellent opportunity for young tradesmen to improve themselves it has been disappointing to have to close some of the classes for want of sufficient students. The need of a capable director to organize and supervise the classes at work has been very evident during the year. Owing to the above causes the work of the year has not been so satisfactory as it otherwise would have been, but there is strong evidence that the classes are much needed, and that with more suitable and permanent class-rooms, with capable supervision under a qualified director, thoroughly up to date in all branches of education, and the continued financial support of the local public bodies, the important work of technical education would be as successful in Christchurch as in other centres.

In October last the Managers elected by the contributing bodies resigned office, and the control of the classes became vested in the North Canterbury Board of Education, which in the circumstances undertook to continue the classes temporarily. Attached hereto is a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year.

T. GARRARD,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	37	2	10	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	1,058	17	0
Capitation on classes	435	5	3	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)	199	18	0
Capitation on technical scholarships	142	19	6	Advertising and printing	120	11	1
Buildings (Rent)	175	4	0	Lighting, heating, and charing	107	4	1
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	215	3	8	Rent	195	4	0
Material	42	14	5	Examinations, &c.	16	16	0
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	265	15	0	Material for class use	63	17	9
Other receipts, viz.—				Text-books	8	13	2
Fees	481	13	0	Buildings—Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	186	7	6
Voluntary contributions	245	0	0	Balance at end of year	91	19	1
Sale of text-books	8	10	0				
	£2,049	7	8		£2,049	7	8

H. C. LANE,
Secretary to Controlling Authority.

8th May, 1905.

Audited and found correct.—R. HILL FISHER, Auditor. 20th March, 1905.

Extract from the Report on the Classes conducted by the Lyttelton Technical Classes Association.

During the year classes for instruction in woodwork, cookery, and dressmaking were held weekly during four terms each of ten weeks. The woodwork class consists entirely of public-school pupils, and the boys have been both regular in attendance and attentive to the instruction given them. The class for adults in woodwork, which was well attended when the classes were first started, has had to be abandoned owing to the attendance gradually diminishing. The cookery classes, both school and adult, were most successful for the earlier terms, but the attendance at the evening (adult) class fell off rather seriously towards the close of the year. There can be no two opinions as to the good results of the instruction in this section, many of the pupils having been most apt in acquiring knowledge and appearing to take the keenest possible interest in the work. The children's cookery class certainly supplies a want. The attendance at the dressmaking classes has been excellent, and increased to such an extent that two distinct classes had to be formed. The system taught is that known as the Fr'isco system, which appears to meet in every respect the requirements of the pupils, many of whom have made rapid progress in mastering its details.

G. Lewin, Hon. Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	59	2	6	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	76	10	0
Capitation on classes	32	10	6	Advertising and printing	2	10	0
Buildings (rent)	40	0	0	Lighting and heating	5	2	7
Other receipts, viz.—				Rent	40	0	0
Fees	22	13	4	Material for class use	1	18	8
Voluntary contributions	10	0	0	Other expenses, viz.—			
				Bank fee	0	10	0
				Cleaning	8	10	0
				Balance at end of year	29	5	1
	£164	6	4		£164	6	4

S. R. Webb, Chairman
Geo. Lewin, Hon. Secretary } of Managers.

I hereby certify that the above balance-sheet is correct.—Wm. McAuliffe, Auditor.

Extract from the Report on the Classes conducted by the Rangiora Technical Classes Association.

The work done in the various classes has been of a highly satisfactory character, and appears to be much appreciated by the pupils, who have taken a deep interest in the work. The attendance has been very good, as shown by the attendance-sheets furnished to the Department each term. The instructors, Misses Rennie (cookery) and Fanning (dressmaking), are giving the Managers every satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

James Marshall, Hon. Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	25	9	5	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	60	0	0
Capitation on classes	61	9	10	Office expenses	0	10	0
Buildings (rent)	4	0	0	Advertising and printing	2	18	6
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	10	5	1	Lighting and heating	1	8	6
Other receipts, viz.—				Insurance and repairs	0	9	0
Fees	20	19	3	Rent	4	0	0
Proceeds from sale of old range	8	0	0	Material for class use	8	0	0
Sale of chart	0	12	6	Other expenses, viz.—			
Sale of goods at cookery classes	1	1	9	Instructor's expenses	6	15	0
				Caretaker	9	0	0
				Bank charges and cheque-book	0	12	0
				Buildings—			
				Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	18	5	1
				Refunds for charts sold	1	17	6
				Balance at end of year	18	2	3
	£131	17	10		£131	17	10

Jas. Carmichael, Chairman
James Marshall, Secretary } of Managers.

I hereby certify that I examined the accounts and vouchers in connection with the Rangiora technical classes and found same correct.—C. J. Jennings, Auditor.

Extract from the Report of the Managers of the Christchurch School of Domestic Instruction.

The Managers are glad to be able to report the most successful year's work during the existence of the school. The numbers under instruction both in the technical and school classes have been larger than in any previous year; and whilst the cookery classes have, as usual, been most popular, there has been a considerable increase in the number of those who have received instruction in dressmaking. The laundry classes have been small. We are sorry to be obliged to add that whilst the work of the school has been increased and its usefulness has been extended, with every prospect of advancing popularity, we are—at the end of the year—placed in a position of great uncertainty with regard to accommodation. Obliged to leave the building in which the work has been carried on for so many years, the school is at present without a habitation. The Premier has been interviewed, and a grant in aid of building has been promised, giving £1 for £1 on all subscriptions; but meanwhile we are out in the cold, our only refuge a building which will need considerable outlay to make it suitable to our purpose, and will even then be inconvenient. We have been negotiating for rooms in the Normal School, but, at present, without success. We have been offered accommodation in the unused South Belt School, but, though that building might easily be made to serve our purpose, its position is most unsuitable, and would much decrease if not entirely put a stop to the useful work which is being done by means of the adult classes, whilst it would be inconvenient to many of the city and suburban schools. The decrease in the adult classes would also diminish our income considerably. With sincere regret we have to announce the loss of one of our staff through continued sickness. Miss Rennie has been connected with the school for over six years, and has done good work on its behalf. Owing to her illness, the work of the other members of the staff has been increased considerably, especially as weekly classes have for some time been held in Timaru. Mrs. Gard'ner, by invitation, attended a winter school in New Plymouth during the year. Mrs. R. D. Harman held the usual examination at the end of the year, and says in her report, "The practical work was quite up to the usual standard of excellence, which can only be attained by steady training and hard study during the year. The papers were well written, showing a thorough knowledge of the various branches of cookery, also the cause and effect of the various methods employed. The students also obtained very high marks for neatness and tidiness."

Certificates were obtained by six students, the work of four students being highly commended.

Special classes have been held during the year for those working in factories and shops, for domestic servants, and for pupils of private schools. Demonstration lessons in advanced cookery have also been given from time to time by the principal, and have been much appreciated. The attendance was as follows: First term, 154; second term, 130; third term, 142. Pupils from the following public schools received instruction in cookery during the year: Richmond, 69; Normal School, 60; St. Albans, 59; West Christchurch, 52; East Christchurch, 99; Waltham, 65; Sydenham, 46; Halswell, 15.

The total number of pupils that attended the school during the year was 918.

C. M. Gray, Chairman.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Credit balance at 31st December, 1903 ..	69	4	9	Salaries of instructors	270	10	10
Government Grants—				General expenses—			
Capitation on classes	104	5	6	Cleaning	29	8	0
For material	104	10	10	Telephone	7	5	6
For rent	43	0	0	Printing and advertising	23	17	6
Per North Canterbury Board of Education for capitation on school classes ..	303	18	2	Bank charges and cheque-book	0	17	6
Sales	75	14	9	Petties	17	10	0
Fees	122	19	1	Rent	91	13	4
Rent from sub-tenant	14	0	0	Material	156	10	4
				Lighting and heating	40	3	7
				Instruction in dressmaking and laundry ..	43	14	3
				Utensils and repairs	5	3	0
				Bonus to staff	35	0	0
				Examiner's fee	2	2	0
				Balance	113	17	3
	£837	13	1		£837	13	1

O'Bryen Hoare, Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the vouchers, cash-book, and bank pass-book in connection with above and certify to the correctness of the above statement.—W. Ensom, Auditor.—25th January, 1905.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF CANTERBURY COLLEGE.

School of Art.

The Art Master reported: As compared with 1903, the numbers in attendance were:—1903: First term—day 34, evening 157, Saturday 74, total 265; second term—day 33, evening 144, Saturday 92, total 269; third term—day 32, evening 135, Saturday 98, total 265: grand total, 799. 1904: First term—day 51, evening 117, Saturday 84, total 252; second term—day 48, evening 134, Saturday 93, total 275; third term—day 52, evening 139, Saturday 103, total 294: grand total, 821. This shows an increase of twenty-two on the previous year, and is spread over the day and Saturday classes. An afternoon class for general art-work was started at the beginning of the year and held two afternoons a week.

Drawing and Painting.—The instruction has comprised drawing and painting from life, still life, landscape, and from nature, antique and elementary work. All students have also practised modelling, which has proved helpful in learning form. An increasing number have taken up applied art-work instead of painting.

Modelling, Moulding, and Casting.—This class was well attended by the painting students, with an average of nineteen per term. Very few of those taking "applied" relief work also took modelling. This is to be regretted, as it is of special value for this work. The instruction comprised modelling from the cast (ornamental and antique) and from life, also the carrying-out of original designs preparatory to the final work in carving and *repoussé*. The various methods of casting were practised.

Applied Art-work, Wood and Stone Carving, and Repoussé.—The nature of this work has been similar to that of last year, rather more taking *repoussé* than carving. A commendable feature is that almost all the work has been from original designs. The quality of work has improved. *Stencilling:* Some creditable though elementary work has for the first time been done in this direction. A few of the students applied their studies in plant form to stencil designs for cushions, table-centres, &c., carrying them out on silk, &c. A few others carried out designs in needlework. It is hoped to still further extend "applied" work in other directions, as in gesso, leather-embossing, &c. A valuable adjunct to this work is the class for plant form in relation to designs. This was held one afternoon a week, and attended by an average of sixteen students. As far as possible a plant in all stages of its development was taken, studying its growth, character, and decorative capacity, and then applied to the ornamental filling of spaces.

Painters' and Decorators' Work.—The attendance in this class has slightly improved, there being an average of fourteen per term. This is, however, still small considering the number of youths engaged in this business. During the second and third terms the class was held twice a week, with such success that it is to be a permanent feature. Various branches of work have been practised, including glass gilding and embossing, stencilling, grisaille, signwriting, graining, marbling, &c. The Painters' Union and Mr. Sey have again been helpful to the class. Prizes have also been given by Messrs. Davis, Bush, and Button.

Decorative Design.—Classes for the study of principles of ornament were held once a week in the morning and evening, and attended by an average of seventeen and twelve respectively. This was an improvement on the previous year and much better work was done.

Geometry and Pattern-drawing for Tinsmiths.—Similar to last year a short course in elementary geometry was given, followed by applications to trade requirements. Models were also made in cardboard and tin. The average attendance was eight. This was discouraging in view of the importance in giving to the workmen scientific methods instead of the rule of thumb so generally in vogue at present.

Geometry and Perspective.—There has again been a satisfactory attendance, especially in geometry. The average numbers being in 1903, 86; 1904, 81.

Architecture and Building-construction.—In the latter class there was an average attendance of thirty-three. The class in architecture was not held the first term, having practically died out at the end of 1903. A new lecturer was appointed, and the class started again the second term with an attendance of twelve. Last term there were thirteen. This is more satisfactory than it has been for some years past, and the term just commenced shows a still further advance of fifteen. After waiting for upwards of fifteen years we shall be able to get a few of the more necessary models required in these subjects, by means of the sum allotted for apparatus, &c.

Carpentry and Joinery.—The average on the roll for this class has been thirteen, compared with sixteen the previous year. It has been worked in association with building-construction and geometry, and has done good useful work.

Cabinetwork.—Up to the end of 1903 no separate class was held in this subject, the students taking their work as far as possible with other classes. At the beginning of last year it was placed under the separate charge of a well-qualified instructor, and bids fair to become a useful class. There was an average roll-number of eight.

Instruction of Teachers and Pupil-teachers.—This work has comprised freehand, model, geometry, perspective, brushwork, modelling in plasticine, cardboard modelling, free-arm and blackboard drawing, and carving. The last was the most largely attended, owing to the regulation making it compulsory for the D certificate. The same unsatisfactory arrangement was continued as to fees—viz., compelling teachers to take two particular subjects if they wished their fees paid, instead of allowing them a wider choice.

Scholarships.—Builders' Association: These were competed for in December. Both were given to candidates in the Senior Division; none in the Junior were considered well enough qualified. State school scholarships (boys): At the beginning of the year scholarships entitling to a year's free tuition were awarded to the head boy in drawing in fifteen district State schools. State school scholarships (girls): On the result of the annual competition, ten scholarships were awarded to girls from State schools. Free Studentships: Six studentships offered by the Board for annual competition on the past year's work were awarded.

Prizes were presented by Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, C. Kidson, A. W. Feilder, W. Sey, Bush, Button, and Davis, and by the Canterbury Society of Arts, the Architectural Association, and the Painters' Union for competition in various subjects, and were all awarded.

Local Examinations.—Second-grade passes: Freehand, 42; model, 56; geometry, 14; perspective, 10; blackboard, 38. Full second-grade certificates, 2. Passes in other subjects: Brushwork—elementary stage 13, advanced stage 4; modelling in plasticine—elementary stage 18; modelling from the cast—elementary ornament 5, elementary antique 2; plant form, 9; first-grade geometry, 22; tinsmiths' geometry and pattern-drawing—first year 2, second year 2, third year 1, mensuration 5; carpentry and joinery—first year 1, second year 5; building-construction—first year 5 second year 8, third year 5, fourth year 2; architecture, 11; cabinetwork—first year 4; cardboard modelling, 3; free-arm and blackboard drawing, 7; principles of ornament, 15.

Art and Science Examinations of the Education Department of Great Britain, 1904.—The number of passes was as follows: Freehand, 7; model, 6; still life, 3; plant-form, 2; drawing from life, 1; anatomy, 1; design (stage 1), 1; modelling head from life, 2; plane and solid geometry, 1; building-construction, 1.

Changes in the Staff.—At the beginning of the second term Mr. J. L. Balfour was appointed instructor in advanced drawing and painting, including work from the life, thus relieving the headmaster of most of this work and enabling him to give more time to other work and to general supervision. Mr. A. Ager was appointed in July to take charge of architecture and advanced building-construction, and Mr. H. M. Johnston in February as instructor in cabinetwork. Miss A. E. Abbott resigned at the end of the year after four years' service.

Our thanks are due to all those who have by gifts of prizes or scholarships helped forward the work of the school, and to Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs for the *Studio* periodical.

G. H. Elliott, Headmaster.

School of Engineering, Electricity, and Technical Science.

The Professor in charge reported:—

Students.—During the year 206 students attended lectures, the hour attendances per week averaging 1,451, an increase of 2½ per cent. in students and 6 per cent. in hour attendances on the number of the previous year.

Matriculated Students.—The full course for the University degree or the associateship was taken by fifty-two students, this being an increase of 8 per cent. in the numbers for 1903; and eight college students taking electricity and magnetism in their respective courses for degrees attended the lectures in this subject.

Results of Examinations.—University examinations, 1903: nine students passed part of the first examination for B.Sc. in Engineering; ten completed the first examination; and five passed part of the second examination. Associateship of the School of Engineering: At the annual examination, 1904, three students passed the Final Examination for the Associateship in Mechanical Engineering; two students of the Final Examination for the Associateship in Electrical Engineering; and the passes in the various subjects of these courses were as follows: Electricity and magnetism, 7; advanced electricity, 2; freehand mechanical drawing, 8; descriptive geometry (advanced), 7; steam-engine (elementary), 6; applied mechanics, 6; mechanics of machinery, 8; mechanical drawing (second year), 7; steam-engine (advanced), 4; strength of materials (elementary), 1; strength of materials, 5; theory of workshop practice, 9; elementary electrical engineering, 2; advanced electrical engineering, 2; mechanical drawing and designing, 5; mechanical drawing and designing (electrical), 2.

Evening Students.—One hundred and twenty-three certificates were awarded to students attending evening lectures who passed at the annual examinations as follows: First Class: Steam-engine (elementary), 10; elementary applied mechanics, 3; mechanical drawing, section I., 6; mechanical drawing, section II., 4; freehand mechanical drawing, sections I. and II., 6; descriptive geometry and setting-out of work, 21; elementary electricity, 4. Second Class: Steam-engine (elementary), 11; elementary applied mechanics, 9; mechanical drawing, section I. 13, section II. 3, section III. 1; freehand mechanical drawing, sections I. and II., 15; descriptive geometry and setting-out of work, 3; elementary strength of materials, 2; theory of workshop practice, 1; elementary electricity, 7; elementary electrical engineering, 4.

Course in Civil Engineering.—As authorised by the Board of Governors, the course in civil engineering was re-established this year. Two students entered for the complete course, and six availed themselves of the lectures in surveying.

Additions to the Staff.—The appointment of part-time lecturer in electricity was offered to and accepted by Mr. C. Coleridge Farr, D.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., A.I.E.E.; whilst Mr. Lawrence Birks, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., received the appointment of demonstrator in electrical engineering. On Mr. Birks resigning to take up the position of electrical engineer to the New Zealand Electrical Construction Company, applications were invited in England for the position of lecturer and demonstrator in electrical engineering, and the selected candidate was Mr. P. H. Powell, M.Sc.M. Eng., late Fellow of Victoria University, England. On account of ill health, the professor in charge was granted leave for the session by the Board. During his absence the work of the department was efficiently carried on by the staff under the supervision of Dr. Farr, whilst Mr. J. L. Scott rendered most valuable assistance by delivering the course of lectures on the theory of workshop practice.

Robt. J. Scott, M.Inst.C.E.,
Professor in Charge.

SOUTH CANTERBURY.

Extract from the Report of the Education Board.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—The number of schools that earned capitation for this work during the year was twenty-one. A few schools failed to earn capitation through misunderstanding the regulations, and many others did creditable work in such subjects as paper-folding, modelling in plasticine, and brush drawing, though the smallness of the staffs prevented the teachers from devoting the time to the subjects required by the regulations. In the two largest schools classes in woodwork for the upper boys and in cookery for upper girls were conducted during the year with marked success, and arrangements are being made for classes in the same subjects during 1905 in at least three other schools. In no other part of their school work do the children take a greater interest. In nineteen schools under male teachers, needlework was taught by special teachers, the average amount of capitation earned being £6 18s. 10d. Classes for the training of teachers in manual and science subjects were held during the year in woodwork, needlework, anatomy, &c., botany, and blackboard drawing. Nearly all the classes were carried on with considerable success, and generally the attendance of the teachers was satisfactory. The "associated classes" at Timaru, Waimate, and Temuka were continued during the year, and it may now be said that they are firmly established and that their success is assured. The Technical School buildings at Timaru and Waimate have been completed, and the fitting-up of the various rooms with furniture and apparatus is now also almost complete. It is hoped that before the end of this year a similar building will be erected at Temuka. The success of these classes is due almost entirely to the energy displayed by the local managers, and especially to the unremitting labours of the superintendents and directors.

Extract from the Report of the Inspectors of Schools.

Handwork of various kinds formed part of the regular course of instruction in twenty-two schools. For the most part such work was confined to the lower divisions of the schools, but in a few the higher classes also participated in the instruction. In the Waimate District High School and in the Timaru Main School the girls of the upper standards did very good work in the cookery classes, while the boys took up woodwork with all the enthusiasm of a new game. In three or four schools the boys were fortunate in having the privilege of belonging to a swimming class. For years past children's gardens have been a pleasing feature of the surroundings of several schools, each child or group of children having a plot to attend to. So far these gardens have been kept for the recreation of the pupils during their hours of play, and for the beautifying of the playground; but with the introduction of nature-study to the course of instruction much more may be made of the gardens than formerly, and in a future report we may be able to record that school gardens are as common as they are now rare. If the lessons in nature-study are in all cases to have immediate reference to the local surroundings, surely in an agricultural district like ours the school garden will come to be regarded as indispensable.

During the winter months Saturday classes for the training of teachers were held in Timaru and Waimate. In Timaru botany, drawing, needlework, and woodwork were taken; and in Waimate botany, physiology, and drawing. Except in woodwork, the attendance in the Timaru classes was by no means satisfactorily maintained; at Waimate the attendance was very good. The progress made in woodwork was particularly noticeable, and the instructor has now a class of sixteen teachers who are being prepared for examination with the view of obtaining the certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE TIMARU TECHNICAL CLASSES ASSOCIATION.

The classes held during the winter months of 1904 were probably the most useful and popular yet held in Timaru. The total number of individual students was 310, taking about 440 subjects, while last year 254 pupils took 330 subjects. With the exception of those in senior shorthand and senior book-keeping, all the established classes were large and regularly attended, the classes in junior book-keeping and shorthand being worthy of special mention in this respect. Classes in woodwork and cookery were commenced in June, and were so successfully conducted that we expect that during the 1905 session we shall have at least two full classes in each of these technical subjects. The following shows the numbers attending the various classes in each term: Painting, 18; dressmaking, three classes, 68, 38; architectural drawing, 36, 20; wood-carving, 16, 14; drawing, 19, 13; modelling, 12, 5; junior shorthand, 33, 24; senior shorthand, 14, 12; typewriting, two classes, 42, 30; Latin, 13, 9; English, 30, 22; arithmetic, 21, 11; senior book-keeping, 7, one term only; cookery, two classes, 34, 28; woodwork, 24. Having received a petition from fifteen local plumbers to form a class in plumbing, the necessary apparatus and fittings have been applied for, and as it is desired to carry the class on throughout the year, the class will be commenced during the coming month. At the close of the session, examinations were offered in all subjects, and were held in shorthand (speed, theory, and elementary), book-keeping, English, arithmetic, and typewriting. It is confidently expected that during next session we shall be able to present pupils for the City and Guilds of London Institute's examinations in woodwork, cookery, and plumbing, and for the South Kensington examination in art subjects.

The new buildings were completed in June, and were at once made use of. We have now a well-fitted cookery-room and an excellently equipped carpenter's shop, and we are daily expecting the tools and fitings of the plumbers' shop. The art-room is practically unfurnished. The surroundings of the new school have not yet been attended to, as for some months we have been without funds; but, with the arrival of the subsidy and capitation, which are now due, the work of fencing and asphalting will be put in hand.

The thanks of the association are due to those citizens and local bodies who contributed to the funds. It is most encouraging to the managers to see interest being taken in the work by such bodies as the Builders' Association, who donated £5; it is by such interest on the part of the employers that the younger students are led to take up the work. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Wilson and Fleming, who conducted examinations, and to the local Press, to whose willing assistance is due in no small degree the success of the 1904 session.

G. CRAWSHAW, Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	186	17	1	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	245	0	0
Capitation on classes	59	6	6	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)	53	2	3
Buildings	1,000	0	0	Advertising and printing	4	10	9
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	218	12	10	Lighting and heating	9	1	3
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	33	12	0	Insurance and repairs	0	16	0
Other receipts, viz.—				Rent	4	10	0
Fees	145	7	4	Material for class use	25	12	8
Voluntary contributions	41	9	6	Buildings—			
Interest	1	9	11	Contracts (new buildings, additions, &c.)	1,068	15	0
Balance at end of year	49	6	6	Architect, &c.	62	16	0
				Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	261	17	9
	£1,736	1	8		£1,736	1	8

JAMES CRAIGIE, Chairman } of Managers.
G. CRAWSHAW, Secretary }

I have examined the books and vouchers of the above association, and hereby certify that the statement of receipts and expenditure is correct.—WM. IRWIN, Auditor.

NOTE.—There is now due from the Department on account of 1904 capitation £151 9s. 1d., and subsidy on 1904 voluntary contributions £42 9s. 6d., so that the financial position of the association is most satisfactory.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE WAIMATE TECHNICAL CLASSES ASSOCIATION.

Classes for the following subjects were carried on during the year: Book-keeping, typewriting, shorthand, dressmaking, woodwork, cookery, English, arithmetic, and brush drawing. The roll-numbers were: Book-keeping (three classes), 94; typewriting (two classes), 45; cookery, 49; woodwork, 35; dressmaking, 41; English, 35; arithmetic, 12; brushwork, 10. On the completion of the Technical School the managers arranged for classes in cookery and woodwork. These classes have proved very successful. Before long the equipment of the laboratory will be completed, when classes for chemistry and elementary electricity will be commenced. It is the intention of the managers to systematize the subjects next year. The following courses will, it is hoped, be arranged: (1) Agricultural course, including agricultural chemistry, botany, mensuration, woodwork, book-keeping, wool-classing, and veterinary surgery; (2) domestic course, including cookery, dressmaking, and book-keeping; (3) commercial course, including book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, and commercial correspondence.

During the year eight instructors have been employed, and the work, although not all one could desire, has steadily improved.

The managers have been put to considerable expense in the endeavour to provide suitable equipment for the classes. Their thanks are due to the members of the Technical Classes Association and the local bodies for their support, and also to the following:—Messrs. Nicol and Son, Messrs. Gregg and Co., Mr. Akhurst, and Mr. W. Coltman—for donations of material and special appliances.

It will be seen from the balance-sheet that, although there have been many calls upon the funds of the managers (as there always must be in connection with the establishment of classes), the financial position is satisfactory. The residents of the borough and county are now provided with an excellent opportunity of obtaining technical instruction at very moderate rates. In conclusion, the managers express the desire that still greater interest will be taken in the classes during the coming session, and that that interest will exhibit itself not only by an increased attendance at the classes, but by liberal donations by the local bodies and by the residents of the district.

A. S. MORRISON, Chairman.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	7	11	9	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	86	10	0
Capitation on classes	28	0	5	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)	35	18	0
Buildings	400	0	0	Advertising and printing	11	5	0
Furniture, fittings, apparatus	283	7	5	Lighting and heating	4	19	9
Subsidies on voluntary contributions ..	17	6	0	Insurance and repairs	2	10	0
Other receipts, viz.—				Material for class use	7	5	6
Fees	41	4	6	Buildings—			
Voluntary contributions	27	18	0	Contracts (new buildings, additions, &c.)..	329	16	6
				Architect, &c...	49	12	6
				Furniture, fittings, and apparatus ..	276	15	4
				Balance at end of year	0	15	6
	£805	8	1		£805	8	1

A. S. MORRISON, Chairman } of Managers.
J. E. HUTCHINSON, Secretary }

I have examined the books and vouchers of the above association, and hereby certify that the above statement of the receipts and expenditure is correct.—W. THOMAS, Auditor.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE TEMUKA TECHNICAL CLASSES ASSOCIATION.

In presenting the second annual report of the Temuka Technical Classes Association, the Managers feel that there is reason for congratulation on the increased popularity and prosperity of the classes. The year was started with a credit balance of £20 0s. 4d., which, after the payment of all current expenses for the past session, has now been increased to £42 3s. 9d. About £40, apart from Government grants, has been expended in the purchase of necessary apparatus. The Road Board and Temuka District High School Committee again generously made donations towards our funds, but, unfortunately, the Borough Council did not see its way to renew the previous year's grant. The experiment of making technical education free, and relying solely on receipts from the Government and voluntary contributions to provide the necessary revenue, has been justified financially, and was to a considerable extent responsible for the large increase of pupils; but it is doubtful if the privileges offered were as valued as they should have been. Several of those who joined as junior technical scholars appeared to have done so mainly out of curiosity, and evinced little or no enthusiasm in the work they had commenced. It has also been generally observed by the instructors that a number of the younger pupils, for whom the benefits of the school are chiefly intended, received no encouragement from parents to pursue their studies. Did parents and employers but know the help they would accord the classes by taking an intelligent interest in the progress of the pupils, this help would be less sparingly given. Youths have attended the commercial classes, and because they have not become competent stenographers in a few weeks' time they have discontinued their studies, lacking that incentive to work which can often be fostered by home encouragement. The commercial classes were well instructed by Mr. J. Clark, and had the largest attendances of pupils during the year. A serious drawback to Mr. Clark's work was the irregularity of attendance on the part of many of the pupils. The dressmaking classes, under Miss Fairburn, were the most successful of the session. The attendance remained good throughout, and excellent work was done. Wool-classing was very capably taught, and should have been one of the largest of the classes, but was not well patronised by the farming community. The photography class, owing to the irregular attendance of pupils, had to be discontinued at the conclusion of the first quarter. The English class was conducted on very good and interesting lines. Drawing in its various branches is not a popular subject in Temuka, but Mr. Goy's class certainly deserved much better support from the public than it received.

The roll-numbers of the several classes were as follow: Commercial classes (two), 81; dressmaking (two classes), 52; wool-classing, 15; photography, 19; English, 40; drawing, 13: total, 220.

During the past year the classes have been working under great difficulty through want of proper accommodation. Twelve months ago a promise was given by the Government through our representative for the district that a technical school would be erected in Temuka, but at the present moment the promise is no nearer being fulfilled than it was then. This procrastination on the part of the Government is seriously hampering our work, which cannot be carried out satisfactorily till necessary accommodation is provided. Last winter school classes had to be turned out into dark passages, sometimes artificially illuminated, that technical students might occupy the already overcrowded rooms in the school. It has been decided to commence cookery classes during the coming session. As a building will require to be rented and equipped for this purpose, all of our present balance will be thus absorbed, and our classes will be in financial danger, unless liberally supported by the public. It is hoped that local bodies and individuals will give such financial support this year as will enable the new classes to be successfully carried on.

A. A. HINTZ, Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	20	0	4	Administration—			
Grants from Government—				Salaries of instructors	143	11	0
Capitation on classes	144	1	6	Office expenses (including salaries, stationery, &c.)			
Capitation on technical scholarships	66	19	3		29	9	8
Subsidies on voluntary contributions	29	0	0	Advertising and printing	4	16	0
Other receipts, viz.—Voluntary contributions	29	0	6	Lighting and heating	12	15	0
				Rent	3	6	0
				Material for class use	1	2	6
				Caretaker	5	0	0
				Buildings—Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	46	17	8
				Balance at end of year	42	3	9
	£289	1	7		£289	1	7

G. W. ARMITAGE, Chairman } of Managers.
ALF. A. HINTZ, Secretary }

I have examined the books and vouchers of the above association, and hereby certify that the above statement of receipts and expenditure is correct.—G. CRAWSHAW, Auditor.—25th February, 1905.

OTAGO.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—The number of schools in which handwork classes earning Government capitation were held is fifty-four, which is about 25 per cent. of the schools. Handwork was, however, taken up in most of the schools with a staff of two or more teachers, and in some with only one teacher, but, feeling unable to comply with the time condition of the regulations, a large number of teachers took up this class of work, but did not give to it the time necessary to qualify for capitation. When the scheme of instruction in the manual and technical subjects was initiated some four years ago, the teachers of this district evinced no great readiness to introduce the new subjects into their schools, the reason assigned being that, in their judgment, a considerable curtailment of the prescription of work in some of the other subjects was necessary before the study of the various branches of handwork could be entered upon by the pupils with advantage to the pupils and the general work of the schools; and many teachers contend that they are in no better case under the new syllabus. The Department makes no grant for apparatus or material for classes that do not conform to its regulations as regards duration of instruction, programme of work, &c., and the Board has no fund for the purpose, so that, in schools where unrecognised handwork classes are conducted, the cost of the equipment and maintenance must be provided from local sources—that is, by the School Committee or the teachers concerned. Apart from the elementary handwork of the infant departments, the subjects that seem to be most suitable and beneficial for the pupils of the schools of this district, and which, where instituted, have so far been very successfully carried on, are cottage-gardening and woodwork for boys and cookery for girls. Owing, however, to the necessity for special rooms, fittings, and apparatus for woodwork and cookery, these two classes are about the most costly to equip, and the Department seems disinclined to sanction the starting of instruction in these subjects in any but the larger centres. Cottage-gardening—in the Board's opinion a subject eminently suitable for the pupils of country schools—has been authorised by the Department in connection with twenty-one schools. Applications have been forwarded to the Department for recognition of these classes in fourteen additional schools, but the Department's sanction to these has so far been withheld. Recently the Board had its attention drawn to the fact that, according to newspaper reports, the Minister of Education had expressed his intention to withdraw the grants for this subject, but the Board hopes that in this he has been misrepresented. In twenty-six of the schools that have an average attendance below forty-one instruction in needlework has been given. Special classes for instruction of teachers in woodwork and cookery were held during the year. Thirty-two of the Board's female teachers sat for the London City and Guilds Examination in Plain Cookery, twenty-two obtaining first-class and ten second-class certificates. Eighteen of the Board's male teachers presented themselves for the London City and Guilds Examination in Woodwork (first year) and sixteen of them were successful in passing. A large number of country teachers have availed themselves of the Saturday forenoon classes in the various branches of drawing held at the Dunedin School of Art.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN.

During the period over which this report extends—viz., from the 8th February to the 17th December—the total number of students who received instruction was 431. This number includes 141 teachers and pupil-teachers, forty-four students in training, seventy-seven students who attended the day classes, and 169 students who attended the evening classes. The school was open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., and from 5.45 to 9 p.m., and on Saturday from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Day and Evening Classes.—Classes for freehand and model drawing and drawing in light and shade were continued on the same lines as last year. The students worked well, and their progress on the whole was entirely satisfactory. Painting: The course of work comprised brushwork, painting in monochrome from casts, colour studies from groups of still life, and painting landscape and flowers from nature. Some very good studies were executed by the students, especially in landscape and still-life painting. Modelling: The students worked from casts, plant-form from nature, from their own designs, and from life. The advanced students produced several very fine studies of plants from nature and portrait busts from life, from which plaster casts were taken by means of gelatine or piece moulds. Drawing plant-form and design: The work in these classes maintained a high standard of proficiency, the pen-and-ink studies being especially good. Students of the Training College took a keen interest in all their work, which included freehand and model drawing, drawing in light and shade, blackboard drawing, and practical geometry. In future, the work of students in their second year will comprise modelling, brushwork, elementary design, and blackboard drawing. The pupil-teachers' course of instruction was similar to that of the previous year. Their attendance was regular, and they worked hard throughout the session. At their annual examination, held in July, twenty-nine passed in model-drawing, twenty-seven passed in practical geometry, and nineteen passed in perspective. Geometrical drawing (art) and the science course, which includes practical plane and solid geometry, building-construction, and machine construction and drawing, were well attended. The students evinced great interest in their work, which was of the most useful kind, and connected with their trades. Several very good specimens of draughtsmanship, executed by students of the machine-construction class, were exhibited at the annual exhibition. The classes held on Saturday were attended by sixty-six teachers and forty-one pupil-teachers. The teachers devoted the limited time at their disposal to those subjects which would be of the greatest utility to them in their ordinary school-work; while the pupil-teachers received instruction in their prescribed class subjects. All the students took great interest in the work, and showed an earnest desire to progress by taking full advantage of the privilege of attending these classes. Next session, brushwork and elementary design will be included among the subjects of instruction. Examinations were held at the end of the session, but a number of students having to attend other classes they were unable to be present. The results were as follow: Model-drawing, 10 passed; light and shade, 17 passed; modelling, 14 passed.

The following were the successes at the Science and Art Examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington:—Art: Freehand drawing—first class 4 passes, second class 7 passes; model-drawing—first class 4 passes, second class 14 passes; drawing in light and shade—first class 2 passes, second class 2 passes; geometrical drawing—second class 6 passes; perspective drawing—second class 8 passes; design—second class 5 passes; memory drawing of plant-form—first class 2 passes, second class 4 passes; drawing from the antique—second class 2 passes; painting from still life—first class 1 pass, second class 2 passes; anatomy—second class 1 pass. Science: Practical plane and solid geometry—(stage 1) first class 4 passes, (stage 2) second class 1 pass; machine construction and drawing—(stage 1) first class 2 passes, second class 3 passes, (stage 2) second class 4 passes; building-construction—(stage 1) first class 1 pass, (stage 2) second class 2 passes.

The five following works for the Art Class Teachers' Certificate were accepted by the Board of Education, South Kensington: 1 drawing in light and shade, 2 groups of models (shaded), 1 drawing of plant-form from nature, and 1 sheet geometrical drawing. The annual exhibition of students' work was held at the beginning of the year, when the work of the various classes was well represented. I have to thank the members of the staff for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

DAVID C. HUTTON, Principal.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE DUNEDIN TECHNICAL CLASSES ASSOCIATION.

At the various elections in February all the Managers were re-elected, so that the Board of Management for the past year consisted of Messrs. A. Burt, D. R. Eunson, A. Marshall, B.A., and D. R. White, M.A. (elected by the Otago Education Board); Messrs. J. F. Arnold, M.H.R., A. Sligo, and G. M. Thomson, F.L.S. (appointed by subscribers to the association); and His Worship the Mayor (Mr. T. R. Christie) and Councillor T. Scott (representing the Dunedin City Council). Mr. A. Burt was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. D. R. Eunson Treasurer.

During the year there were, as usual, several changes in the teaching staff, but these are fully referred to in the Superintendent's report. The increased attendance of students at the classes also necessitated additions to the staff, the number of regular teachers employed being thirty-three. The number of students enrolled during 1904 was 1,036, as against 775 for the previous year. The great increase during the last session, made up for the most part of pupils admitted under the Technical Scholarship Regulations, taxed the accommodation of the present premises to such an extent at to interfere with the efficiency of the instruction given, besides causing a great amount of inconvenience to all connected with the work of the classes. The urgent necessity for additions to the present buildings was brought under the notice of the Premier by a deputation that waited upon him in November last, and as a result of the interview the Education Department has promised the sum of £2,000 as a grant in aid of building. This sum, however, is altogether inadequate for the purpose, the estimated cost of the necessary buildings being £3,500. The incoming managers will therefore have to face the task of raising locally the sum of £1,500, and your representatives suggest that the Committee make a strong effort to obtain this by means of contributions from local bodies, associations, unions, firms, and individuals. The Managers think that, considering the history of the association and the valuable work done by the classes during the past sixteen years, a special appeal which practically means giving the school a permanent home cannot but be successful. It is hoped that the various local bodies will recognise their responsibilities in this matter, contribute a proportionate part of the amount required, and so, in this respect, lighten the labours of your Committee. As it is not desirable to carry on under the congested conditions prevailing last season, it may probably be necessary to limit the admission of free pupils—that is, until the additional accommodation is provided.

The association is always prepared to establish and carry on classes in any particular subject when a demand for instruction in such subjects seems to exist, and during the past year, in pursuance of this policy, several new classes were formed. Of the new classes thus formed the most successful were those undertaken by Mr. G. M. Thomson for the instruction of teachers in elementary botany. The class for painters' work, re-established at the request of the apprentices, was also productive of interest and enthusiasm.

The thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to those who have assisted during the year to further the work of the school, especially to the supervising examiners, whose names are a guarantee of the kind of work done, and to the Press for the sympathetic co-operation and assistance it has extended. The work of the Superintendent and of the teaching staff has been carried on under great difficulties, but these have been met with energy and zeal, and excellent results have been achieved.

The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year shows the credit balance of £104 4s. 3d. on the 31st December, but since that date the allowances for the last term's work have been received, so that the position is in reality much better than is shown by the statement.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Bank balance, 31st December, 1903	279	9	6	Salaries	1,054	12	9
Fees	502	18	6	Printing, advertising, &c.	56	5	9
Voluntary subscriptions	86	8	3	Rent	49	3	4
Dunedin City Council	75	0	0	Gas	24	7	3
Government Grants—				Insurance and rates	21	16	3
Capitation on attendances	235	7	3	Repairs and alterations	52	19	4
Capitation—Junior technical scholars	146	10	9	Fittings and apparatus	181	13	0
For fittings and apparatus	128	6	0	Material	152	17	10
For material	93	16	0	Railway fares refunded	5	1	6
Subsidy on voluntary subscriptions	155	5	0	Bank balance, 31st December, 1904	104	4	3
	£1,703	1	3		£1,703	1	3

Examined and found correct.—C. GRATER, F.N.Z.A.A., Auditor.—Dunedin, January, 1905.

Extract from the Report of the Superintendent.

To fill the several vacancies on the staff, and also to provide for the increased attendance, the following were, at the beginning of the session, added to the list of recognised teachers: Mrs. Isa Russell, dressmaking; Miss Lilly Wilson, cookery; Messrs. George W. C. Macdonald, French; Wilkinson L. Harrison, M.A., mathematics; Thomas B. Hamilton, B.A., practical mathematics; Arthur E. Moss, practical electricity; Robert Francis, wood-carving; James W. Nicholson, painters' work; and Robert M. Chadwick, mechanical engineering. Thus the staff for the year consisted of thirty-three teachers and the Superintendent.

The total number of students enrolled was 1,036, the number being made up as follows: Thirty-one at Port Chalmers, fifty at Mosgiel, and 955 at Dunedin. This represents an increase of 200 at Dunedin, but this numerical increase does not adequately represent the additional work undertaken, for this year the number of students attending more than one class was much greater than in former years.

In order to have properly accommodated all the classes a much larger number of rooms would have been required, and this insufficiency of accommodation, in several cases, necessitated the formation of classes too large not only for efficient teaching, but also for convenient supervision.

For Department purposes our classes are recognised as falling under one or other of the three following groups: continuation, commercial, technical.

Continuation Classes.—Large numbers of students have availed themselves of the instruction offered in the English classes, and also in those for mathematics. This is a matter for congratulation, since such training, especially at the age at which students reach us, will afterwards greatly facilitate their progress when they attempt to read and comprehend, as well as calculate and check in the ordinary course of their technical studies. Indeed, the association, by the complete course which it offers in these subjects, as well as in arithmetic and penmanship, is doing much towards forming, in a direction not always recognised, a proper basis for technical education. Examiners and teachers of the classes popularly known as technical classes frequently refer to the insufficient and incomplete knowledge of the above-mentioned subjects possessed by students, and the consequent effect upon their progress. As an instance of this, the following is taken from the report on the work of the class for mechanical engineering: "The need of a preliminary class in junior English is, in some cases, painfully evident among the junior students. Several of these are unable to clearly state what they know, and this through mere inability to properly express themselves." Notwithstanding the crowded state of the English classes, the work seems to have been quite up to the standard of former years. The examiner of senior English writes, "There is evidence of sound training in general principles and along broad educative lines." Of the intermediate class the examiner says, "Many of the pupils of this class may be characterized as experts in the work professed"; while the examiner of the junior classes states, "The composition of these classes is excellent, and forms a special feature of the work."

With the view of conserving students' energies and directing their work in mathematics directly along the lines suited to their actual requirements, classes in practical mathematics were this year established and were, for a time, well attended. During the second quarter, however, the attendance fell off considerably. The experience with this class seems to support the statement that "the easier you make the work the less will the student appreciate the assistance thus rendered, and the more will he relax his own efforts"; and, after all, it is not the actual knowledge, but the training, that is of value, and should be the aim of our work.

The classes for Latin and for French were each subdivided and taught in sections. This entailed more time on the part of the teachers, but the results were such as to convince one of the necessity of subdividing the English classes as soon as rooms are available to accommodate the extra classes thus formed. The work of the other continuation classes does not call for any special remark.

Commercial Classes.—These have always been well attended, and this year all these classes, except that for commercial law, show marked increases. The consistent support accorded these classes seems to me to arise from the fact that most of the subjects of instruction of this group are such that the ability of the student can be noted, and progress more or less directly followed. Thus a diligent student of, say, shorthand, typing, or book-keeping soon gives evidence of increased ability and efficiency to an extent likely to attract an employer's attention, and thus such a student is sure, before long, to get some direct return for his labour of study. In previous years there has invariably been a tendency on the part of students to confine their attention too exclusively to one particular subject of the group, and to disregard the assistance likely to be rendered by a study of the kindred or complementary subjects. This year, however, there was an evident desire to take advantage of the instruction in auxiliary subjects, and about seventy students took what may be termed a full commercial course. Arithmetic was this year treated on more practical lines than hitherto, and the result was in every way satisfactory. The classes for book-keeping were crowded, but among those who entered the junior division were some who would have been more profitably employed in attendance at arithmetic and penmanship. The value of the work done in the senior division of the class is becoming known and valued by commercial men. For shorthand 144 students entered, and although many of these did good work, there remained a number who never got over the initial difficulties of the subject. In order to accommodate all those desirous of learning typing a few machines were borrowed, and an extra class started. The number of students who enrolled for penmanship and commercial correspondence was sufficient to have formed at least two classes, but there being no room available, a rather large and unwieldly class remained. However, here, as in English, notwithstanding the large class, the results of the examination by outside examiners show that creditable work has been done. "Taking into account the large number in the class and the insufficient accommodation," say the examiners, "we consider the results attained afford adequate evidence that the instructor has carried on the work with much ability and enthusiasm."

Technical Classes.—The classes for science come first in order, but do not call for lengthened remark. The chemistry class was, as usual, of a convenient and satisfactory size, most of the students being either chemists' assistants or students with a leaning towards pharmacy. The usual botany class is not being held during the spring session, but an effort will be made to form a beginners' class about the middle of January. The Saturday classes in the same subject, undertaken to meet the requirements of teachers, are well attended. The class for elementary physics was also a very satsfactory one, and it is worthy of note that telegraph operators formed a majority of the members of the class.

Owing probably to repeated change of teachers, the class for practical electricity was numerically weak, and did not justify the heavy outlay incurred for rent. In mechanical engineering the teacher has as many students as he could conveniently deal with, but among these was great disparity, both in ability and attainments. Into this class men engaged only at engineering work or at an allied trade or profession are admitted, but many of these youths are so anxious to reach engineering proper that they enter the class direct, shunning, as it were, the indispensable course in drawing and mathematics; then, either their study is protracted or the result is a failure. In plumbing, too, the apprentices evince a disposition to avoid the theory class involving drawing and calculation, and to combat this tendency I purpose next year so arranging the courses that attendance at the theory classes will become obligatory on the part of all plumbers taking the practical course. The class for painters' work was this year revived, and attended by sixteen apprentices. The fees of several of the boys of this class were paid by their employers, and this, to my mind, is evidence of acknowledgment of the benefit of increased ability and efficiency likely to follow attendance at the classes.

The students of the senior class for tailors' cutting have now attended regularly for three consecutive years. That is rather a unique experience in our work, and has been a great aid to the teacher by enabling him to overtake the complete syllabus of work mapped out. At the end of the term the students were subjected to a practical examination by an outside examiner. The cookery classes, four in number, were somewhat larger than usual, but a second teacher having been appointed the work was overtaken without much difficulty. Several of the students passed the London Guilds' examination, proving that the provision for instruction in the higher branches is ample. It is probable, however, that next year a more elementary course will be provided for young beginners. Since the introduction of the Fr'isco system into our school the number of students attending the classes for dressmaking has shown a marked and regular increase. In Dunedin, four classes, containing in all 120 students, were held, while the introduction of the same system at Port Chalmers and Mosgiel added another sixty-six to the number taught dressmaking through the association. Although the class for wood-carving continues to be popular it is not attended by the particular class of apprentices for whose special benefit it may be presumed to have been established. The class this session, as formerly, was composed for the most part of amateurs, and not to any extent by wood-workers.

Under the scholarship regulations 321 students were granted free tuition. A few of these did not continue their course beyond the first week, and nearly a third of the remainder were irregular in their attendance and attention to their work. At the same time, the scholarship list contains the names of our best and most consistent workers, and with certain preliminary precautions on the part of the association to insure regular attendance I consider the scholarship regulations may be made productive of much good, and this without in any way weakening the finances of the association. In addition to the free places granted scholarship-holders, remission of fees was allowed to thirty-two students, whose circumstances seemed such as to entitle them to this concession. Professors Shand, Black, and Gilray continue to grant free tuition in their university classes to the association's best students in physics, chemistry, and English respectively. The competition for these places has always a good effect on the work of members of the senior classes in the subjects mentioned, and these professors are entitled to the thanks of the association for thus encouraging students. This year James D. Thomson gains Dr. Shand's prize, Eric R. J. Crocker Dr. Black's, and William M. Uttley Professor Gilray's.

The association is again indebted to the honorary examiners, who undertake the work often at considerable trouble and inconvenience. As an instance, it was noticed that the ladies who examined the students of the cookery classes were engaged for eight consecutive hours over the practical work. The examination of the written answers of many of the other classes this year entailed the expenditure of much time.

Year by year until the present one, the review of a past session's work has always afforded me considerable satisfaction, for I have invariably felt that sound progress was unmistakably being made, that good work was being done, and that the doing was a source of pleasure to most of those engaged in it. This year, however, my impression is that owing principally to the crowded state of our school, and in a less degree to the large proportion of young pupils, the work has not been altogether satisfactory. The teachers have had to deal with classes rather large for comfortable teaching, and in some cases neither the attention nor the behaviour of students could be regarded as praiseworthy. The teachers are therefore all the more deserving of credit for the successful result of the year's operations. ANGUS MARSHALL, Superintendent.

SOUTHLAND.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

Manual and Technical Instruction.—It will be seen from the report of the Director of Technical Instruction that substantial progress has been made during the year in his department. For various reasons, but chiefly owing to the delay experienced in securing a suitable site on which the principal section of the new Technical School could be placed, the erection of the building for which a grant has been set apart has not yet been begun. Tenders for the work will be invited without further delay.

The financial results of the year's operations, when the statement of assets and liabilities is taken into account, will be found quite satisfactory. In the director's balance-sheet the actual state of the accounts cannot be definitely set forth, owing to the fact that most of the expenditure has been incurred, while payment of the greater portion of the Board's claims for capitation, &c., could not be made till after the close of the year, when the returns on which the claims are based were forwarded and approved.

Instruction of Teachers.—The Board has to report that the annual vote for the instruction of teachers in the various forms of hand-and-eye work has been profitably spent. Classes were carried on with a considerable measure of success during the months of winter and spring, the practical outcome of which should be manifested in increased efficiency in the teaching of these subjects in the schools of the district.

A course of lessons in physiography was delivered by Messrs. F. W. Hilgendorf, M.A., B.Sc., Science Master in the Southland High Schools, and H. O. Stuckey, M.A., B.Sc., the latter succeeding the former on his leaving the district. The course was held on Saturdays and was attended by about a hundred and twenty teachers with commendable regularity, and much interest was evoked in the study of the subjects treated.

Financially, it may be noted that the special vote of £150 promised by the Department for this work was more than absorbed, and the current year's vote slightly anticipated.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Handwork.—Particulars of the amount done in this department will be supplied by the Director of Technical Instruction. The quality continues to improve, and at some schools is exceptionally good. The whole scheme may be said to be still at the experimental stage, for it is yet to be shown that the results are commensurate with the time and money spent in securing them. In the light of our experience, we venture the opinion that primary education would be distinctly poorer if handwork were withdrawn from the curriculum. All of our teachers are willing, some of them eager, to give the scheme a fair trial. We hope before the beginning of next year to be in a position to recommend a course of handwork suitable for every grade of school in the district.

Special classes for the instruction of teachers were again carried on during the year, and the effect of the work done is already manifesting itself in the schools. We may be permitted to question the public utility of at least two of the classes, those in woodwork and cookery. To the students themselves the classes are no doubt valuable, but, as there is neither woodwork-room nor cookery-room attached to any school within the confines of the district, it cannot be said that the classes are furthering any practical end in our system of education. There is no escape from the conclusion that it would be cheaper and more effective to employ experts to do the work than to continue to train teachers for work there is but a remote prospect of their being ever called on to do.

Last winter we endeavoured, in conjunction with Mr. McCaw, to establish a winter school for the benefit of the teachers in the outlying parts of the districts. Unavoidable obstacles rendered the execution of the project impossible. We hope, however, to see the school established this winter. An endeavour will also be made to have an exhibition of handwork at the same time.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

The attendance at the Invercargill classes reached much the same level as former years. The total number of students who enrolled in 1903 was 252 and 172 for the first and second terms respectively, while the figures for this year are 284 and 222, an increase of thirty-two in the first term and fifty in the second. For the first time, although the subject has been on the syllabus for a number of years, a class in sanitary plumbing was established. This is a subject of vital importance to the inhabitants of the town, and it is satisfactory to know that a sufficient number of young men engaged in this occupation, were found anxious to extend their knowledge of this most important science to justify the carrying-on of the class. In view of the recent advances in bacteriological research, the establishment by Government of a Health Department, and the activity displayed by the four large centres of this colony in sanitary science, Invercargill cannot long remain in its present anyhow sanitary state. From the Technical School must radiate the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge which will enable our young tradesmen to equip themselves for the impending change in sanitary methods, and in consequence the establishment of a fully equipped plumber's shop in connection with the school must be undertaken in the near future. The recent purchase of the section adjoining the school grounds is a step fully justified, as now there is ample room to erect a plumber's shop and other necessary buildings as occasion requires.

The dressmaking class still retains its popularity. Good earnest work was done by young tradesmen in the building-construction class; art is again beginning to show evidence of life; and the commercial classes have met the needs of aspiring students. The class which shows the greatest decrease in the number of students is that of mechanical drawing. In 1902 there were twenty-seven in attendance; in 1903 the number fell to fifteen; this year the number was five. This is owing to the depression which has recently overtaken the engineering trade in Invercargill. I regret that the number of students in the cookery classes shows a decrease, but this is only what may be looked for, as cookery is now taught in both the primary and high schools to girls in Standard V. and upwards. I have a word of praise for the teachers. Without exception they have conscientiously carried out the duties devolving upon them, and the success of the classes is in no small measure attributable to their whole-hearted enthusiasm. The question of holding examinations at the close of the session's work and of awarding certificates on the results obtained has been considered. The aim of the school is to prepare the students to sit for the examinations under the City and Guilds of London Institute in technical subjects, and under the Board of Education, London, in science and art subjects, but very few are willing to take the course of study necessary. It has been thought advisable, therefore, to prepare a scheme of local examinations in the various classes, and before the end of next year this matter will be in working order.

At Mataura classes in mechanical drawing, dressmaking, book-keeping, and arithmetic were held, the total roll-number being thirty. The residents of Mataura have consistently, year after year, shown such interest in the work, that the classes at this centre have always been maintained. The success of these classes is in no small measure due to the headmaster of the public school, who has at considerable personal inconvenience, devoted much time and energy to the furtherance of this branch of our education system. At Gore, the largest centre between Invercargill and Dunedin, no movement was made at all in the direction of establishing technical classes.

Continuation classes were conducted by the head teachers at Lumsden, Mataura Island, Papatotara, Te Tua, Tuturau, Waimahaka, and Wendonside, the subjects taught being those required for a Standard V. and Standard VI. pass and book-keeping. For these classes the teachers charge a fee from the students, registers are kept, and capitation is obtained from the Education Department on the attendances recorded therein. In this way the teachers receive a fair remuneration for their services, and the district is benefited through the increase of knowledge obtained by the residents. More advantage might very well be taken by many of our country teachers of the provisions of the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, in accordance with which continuation classes may be conducted in country districts.

During 1903 additional regulations under the Manual and Technical Instruction Act were gazetted by which provision was made for the free tuition of students who had obtained the proficiency certificate of Standard VI., on condition of their making at least twenty attendances at each of two classes (one of which required to be English of a standard higher than that for Standard VI.) during the year. It was thought advisable to put these regulations into operation only to a limited extent, as the additional capitation given on account of such students was less than the amount of the fees which they would have had to pay as ordinary students. It was hoped, however, that the attendance at the free classes would be so far in advance of what has hitherto been the case that the revenue would not materially suffer. Consequently the continuation classes were thrown open to students under these regulations, but the technical-class students paid the ordinary fees. The result did not realise expectations. The English, mathematics, book-keeping, and shorthand classes benefited by an increased number of students, the number being, 40, 13, 40, and 36 respectively, as against 13, 0, 32, and 10 for the preceding year. But, owing to a misunderstanding of the conditions, several students, while they attended the English class regularly, failed to make a sufficient number of attendances in their other subjects to entitle them to earn any additional capitation. To the credit of these students, be it said, however, that when appealed to, they nearly all paid as a fee a sum equal to the amount of capitation payable on their account had they attended the minimum number of times. Now that the regulations are better understood both by teachers and students, the Junior Technical Scholarship scheme is worthy of being extended and thoroughly tested. It is therefore proposed to make the technical as well as the continuation classes free next session, and then a definite pronouncement can be made on the financial position as gauged by actual results.

Of the utility and value of the scheme itself, there can be no question. It is a splendid idea, and worthy of hearty support, to give those who have passed the proficiency examination and who have to go out to work, an opportunity to continue their education for two or four years by allowing them to attend free evening classes.

When the Technical School buildings are completed, it would be worth the Board's while to take into consideration the question whether technical day classes might not be established. If fifty pupils who have gained the proficiency certificate came to the Technical Day School instead of remaining on in Standard VII. at the primary school, there would be obtained for each student an average capitation of about £13. This would represent a total income of £650. With this sum a sufficient staff of competent teachers could be paid. The staff required would be, say, one teacher for English, mathematics, and commercial subjects at £250; one assistant at £150, competent to take shorthand and typewriting; one teacher of domestic economy and cookery at £50; one woodwork instructor at £50; and one art teacher at £50. These last three teachers would also act as instructors to the primary-school pupils. This would leave a sum of £100 for maintenance, &c. Such a school could, I feel assured, be successfully established and maintained. At the present time there are sixty-seven pupils remaining in Standard VII. in the three town schools alone, and there would be no difficulty in pupils from Invercargill North, Waikiwi, Waihopai, Tisbury, and Clifton Schools attending. In the meantime, unless these pupils pass the proficiency examination before they are fourteen years of age, they are debarred from attending the High School. At the Technical School, age would be no bar to admission. The matter is worthy of the most careful consideration. Already other centres have decided on this course, and so may Invercargill.

Manual Instruction in Schools.

In my report last year, after dealing with the rapid extension of hand-and-eye work in the schools in this district, I said that I hoped the position reached would be maintained. I am pleased to be able to report that not only has the position been maintained but the work has been considerably extended. The number of schools in which handwork was taught in 1903 was seventy-three, and the number of children under instruction in manual subjects was 6,218. This year, the numbers are ninety-four and 6,518 respectively, not including advanced needlework pupils. This result has been brought about through the operation of three causes—first, the teachers themselves are now realising the value of hand-and-eye training as a means of stimulating and quickening the reasoning faculties of their charges; second, the Inspectors never miss the opportunity of impressing upon teachers the desirability of introducing handwork into the schools; and third, the new syllabus, while not making manual training in the schools compulsory, gives encouragement to teachers to introduce this branch of education into their curriculum, and to carry it on in some form or other from the infant department to Standard VII. From the number of applications that have been received this year, it is safe to assume that handwork is being greatly extended throughout the district, not only in an increased number of schools but also in the higher standards of nearly all the schools.

Considerable attention has been given to a selection of manual subjects suitable to the schools of this district, and teachers have been generally advised to confine their attention to the following leading subjects:—

For P–S2, paper-folding and plasticine-modelling; for S3 and S4, carton-work and brush drawing; for S5, S6, and S7, cardboard-work and brush drawing. In Invercargill and at Gore, while there exist fully equipped cookery and woodwork rooms, the pupils in S5, S6, and S7 are encouraged to take cookery and woodwork instead of cardboard-modelling and brushwork. In many schools other occupations are introduced by way of change into the infant divisions, such as stick-laying, brick-laying, paper cutting and mounting, drawing in crayons, &c. The reasons for the selection of the above course are briefly: Paper-folding, carton-work, cardboard-modelling, and woodwork develop the mechanical, while modelling and brush drawing develop the artistic side of the pupil's nature. Paper-folding is an easy and perfect introduction to geometrical forms; carton-work and cardboard-modelling, introducing as they do the use of the rule, the knife, and the compasses, develop still further the foundation laid in the paper-folding class;

while in the application and manipulation of rule and woodworking tools to the construction of joints in woodwork, combined with the necessary drawing, the pupil finds an exercise that taxes his intelligence and manipulative skill to the highest extent. In the same way the child's sense of proportion and form is developed through a series of exercises in plasticine-modelling, while in the brushwork exercises accuracy of form and proportion are combined with colour, and so the artistic side of the pupil is afforded an opportunity of revealing itself. Then in cookery for the girls, we have a most sensible and useful science; for in the midst of all the present-day turmoil regarding men's rights and women's wrongs, neither side has ever attempted to dispute the fact that woman reigns supreme in the kitchen.

Woodwork classes for the boys and cookery classes for the girls have been conducted in Invercargill and Gore. In Invercargill the teachers of the town schools have hitherto conducted their own classes in woodwork, but the cookery classes have all been taught by one instructor. The Gore classes were conducted by teachers from the Invercargill district. The work at both centres might be very largely extended. The principle of placing these classes in charge of their own teachers does not work well in practice. Generally, an assistant master is in charge of the woodwork class, and changes are often occurring through the assistant masters being promoted to new positions, with consequent disarrangement of the work. Besides, as the regulations allow only twenty-four pupils to be present at one class, and as the number of pupils in S5, S6, and S7 who are eligible to receive instruction would make four or five classes of this size from one school alone, it is easy to understand that headmasters are unwilling to part with the services of their assistants for periods totalling nearly two whole days a week. The result is, that little more than one-half of the pupils receive instruction in this subject. After an experience of some years, I am firmly convinced that, to do effective work, one qualified teacher should be placed in charge of the woodwork-room, as is now the case in the cookery-room. Then, not only could all the boys and girls in S5, S6, and S7 in the town schools, but also in North Invercargill, Waikiwi, Waihopai, Tisbury, and Clifton Schools, come and receive instruction at stated periods; and so might also pupils from Bluff and Greenhills without loss of much time, as the train arrangements suit. This is the plan adopted in Auckland and in other centres, with, to my mind, most excellent results. The system could also be adopted to a limited extent at the other centres.

The Education Department having intimated that the Singer Sewing-machine Company was prepared to supply to schools in which advanced needlework classes were taught, one of their high-grade sewing-machines at a very low figure, thirteen of the larger schools took advantage of the concession and applied to have their classes recognised. This is also a move in the right direction. Could cookery and advanced needlework be taught to all the girls in S5, S6, and S7 throughout the colony, it would be of infinite benefit to every resident therein ten years' hence.

The ordinary needlework classes in schools staffed by males only have been conducted by competent instructors resident in the neighbourhood of these schools. The capitation earned in connection therewith amounted to £239 12s. 3d.

Teachers' Training Classes.

Training classes for teachers have been held at Invercargill and Gore. Woodwork and cookery were taught at both centres, and in addition classes in physiography, blackboard drawing, cardboard-modelling, brush drawing, plasticine-modelling, paper-folding, and dress-cutting were held in Invercargill. The most popular class was that for blackboard drawing, at which 136 teachers were in attendance. The class was divided into four sections, one section receiving instruction on Friday evening and the other three sections on Saturday. The woodwork-room was specially fitted up, and a set of large models was prepared so that each student drew from his or her own point of view. Examinations were periodically held, and the report of the examiner showed that he considered good work was being done. The teachers have expressed a wish that a further series of lessons should be held this year, and if possible the request will be complied with. The other classes held were, on the whole, well attended. The teachers are to be congratulated on the continued self-sacrifice shown by them in attending these classes Saturday after Saturday for months on end in order to qualify themselves to meet the requirements of the new syllabus. The utmost good-fellowship prevailed during the entire period of instruction.

This year it is proposed to bring to a close, for a time at least, the woodwork and cookery classes, and to establish more classes in blackboard drawing and nature-study. The teachers around the Gore centre were somewhat neglected last year, but it is intended to make special provision for the teachers at this centre this season.

As in former years, a number of teachers presented themselves for examination in woodwork and cookery under the City and Guilds of London Institute. The number of teachers who passed was as follows: Woodwork—first year, 18; second year, first class 1, second class 4. Cookery—first class 16, second class 18.

At the art examination of the Board of Education, South Kensington, one student passed in freehand drawing, two in model-drawing, and two in light and shade.

In consequence of the large number of teachers who were in attendance at the training classes, the proposed winter school has been still further held over. It is proposed to hold in connection with the school an exhibition of hand-and-eye work. In June last Mr. E. C. Isaac, Organizing Inspector of Manual and Technical Instruction, paid his annual visit of inspection to this district, and inspected the work being done in the Technical School and in several of the primary schools. He also met a large body of the teachers in Invercargill and gave demonstrations in jack-plane drill and in blackboard drawing. During the year gifts of money and of goods were received from Messrs. Hayward Bros. and Co., of Christchurch, and Messrs. Manson, Thomson, Field, and Smyth, of Invercargill, all in aid of the cookery classes. These friends are thanked for their kindness. The work connected with this department of education is growing year by year, but the labour is made comparatively light because of the kindly consideration and forbearance manifested by all who are concerned therein, both here in Invercargill and at headquarters in Wellington. The many teachers, too, with whom I have had to do were most obliging, and to all concerned I can only tender my sincere thanks. I have also to acknowledge the fairness of the Central Department at Wellington in responding to the various claims for grants and capitation made during the year. Through the generosity of the Board, I was enabled to visit the Technical Schools in Auckland, New Plymouth, Stratford, Hawera, Wanganui, Napier, Wellington, Christchurch, and Timaru, where on every hand I received the most generous consideration. The tour was full of interest, and I gained much valuable information which I hope to make available in the service of the Board. I desire here to record my thanks to all with whom I came in contact, and who assisted to make my tour helpful and highly instructive.

The balance-sheet refers to a period of nine months only. Hitherto the year has closed on the 31st March, by which time most of the grants on the year's operations were received from the Education Department. This was inconvenient, however, as the Treasurer's general statement was made out to the 31st December, and so it was decided to close the general account and the detailed account at the same period. This explains the apparent loss of £738 18s. 10d. on the year's operations. However, the assets at the 31st December, representing capitation payments earned and other grants due, amounted (subject to correction) to about £1,300. Most of this has already been received, so that the finances are still buoyant.

Balance-sheet for Nine Months ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance from year 1903	512	19	10
Central Account—			
Refund rent from Government	1	0	0
Students' fees	106	18	6
Government capitation	72	10	9
Material refunded	24	19	8
Junior Scholarship capitation	27	13	6
School Technical Account (Invercargill)—			
Grant for furniture and fittings	43	1	8
Grant for permanent apparatus	49	9	3
Voluntary contributions for prizes	4	0	6
Schools Technical Account (Gore)—			
Refund rent from Department	23	2	6
Government grant for furniture and fittings	17	5	7
Government grant for refund material	9	0	2
Schools Standard Account—			
Capitation on school classes	23	9	0
Government grants for permanent material	40	3	4
Mataura Technical Account—			
Students' fees	19	0	0
Refund rent from Government	0	10	0
Teachers' Training Account — Government grant for material	29	12	1
Balance	224	19	0
	£1,229	15	4

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Central Account—			
Advertising and printing	13	10	0
Apparatus	33	5	10
Material	42	11	11
Salaries	211	4	0
Rent of rooms	3	0	0
Rent of section	2	10	0
Rates on new section	4	7	7
Janitor and lighting	13	13	4
Administration expenses	100	0	0
Schools Technical Account (Invercargill)—			
Salaries	110	18	7
Material	30	2	6
Furniture, fittings, and apparatus	101	16	8
Sewing-machines	70	0	0
Prizes	3	12	6
Miscellaneous	1	10	0
Schools Technical Account (Gore)—			
Rent of Technical School	32	10	0
Schools Standard Account—			
Non-permanent material	119	11	1
Permanent material	47	2	0
Furniture and fittings	6	17	8
Teachers' Training Account—			
Salaries	128	10	0
Material	56	14	5
Coach fares paid	15	15	0
Teachers' hotel expenses	6	0	0
Miscellaneous, janitor, &c.	9	15	6
Administration (two years)	33	5	0
Central Building Account—Lining wall	1	7	0
Mataura Technical Account—			
Salaries	27	12	6
Rent of rooms	0	13	0
Printing syllabuses	0	9	6
Lighting and cleaning	1	9	9
	£1,229	15	4

W. A. McCaw,
Director of Technical Instruction.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

[In continuation of E.-6, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

Visitor.—His Excellency the Governor.
Chancellor.—His Honour Sir Robert Stout, K.C M.G., Chief Justice.
Vice-Chancellor.—Hon. C. C. Bowen, M.L.C.

The Senate.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.—G. Hogben, M.A.; F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D.; H. A. Gordon, F.G.S., M.A.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E.; and W. E. Collins, M.B., M.R.C.S.E.

Appointed by governing bodies of affiliated institutions.—J. Shand, M.A., LL.D.; G. S. Sale, M.A.; R. J. Scott, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; Hon. C. C. Bowen, M.L.C.; Sir G. M. O'Rorke, Kt., M.A., LL.D.; Hon. J. A. Tole, B.A., LL.B.; His Honour Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice; and Rev. W. A. Evans.

Appointed by Professorial Boards.—J. H. Scott, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.; C. H. H. Cook, M.A.; F. D. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.; and J. R. Brown, M.A.

Elected by District Courts of Convocation.—Rev. W. Salmond, M.A., D.D.; Rev. A. Cameron, B.A.; J. M. Brown, M.A.; J. Hay, M.A., LL.B.; F. E. Baume, LL.B.; W. C. W. McDowell, B.A., M.B., C.M.; Rev. J. C. Andrew, M.A.; and R. C. Maclaurin, M.A., LL.D.

Registrar.
John William Joynt, M.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENATE.

In compliance with the 28th clause of the University Act, the Senate makes the following report to His Excellency the Governor of the proceedings of the University since the date of the last report:—

The Senate met at Auckland, pursuant to the provisions of the University Act, in annual session on the 25th January, 1905, and at that session made certain amendments to the University Statutes. These amendments have been approved by His Excellency.

The usual examinations were held in November and December, 1904, and in January and April (for medical only), 1905, in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Music, and for admission to the legal profession. The total number of candidates at these examinations was 1,683.

The Senate also held a special session in April, 1905.

At the annual and special sessions the Senate ordered the following degrees to be conferred by the Chancellor or his deputy, subject to the payment of the necessary fees: The degree of Bachelor of Arts on 45 candidates, the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Science on 13 candidates, the degree of Bachelor of Engineering on 5 candidates, the degree of Bachelor of Law on 12 candidates, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on 6 candidates, the degree of Bachelor of Surgery on 6 candidates, the degree of Master of Arts on 31 candidates.

In addition 21 gained Honours in Arts; 5 gained Honours in Science; 8 gained Senior Scholarships; 1 gained the John Tinline Scholarship; 1 gained the Macmillan-Brown Prize; 156 passed sections of examinations for various degrees, exclusive of the above-mentioned graduates; 68 passed various examinations for admission to the legal profession; 15 gained Junior Scholarships; 38 gained "credit" at the Junior Scholarship Examination; 409 passed the Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge Examination; 62 passed the Matriculation Examination; 47 passed the Medical Preliminary Examination; 2 gained certificates of proficiency.

The number of graduates of the University admitted and qualified for admission is now as follows:—

	Qualified by Examinations of 1904.	Total Number of Graduates admitted up to 31st December, 1904.
Bachelors of Arts (alone)	45	391
Bachelors of Arts and Science	...	8
Bachelors of Arts and Laws	...	25
Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Laws	...	1
Bachelor of Arts and Medicine	...	1
Bachelors of Arts, Medicine, and Surgery	...	5
Bachelors of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Surgery	...	2
Bachelors of Science (alone)	13	32
Bachelors of Science, Medicine, and Surgery	...	4
Bachelors of Engineering	5	5
Bachelors of Laws (alone)	12	42
Bachelors of Medicine (alone)	6	22
Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery	6	59
Bachelors of Music (alone)	...	3
Masters of Arts (alone)	31	274
Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Science	...	36
Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Laws	...	19
Masters of Arts and Doctors of Science	...	4
Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery	...	2
Master of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Medicine, and Surgery	...	1
Masters of Arts and Doctors of Laws	...	3
Doctors of Laws (alone)	...	4
Doctors of Medicine (alone)	...	6
Doctors of Science (alone)	1	2
	119	951

The accounts of the University for the year 1904, duly audited, are appended.

JAMES HECTOR, Chancellor.

ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE-SHEETS, YEAR ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

A. CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS.

I. General Account.

	£	s.	d.
Statutory grant (proportion)	675	0	0
General miscellaneous	48	3	6
Fees—			
1. Degrees—			
B.A. degree	42	0	0
B.Sc. degree	9	9	0
B.Sc. degree (engineering)	7	7	0
M.B. and Ch.B. degrees	113	8	0
M.A. degree	53	11	0
Hon. diploma	18	18	0
LL.B. degree	80	17	0
2. *Ad eundem*	6	6	0
3. Certificate	17	0	0
4. Medical registration	58	16	0
5. Examinations—			
(*a*) April, 1904 (special medical)	135	9	0
(*b*) November, 1904—			
B.A. Pass	367	10	0
Senior and Tinline Scholarship	30	9	0
M.A. and D.Sc.	14	14	0
Honours in Arts and Law	48	6	0
D.Sc. Pass	5	5	0
B.Sc. Pass	64	1	0
B.Sc. Engineering	169	1	0
Mus.B.	15	15	0
M.D.	5	5	0
M.B. and Ch.B.	267	15	0
LL.B. Pass	207	18	0
Law Professional	361	4	0
Teachers "C" Class and Certificates of Proficiency	4	4	0
(*c*) December, 1904—			
Matriculation	1,581	6	0
Junior Scholarship Examination	90	6	0
Junior Scholarship Matriculating fees	34	13	0
Medical preliminary	155	8	0
	£4,689	4	6

II. Ordinary Scholarship Account.

	£	s.	d.
Statutory grant (proportion)	2,325	0	0
Transfer from General Account	1,150	0	0
Interest	986	5	0
	£4,461	5	0

III. JOHN TINLINE SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	s.	d.
Interest	63 0	0

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, 1904.

	£	s.	d.
General Account	4,689	4	6
Ordinary Scholarship Account	4,461	5	0
John Tinline Scholarship Account	63	0	0
	£9,213	9	6

B. CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
1. Senate sessions—			
Expenses of Fellows	289	16	10
Expenses of sessions	53	4	10
2. Office and salaries—			
Registrar	500	0	0
Assistant Registrar	250	0	0
Clerical assistance	10	10	0
Messenger and charwoman	32	3	2
Rent of offices	111	15	6
Office furniture and fittings	86	17	6
3. Miscellaneous—			
Printing—			
Calendar	114	0	0
Minutes	84	8	8
Diplomas	16	10	0
General printing and stationery ..	125	14	11
Miscellaneous	71	19	4
Expenses of conferring diplomas ..	87	5	2
Expenses *re* Rhodes' Scholarship ..	58	11	4
Transfer to ordinary Scholarship Account	1,150	0	0
4. Examinations—			
(*a*) November, 1903—			
Examiners' fees	812	12	6
Printing and advertising ..	12	17	0
English agent—			
Fee	100	0	0
Expenses	5	17	11
Telegrams	29	14	0
Carried forward	£4,003	18	8
Brought forward	4,003	18	8
4. Examinations—*continued.*			
(*b*) December, 1903—			
Examiners' fees	598	0	6
Supervision fees	46	9	11
Printing and stationery ..	85	13	
(*c*) January, 1904—			
Examiners' fees	137	1	6
Supervision fees	5	6	6
Printing and stationery ..	4	14	6
(*d*) April, 1904—			
Examiners' fees	104	12	4
Supervision fees	7	18	9
Printing and advertising ..	11	4	4
(*e*) Special examinations—			
Examiners' fees	22	3	6
Supervision fees	5	11	6
(*f*) November, 1904—			
Examiners' fees	278	12	8
Supervision fees	267	16	5
Printing and advertising ..	176	3	3
(*g*) December, 1904—			
Supervision fees	446	10	0
Printing and advertising ..	286	5	3
	£6,488	2	11

II. ORDINARY SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Scholarships—			
(*a*) Junior scholarships—			
Scholarships of 1901	460	0	0
Scholarships of 1902	612	10	0
Scholarships of 1903	585	0	0
(*b*) Senior scholarships—			
Scholarships of 1903	350	0	0
Miscellaneous	77	0	6
	£2,084	10	6

III. JOHN TINLINE SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Scholarship	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	12	0
	£50	12	0

IV. THE BOWEN PRIZE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Prize	8	0	0

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1904.

	£	s.	d.
General Account	6,488	2	11
Ordinary Scholarship Account	2,084	10	6
John Tinline Scholarship Account	50	12	0
Bowen Prize Account	8	0	0
	£8,631	5	5

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	18,578	0	0	Investment realised—			
Ordinary Scholarship Account	3,200	0	0	Ordinary Scholarship Account ..	100	0	0
				Balance—			
				Ordinary Scholarship Account—			
				Loans on mortgage at 5 per cent. ..	6,100	0	0
				Loans on mortgage at 4½ per cent. ..	14,000	0	0
				John Tinline Scholarship Account—			
				Loans on mortgage at 5 per cent. ..	1,200	0	0
				Fixed deposit at 4 per cent. ..	150	0	0
				Macmillan-Brown Prize Account—			
				Fixed deposit at 4 per cent. ..	109	0	0
				Bowen Prize Account—			
				Fixed deposit at 4 per cent. ..	119	0	0
	£21,778	0	0		£21,778	0	0

THE ENGLISH AGENT IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of November examination, 1903—				Balance from 1903	968	15	5
Examiners' fees	812	12	6	Imprest	1,000	0	0
Agent's fee	100	0	0				
Agent's expenses	5	17	11				
Telegrams	29	14	0				
Balance in Agent's hands	1,020	11	0				
	£1,968	15	5		£1,968	15	5

BALANCE-SHEET.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	2,216	14	10	Payments, 1904—			
Plus imprest	968	15		Senate	343	1	8
Receipts of 1904—				Office and salaries	991	6	2
Statutory grant	675	0	0	Miscellaneous	1,708	9	5
Miscellaneous	48	3	6	Examinations	3,445	5	8
Fees—				Balance—			
Degree	325	10		Cash in bank	362	15	7
Ad eundem	6	6		Cash in hand	3	5	3
Certificate	17	0	0	Imprest, English Agency	1,020	11	0
Medical registration	58	16	0				
Examinations	3,558	9	0				
	£7,874	14	9		£7,874	14	9

BALANCE-SHEET.—ORDINARY SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	18,372	3	5	Payments, 1904—			
Receipts of 1904—				Scholarships	2,007	10	0
Statutory grant	2,325	0	0	Miscellaneous	77	0	6
Transfer from General Account	1,150	0	0	Balance—			
Interest	986	5	0	Cash in bank	648	17	1
				Cash in hand	0	0	10
				Loans on mortgage at 5 per cent.	6,100	0	0
				Loans on mortgage at 4½ per cent.	14,000	0	0
	£22,833	8	5		£22,833	8	5

BALANCE-SHEET.—JOHN TINLINE SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	1,545	11	6	Payments, 1904—			
Receipts of 1904—Interest	63	0	0	Scholarships	50	0	0
				Miscellaneous	0	12	0
				Balance—			
				Cash in bank	207	19	6
				Loan on mortgage at 5 per cent.	1,200	0	0
				Fixed deposit at 4 per cent.	150	0	0
	£1,608	11	6		£1,608	11	6

BALANCE-SHEET.—BOWEN PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	127	0	0	Payments, 1904—Prizes	8	0	0
				Balance—Fixed deposit at 4 per cent.	119	0	0
	£127	0	0		£127	0	0

BALANCE-SHEET.—MACMILLAN-BROWN PRIZE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	109	0	0	Balance—Fixed deposit at 4 per cent.	109	0	0
	£109	0	0		£109	0	0

BALANCE-SHEET ON ALL ACCOUNTS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1903	22,370	9	9	Payments, 1904—			
Plus imprest	968	15	5	General Account	6,488	2	11
Receipts of 1904—				Ordinary Scholarship Account	2,084	10	6
General Account	4,689	4	6	John Tinline Scholarship Account	50	12	0
Ordinary Scholarship Account	4,461	5	0	Bowen Prize Account	8	0	0
John Tinline Scholarship Account	63	0	0	Balances, Current Accounts—			
				General Account	366	0	10
				Ordinary Scholarship Account	648	17	11
				John Tinline Scholarship Account	207	19	6
				Imprest (English Agency)	1,020	11	0
				Investments and mortgages	21,678	0	0
	£32,552	14	8		£32,552	14	8

J. W. JOYNT, Registrar.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
THE UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO.

("THE UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO ORDINANCE, 1869.")

[In continuation of E.-7, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

Visitor.—His Excellency the Governor.

Council.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council—His Honour Mr. Justice Williams, M.A., LL.M. (Chancellor); J. Allen, B.A., M.H.R. (Vice-Chancellor); R. Burns, F.R.C.S., Edin.; T. M. Hocken, M.R.C.S.; D. Stewart; L. W. Harris.

Elected by graduates—Rev. A. Cameron, B.A.; T. K. Sidey, B.A., LL.B., M.H.R.; Rev. W. Hewitson, B.A.; Robert Church, M.D.

Elected by the professors—Professor G. S. Sale, M.A.; Professor J. Shand, M.A., LL.D.

Professors.

Classics, G. S. Sale, M.A.; Natural Philosophy, J. Shand, M.A., LL.D.; Chemistry, J. G. Black, M.A., D.Sc.; Anatomy, J. H. Scott, M.D., M.R.C.S.; Mining and Mining Geology and Director of the School of Mines, James Park, M.A.I.M.E., M.I.M.M., F.G.S.; Biology (also Curator of the University Museum), W. B. Benham, D.Sc., Lond.; Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rev. W. Salmond, M.A., D.D.; Mathematics (also Lecturer on Political Economy), F. B. de M. Gibbons, M.A.; English Language and Literature, T. Gilray, M.A.; Physiology, J. Malcolm, M.D.

Lecturers.

French, Geo. E. Thompson, M.A.; German, F. H. Campbell, M.A.; Hebrew, Rev. M. Watt, M.A., D.D.; Practice of Medicine, D. Colquhoun M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, F. Ogston, M.D., C.M.; Midwifery and Diseases of Women, F. C. Batchelor, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Materia Medica, E. E. Blomfield, M.D.; Pathology, W. S. Roberts, M.R.C.S.; Ophthalmology, H. L. Ferguson, M.A., M.D., &c.; Surgery, L. E. Barnett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.; Mental Diseases, F. T. King, M.B., C.M., B.Sc.; Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff of the Dunedin Hospital; Metallurgy and Assaying, D. B. Waters, A.O.S.M.; Geology and Mineralogy, P. Marshall, D.Sc.; Constitutional History, A. R. Barclay, M.A.; Jurisprudence, Wm. Grant Hay, LL.B.

Registrar—W. A. Mason.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,— University of Otago, Dunedin, 1905.

In compliance with the provisions of "The University of Otago Ordinance, 1869," I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings of the University of Otago for the year ending the 31st March, 1905.

Attendance.—The attendance at the classes for the past twelve months was as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Not Matriculated.	Total.
Males	174	26	200
Females	83	4	87
Total	257	30	287

Degrees.—The degrees obtained by the students at the examinations held by the New Zealand University are as follows: Master of Arts, 11; Bachelor of Arts, 12; Bachelor of Science, 14; Bachelor of Laws, 1; M.B. and Ch.B., 4: also, honours in arts, 6; honours in science, 2; senior scholarships, 6; Rhodes Scholarship, 1904, J. Allan Thomson, B.Sc.

Staff.—On the 31st March, 1905, the Registrar, Mr. J. M. E. Garrow, B.A., resigned the registrarship, and Mr. W. A. Mason was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Council.—Mr. G. G. Russell resigned his seat on the Council, and Mr. L. W. Harris was appointed by the Governor in Council in his place.

Scholarships and Prizes.—The following scholarships and prizes have been awarded: Macgregor Prize, Oliver Duff; Stuart Prize, B. E. Murphy; Ulrich Medal, R. A. Farquharson; Parker Prize, A. J. Cottrell.

Castle Street Block.—Twenty of the twenty-eight sections on this block have now been let, and thirteen houses are erected or in the course of erection. The base of the retaining-wall has been protected by strong buttresses bound by strong wire netting, and this arrangement has so far worked admirably, as not the slightest damage has been done by the Leith during the last two floods.

Dental School.—The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the question of the establishment of a Dental School has not yet been presented.

JOSHUA STRANGE WILLIAMS, Chancellor.

OTAGO SCHOOL OF MINES: REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR (PROFESSOR JAMES PARK, M.A.I.M.E., M.I.M.M., F.G.S.).

THE Director reported as follows:—

The Mining School for the year ending the 31st March, 1905, showed the satisfactory attendance of 47 students, comprising 34 registered students for the full course and 13 for one subject only—namely, 12 in geology and 1 in surveying. The persistent rumours in the past year or two that the Mining School would be closed or removed from Dunedin created a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, which has already caused a marked decrease in the number of new students for the session of 1905. It will doubtless be some time before we again reach the satisfactory attendance of the past four years.

Diplomas granted in 1904.—Diplomas were issued to students on production of the necessary certificates of practical work as follows: Diploma in metallurgy, 4; diploma in mining, 4.

Annual Examinations.—Forty-two students presented themselves for examination in thirty-four subjects, and of these only three failed—namely, one in mathematics, one in physics, and one in surveying.

New Zealand University Examinations.—Exhibition Scholarship, 1851: Two mining students competed for the 1904 scholarship—namely, Arthur R. Andrew, B.Sc., and James Allan Thomson, B.Sc. The geological theses sent in by these students were reported by the English examiner to be equal and excellent. The Senate of the University of New Zealand at its annual meeting in Wellington in February, 1904, awarded the scholarship to Mr. Andrew, who in the same year won first-class honours in physics and second-class honours in geology. Mr. Thomson had gained first-class honours in geology, and for this and his excellent thesis the Senate recommended the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners to award him a second Exhibition Scholarship. The Commissioners acceded to the request, and awarded Mr. Thomson a scholarship, which he resigned in favour of the Rhodes Scholarship.

The Rhodes Scholarship for 1904.—Mr. J. Allan Thomson was elected the first Rhodes Scholar for New Zealand by the Selection Committee, sitting in Government House, Wellington, in May, 1904. He was a distinguished scholar and prominent athlete. His academic career represented a standard of excellence rarely equalled by a graduate of the University of New Zealand. He has earned our most hearty congratulations.

Laboratory.—During the year eighty-four samples of ore were assayed for the public at schedule rates, and in the same period the Director furnished reports on thirty-seven samples of rocks and minerals free of charge.

Geodesic Station on Tanna Hill.—Last October and November the Director completed the observations needed to connect Tanna Hill with the Government meridional geodesic station at Observation Point, Port Chalmers. The latitude and longitude of the station on Tanna Hill have been computed, and an azimuthal bearing in terms of Observation Point meridian thrown on to an iron standard in the quadrangle in the University grounds. A true bearing has also been thrown on to the illuminated clock in the Town Hall tower, which provides the necessary referring-light for night observations without cost or charge to the Council. The surveying students will now be able to conduct their surveys on true meridian, instead of on an artificial or magnetic meridian as in former years; check the error in azimuth of their traverse meridian; and take rounds of angles to the sun and circumpolar stars for the determination of meridian, latitude, and time.

Chain Standard.—Of late years field measurements have been made by surveyors and engineers with 500-link steel bands, but up till now there has been no standard provided in Otago for checking the accuracy of the bands. It is a pleasure to report that a 5-chain standard is now being laid down by the General Survey Department of New Zealand, under the direction of Mr. D. Barron, Chief Surveyor, in the University grounds, near the Mining School, for the use of the professional surveyors, engineers, and mining students.

Associates of Mining School.—The diploma of associate was first issued in the year 1887. The diplomas granted in the several divisions of the school to the end of 1903 were:—

Mining, 70; metallurgy, 32; geology, 12. In 1904 there were mining 4 and metallurgy 4.

In 1892 the standard of instruction for the associate diplomas was raised to that of the B.Sc. requirements of the New Zealand University in mining engineering. Prior to that date mining graduates took the ordinary B.Sc. Since that date some take the B.Sc. in mining or metallurgical engineering; but some still prefer the ordinary B.Sc., as the requirements in respect to keeping terms are easier than for the former.

The mining graduates who have taken the ordinary and engineering B.Sc. are as follow: Ordinary B.Sc. prior to 1902, 3; ordinary B.Sc. since 1902, 5; engineering B.Sc. since 1902, 3; total, 11.

Mining School Buildings.—I regret to report that the class-rooms and laboratories, with a single exception, are in a ruinous and dilapidated condition, thereby adding considerably to the discomfort which must always attend lecturings and laboratory work in a corrugated-iron building—at bes a mere shell—in a rigorous climate like this. The roof of the main building is not weatherproof, with the result that during heavy rain pools of water collect on the floor, on the drawing-tables and weighing-balances. Streams of storm-water pour down the walls in places; through this cause the scrim in the large lecture-room has become rotten, permitting the wall-paper to hang down in long strips. The need of a new up-to-date and commodious building has now become a matter of common necessity. The attendance and results last year formed a record in the history of the school. No faculty connected with the University of New Zealand has provided through its diplomas the same lucrative employment for its graduates, and none is so badly housed; none could be worse.

Conclusion.—My acknowledgments are due to Dr. Marshall, Mr. Waters, Mr. Armstrong (lecturers), and Mr. Algernon Spencer (demonstrator in surveying) for the zeal they displayed in carrying out their duties during 1904.

Otago University Museum: Report of the Curator (Dr. W. B. Benham, D.Sc.).

I have to report that during the year 1904 the work that has been carried out in the Museum is small in amount as compared with that detailed in my last report (for 1903). During that year I had made special efforts to effect some extensive and long-needed rearrangements and relabellings of the New Zealand collections, in view of the meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science in Dunedin in January of 1904.

During the last summer I held a special class for honours students in zoology, so that the time at which my attention is usually directed to Museum work was fully occupied; and, further, the taxidermist was absent for three months, as with your approval he was permitted to go to Wellington to assist the Director of the Colonial Museum.

The only work of importance that I was able to undertake has been in connection with an attempt to render the collection of mammals somewhat more interesting to the general public. To this end I have added a number of cards bearing a brief written account of the habits, or structural peculiarities, or the geographical distributions, &c., of the more striking and interesting specimens. I have also written concise diagnoses of the orders of mammals, using popular language as far as possible. About a hundred and twenty of these labels—some large, others small—have been placed in the cases, together with thirty small maps, in addition to those already exhibited, showing, by means of colours, the geographical range and geological history of as many genera. This work has necessitated some rearrangement of the specimens, so as to allow the labels to be properly displayed

I have in preparation a new case to illustrate the characteristic features of the class Mammalia, which I hope to complete during the present year; and, later, I intend to add similar cases and labels in explanation of the birds, reptiles, and other groups of vertebrates. In this way I hope to make our Museum more interesting to the general public and to students, for it is the experience of museum curators that something more than the mere name of the animal is needed to attract the more intelligent visitor. The exhibition of a great number of specimens has little or no scientific value (except in the case of local faunistic collections), and no interest to the general public; whereas a few picked specimens, with explanatory or descriptive labels, couched in carefully chosen language, is believed to stimulate the interest of visitors. This I hope to carry out gradually, but necessarily it requires a good deal of time not only to select suitable specimens but to write out neat labels; and, as my whole time during six months of the year is occupied in teaching, progress must be slow.

New Exhibits.

The following few additions to the collections have been placed on exhibition:—

A. *New Zealand Zoology.*—Only ten specimens have been added, including an interesting foraminiferan (*Ramulina globulifera*), obtained from a depth of 110 fathoms off the coast of the North Island, and a small shell (*Philobrya costata*) from the same depth; also a new species of fresh-water bivalve (*Unio websteri*).

B. *Foreign Zoology.*—Seven additions, including a fine skeleton of a wallaby from a specimen presented by Mr. Studholme, a skull of the crab-eating seal, and a stuffed emperor penguin (the largest of its race) from the Antarctic regions, and a specimen of *Nautilus umbilicatus* from New Caledonia. A cast of the Cro-magnon skull, presented by Dr. Scott, makes a valuable addition to the small series of casts illustrating the history of man.

C. *Ethnology, &c.*—A pair of Norwegian "skis" used by a member of the "Discovery" Expedition to the Antarctic regions, and one or two small articles from elsewhere.

Remounts, Repairs, &c.

The skeletons of all the ratite birds (ostrich, rhea, emu, cassowary), including the nine fine moas, have been remounted on firm supports. They had previously been set up on a clumsy framework too weak to hold the bones properly, so that the parts got displaced during dusting.

The skeletons of the extinct New Zealand birds (Aptornis, Cnemiornis) have also been remounted, and additional bones, obtained in 1903 from Ngapara, now render the skeleton of Aptornis nearly complete.

The taxidermist has also carefully painted the beaks and feet of many of our native birds to resemble the colours of the living animal, thus giving a much better appearance to the specimens. A number of specimens of invertebrates have been remounted or replaced by better examples. Work of this kind is, of course, constantly being carried out by the taxidermist, who, further, examines all the cases periodically, cleans the specimens, and adds fresh naphthalene, and so forth.

Collateral Work.

During the year I forwarded to Professor Ehlers, of Göttingen, the well-known specialist on this group, a collection of all the species of marine annelids that I had been gradually accumulating during the last six years. Dr. Ehlers will publish a description of these, and I have requested him to forward the collection to the natural-history department of the British Museum.

As being indirectly connected with Museum work, I may mention that a grant of £50 was made by the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science to a small committee, consisting of Professor Thomas (of Auckland), Dr. Chilton (of Christchurch), Mr. Hamilton (of Wellington), and myself, for the purpose of investigating the fauna at the bottom of the sea, at a depth of about 100 fathoms, round our coast. Two attempts were made in January, 1904, to dredge at this depth outside the Otago Heads, under the guidance of Mr. Charles Hedley, of the Australian Museum, who has carried out a good deal of this kind of work. The Otago Harbour Board was good enough to place at our disposal its tug (the "Koputai"), and the Union Company lent us a Thompson sounding apparatus, which was placed under the charge of two officers of the New Zealand Shipping Company. Our first attempt was fruitless, as the sea was too rough to work in, and owing to damage to the steamer we had to return without letting down the dredge. Our second attempt, made on the following day, resulted in the loss of the dredge-bucket, but we then sent down a net with a sack round the bottom, and from a depth of about 120 fathoms obtained a small quantity of sand containing an interesting annelid (*Euphrosyne inermis*) and a number of small shells, which Mr. Hedley is now working at.

Later this gentleman made another expedition from Auckland, with much better results. Many of the shells collected had been hitherto regarded as extinct, and were known only from the Wanganui beds. This agrees with the results obtained off the Australian coast.

I hope to make a further attempt during the coming year to investigate the "continental shelf" of New Zealand.

The completion of the Portobello Marine Fish-hatchery during the past year has also a distinct connection with the Museum work, as it will afford opportunities for obtaining new specimens for the Museum and for research-work, while the laboratory there will enable me to carry on certain kinds of work that cannot be conveniently done in Dunedin.

List of Acquisitions.

A. *New Zealand Zoology.*—About a hundred and thirty specimens have been obtained during the past year—some by gift from various residents in Otago and elsewhere (see below), others collected by myself. Amongst the more noticeable are: A small collection of moths, presented by Mr. A. Philpott; a pouched lamprey—a rare fish—presented by Mr. Goodwin, of Tuapeka; *Ooperipatus viridimaculatus*, collected by myself on the Te Anau - Milford Track, and hitherto only known from specimens in the possession of Dr. A. Dendy. Most of these acquisitions are placed in the storeroom for use either as exchanges or for research by myself (see below) or students; some have been placed on exhibition.

B. *Foreign Zoology.*—The few additions include the interesting palolo-worm from Fiji, presented by Dr. Borret, of H.M.S. "Pylades"; a goura pigeon from New Guinea, presented by Mrs. McDonald; and various spiders and insects presented by Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Burton, and others. These are in addition to the emperor penguin and the skull of the crab-eating seal, which were purchased.

C. *Geology, &c.*—Mr. Grimshaw, of Sydney, presented some fulgurites—masses of sand fused by lightning; various fossils were presented by different people.

D. *Ethnology.*—A stone axe-head from New Guinea, presented by Dr. Fulton, and the pair of Norwegian skis obtained by purchase.

List of Donors of New Zealand Specimens.

To the following persons I have already sent formal acknowledgment for their gifts: J. C. Buckland, Akaroa, egg-cases of mantis and trapdoor spiders; Captain Bollons, Government s.s. "Hinemoa," shells, insects, annelids, &c., from the Kermadecs and from Stephen's Island; Mrs. Campbell, the Nuggets, a stick insect; W. Christy, Dunedin, fish; Mr. Duncan, North-east Valley, nest and eggs of the warbler; Dr. Fulton, fresh-water annelids; Dr. H. E. Finch, Christchurch, barracouta with parasites; Watts Goodwin, Tuapeka, pouched lamprey; Miss Grenfell, a large dragon-fly from Central Otago; A. Hamilton, Wellington, lampshells, Peripatus and Ramulina; H. Hamilton, a fossil shell from Oamaru Cape; C. Hedley, Sydney, Philobrya; Richard Henry, Dusky Sound, annelids, molluscs, crustacea, fish, &c.; E. Jennings, taxidermist, Tuatara, gull; Rev. E. B. King, Dunedin, spiders; J. Mackenzie, earthworms, &c., from Westland; T. McLachlan, a moth from Tekapo; Miss Mestayer, Wellington, shells and annelids; Mr. Muir, luminous fish from Ocean Beach; R. Murdoch, Wanganui, shells in exchange; Mr. Murray (per Editor *Otago Witness*), swamp-rail; A. Philpott, Invercargill, collection of moths; R. Shakespear, Little Barrier Island, earthworms; Mr. Sherry, fossils from Ahuriri Flat; H. Suter, Auckland, annelids from various parts of North Island; J. Crosby Smith, Invercargill, native slugs; G. M. Thomson, Dunedin, rare crab; J. A. Thomson, larvæ of aquatic fly; Mr. Tannock, Dunedin, a kea; Rev. A. Webster, Wainui, shells in exchange.

Gifts of specimens of New Zealand birds, fishes, or insects will be most acceptable, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the curator.

Our collection is very poor in ethnological objects, and I desire to increase this part of the Museum. I shall be especially glad to receive articles from the South Sea Islands; and, although the present building is not very suitable for the purpose, I trust that as the collection increases we may be able to obtain funds for adding a concrete wing in accordance with the original design of the architect.

Research.

The following are the more important memoirs that have been published by me during the last seven years, or are in the press, founded on material accumulated in the Museum: "Notes on the Viscera of Notornis," "On the Larynx of Certain Whales," "On the Anatomy of Cogia," "Notes on the Osteology of the Short-nosed Sperm Whale," "An Account of the External Anatomy of a Baby Rorqual," "Note on an Entire Moa's Egg in the O.U. Museum," "Remains of a Gigantic Fossil Cirripede," "The Sipunculids of New Zealand," "On a New Species of Leech recently discovered in New Zealand," "An Apparently New Species of Regalecus." These, together with some dozen or more memoirs on New Zealand earthworms, have appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* (London), in the Proc. Zoological Society, the *Geological Magazine*, and in the Trans. New Zealand Institute.

Teaching-collection.

In addition to specimens added to the public portion of the Museum, I am continually adding new preparations to the teaching-collections in the biological laboratory. During the past year the taxidermist has set up several new preparations to illustrate the comparative anatomy of vertebrates, such as a series of short pieces of vertebral column of various cartilaginous fishes (chimæra, sturgeon, sharks, &c.), to illustrate the development of the vertebral column; the larynx of turtle, lizard, and seal; the pectoral girdle and fin of ceratodus, ling, and lizard; transverse sections of head (showing gill) of shark and bony fish.

The Museum has been open, as usual, on every day of the year, with the exception of Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Labour Day, and on a few other occasions during the absence of the taxidermist. The Museum apparently affords a means of interest to a very large number of people, young and old, for on Sundays and holidays several hundreds visit the building on an afternoon.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL: REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR (PROFESSOR JOHN H. SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S.).

There are now 88 students attending the school; of these, 27 are in their first year, as against 20 in 1904. Last year's graduates numbered 6.

Thanks to Government assistance much-needed improvements have lately been carried out, and the school has in consequence been materially strengthened. The chief of these is the appointment of a professor of physiology, and the separation of that subject from anatomy. Dr. Malcolm, who held the position of lecturer on chemical physiology in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the chair, and is now in charge of the new department. The teaching of pathology has also been rendered more thorough by the addition of a summer course on the subject. This has enabled the lecturer to devote more time to practical work and to bacteriology. Clinical tutors in medicine and surgery have been appointed, and are doing valuable work.

Balance-sheet of the University of Otago for the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904			3,083 12 11
Rents—			
Burwood and Mararoa		866 13 4	
Barewood		900 0 0	
Benmore		3,000 0 0	
Forest Hill (Miller)		16 13 4	
Forest Hill (Hay)		40 0 0	
79c, Barewood		16 19 6	
Castle Street leases		161 10 0	
Professors' houses		240 0 0	
Leith Street houses		23 8 0	
			5,265 4 2
Church Board of Property			1,800 0 0
Fees		3,130 16 6	
Less transferred to School of Mines account		297 3 0	
			2,833 13 6
Interest on debentures		584 17 9	
Less transferred to Scholarship and Prize Funds Account	120 10 1		
Less transferred to Wolf Harris Endowment Fund	97 17 9		
		218 7 10	
			366 9 11
Sale of Leith Street houses			513 13 11
Incidental receipts			23 5 4
Timber account (Burwood)			28 16 9
Goldfields revenue			32 15 3
Interest on hot-water supply			9 0 0
Analyst's fee			25 0 0
Legacy (Mrs. Lothian)			26 0 5
			£14,007 12 2

Expenditure.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries		7,296 6 8	
Less salaries professors and lecturers School of Mines	£1,600		
Less salary of Curator of Museum	£250		
		1,850 0 0	
			5,446 6
Apparatus—			
Biological laboratory		75 4 10	
Chemical laboratory		32 9 0	
Physics laboratory		53 13 8	
Medical School		108 5 10	
Pathological laboratory		12 7 0	
			282 0 4
Fees—Professors, lecturers, and supervisors			2,315 5 0
Repairs and alterations			89 10 5
Balance painting contract			108 0 0
Expenses—Professors' houses			33 0 2
Expenses—Advertising Burwood			43 9 6
Library			50 16 2
Insurance		47 12 10	
Less proportion charged to School of Mines		9 0 0	
			38 12 10
Water, fuel, and light			196 14 6
Printing, advertising, and stationery		93 4 0	
Less proportion charged to School of Mines		10 0 0	
			83 4 0
Law-costs			63 15 0
Incidental expenses		32 13 0	
Grant to Ulrich Prize Fund		1 5 0	
			33 18 0
Examination expenses			7 17 6
Bank charges and commission			8 5 0
Interest on overdraft			0 6 3
Commission to Government for administering reserves			54 17 5
Interest on loan transferred to Interest Account			722 5 0
Transferred to School of Mines Account			822 17 2
Museum Account			162 14 4
Balance 31st March, 1905			3,443 16 11
			£14,007 12 2

School of Mines Account.

Receipts—	s. d.	£ s. d.
Government subsidy—		
Balance grant, 1903–1904	500 0 0	
First half ordinary grant, 1904–1905	250 0 0	
Fees—mining classes	297 3 0	
Battery returns	1 1 0	
		1,048 4 0
From General Account		822 17 2
		£1,871 1 2

Expenditure—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries—		
Director and lecturers	1,200 0 0	
Proportion of salaries of professors	400 0 0	
Assistant	54 0 0	
		1,654 0 0
Government scholar (fees)		23 12 0
Proportion of general expenses	10 0 0	
Proportion of insurance premium	9 0 0	
Chemicals, water, fuel, light, and repairs	174 9 2	
		193 9 2
		£1,871 1 2

Museum Account.

Receipts—	£ s. d.
Rent of Museum Reserve	400 0 0
From General Account	162 14 4
	£562 14 4

Expenditure—	£ s. d.
Salary of Curator	250 0 0
Attendant and maintenance	312 14 4
	£562 14 4

Building Account.

	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1905	480 2 9
	£480 2 9

	£ s. d.
Progress-payments on new building	450 0 0
Inspector of works	28 0 0
Bank charge	0 5 0
Interest on overdraft	1 17 9
	£480 2 9

MACANDREW SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	830 17 2	Bank charge		0 10 0
Interest on debentures	29 8 3	Balance—		
		Debentures	793 19 1	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	65 16 4	
				859 15 5
	£860 5 5			£860 5 5

MACGREGOR PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	129 8 4	Holder		4 4 0
Interest on debentures	4 7 5	Bank charge		0 5 0
		Balance—		
		Debentures	124 19 4	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	4 7 5	
				129 6 9
	£133 15 9			£133 15 9

PARKER MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	50 0 0	Holder	2 0 0
Interest on debentures	2 0 0	Balance, debenture	50 0 0
	£52 0 0		£52 0 0

RICHARDSON SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	848 7 3	Holder		25 0 0
Interest on debentures	31 12 0	Bank charge		0 5 0
		Balance—		
		Debentures	823 2 3	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	31 12 0	
				854 14 3
	£879 19 3			£879 19 3

SIR GEORGE GREY SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Extra grant, Education Department	50 0 0	Holder	50 0 0

SIR WALTER SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	303 14 11	Bank charge		0 5 0
Interest on debentures	11 13 7	Balance—		
		Debentures	303 9 11	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	11 13 7	
				315 3 6
	£315 8 6			£315 8 6

STUART PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	102 10 10	Holder		3 0 0
Interest on debenture	4 10 0	Balance—		
		Debenture	100 0 0	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	4 0 10	
				104 0 10
	£107 0 10			£107 0 10

TAIERI SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	316 12 8	Bank charge		0 5 0
Interest on debenture	11 8 8	Balance—		
		Debentures	316 7 8	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	11 8 8	
				327 16 4
	£328 1 4			£328 1 4

ULRICH PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	..	65 0 0	Holder		1 5 0
Interest on debentures	2 12 0		Balance—		
Grant from General Account	1 5 0		Debenture	65 0 0	
		3 17 0	Current account, Bank of New Zealand	2 12 0	
					67 12 0
		£68 17 0			£68 17 0

WOMEN'S SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904	617 4 5	Holder		15 0 0
Interest on debentures	22 18 2	Bank charge		0 5 0
		Balance—		
		Debentures	601 19 5	
		Current account, Bank of New Zealand	22 18 2	
				624 17 7
	£640 2 7			£640 2 7

INTEREST ACCOUNT.—No. 3 Loan: Building Purposes, £15,000; Reclamation Purposes, £1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
From General Account	722 5 0	Interest paid on £16,000 to 1st January, 1905	722 5 0

DEBENTURE ACCOUNT under "Dunedin Savings Bank Profits Act, 1878," and Amending Act, 1902.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904, Government Debentures	6,500 0 0	Balance, 31st March, 1905, Government debentures	6,500 0 0

WOLF HARRIS ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1904—		Balance, 31st March, 1905—	
Debentures	2,000 0 0	Debentures	2,000 0 0
Interest	97 17 9	Current account, Bank of New Zealand	97 17 9
	£2,097 17 9		£2,097 17 9

BALANCES.

Cr.	£ s. d.	*Dr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Account	3,443 16 11	General Account, Bank of New Zealand ..		770 1 1
Scholarships and prizes—		Scholarships and prizes—		
Macandrew Scholarship Account ..	859 15 5	Macandrew Scholarship Account	65 16 4	
Macgregor Prize Fund Account ..	129 6 9	Macgregor Scholarship Account	4 7 5	
Parker Prize Fund Account	50 0 0	Richardson Scholarship Account	31 12 0	
Richardson Scholarship Account ..	854 14 3	Sir Walter Scott Scholarship Account	11 13 7	
Sir Walter Scott Scholarship Account ..	315 3 6	Stuart Prize Fund Account	4 0 10	
Stuart Prize Fund Account	104 0 10	Taieri Scholarship Account	11 8 8	
Taieri Scholarship Account	327 16 4	Ulrich Memorial Prize Fund Account	2 12 0	
Ulrich Memorial Prize Fund Account ..	67 12 0	Women's Scholarship Account	22 18 2	
Women's Scholarship Account ..	624 17 7			154 9 0
Dunedin Savings-bank Debenture Account	6,500 0 0	Wolf Harris Endowment		97 17 9
Wolf Harris Endowment Fund Account ..	2,097 17 9	Debentures— General	674 18 0	
	15,375 1 4		384 5 11	
Dr. Building Account	480 2 9		297 1 3	
			100 0 0	
			366 3 3	
			385 0 0	
			713 13 11	
				2,921 2 4
		Savings-bank debentures		6,500 0 0
		Wolf Harris Endowment		2,000 0 0
		Scholarships and prizes—		
		Macandrew Scholarship Account	793 19 1	
		Macgregor Prize Fund Account	124 19 4	
		Parker Prize Fund Account	50 0 0	
		Richardson Scholarship Account	823 2 3	
		Sir Walter Scott Scholarship Account	303 9 11	
		Stuart Prize Fund Account	100 0 0	
		Taieri Scholarship Account	316 7 8	
		Ulrich Memorial Prize Fund Account	65 0 0	
		Women's Scholarship Account	601 19 5	
				3,178 17 8
				15,622 7 10
		Less outstanding cheques ..	247 6 6	
		Dr. Balance Building Account	480 2 9	
				727 9 3
	£14,894 18 7			£14,894 18 7

amined and found correct,

J. K. WARBURTON, W. A. MASON, Registrar.

Controller and Auditor-General.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
THE CANTERBURY COLLEGE.

("THE CANTERBURY COLLEGE AND CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ACT, 1896.")

[In continuation of E.-8, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

Visitor.—The Minister of Education.

Board of Governors (Charles Lewis, M.H.R., Chairman).

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor—The Right Rev. John Joseph Grimes, D.D., the Right Rev. Churchill Julius, D.D., and Mr. Charles Reid.

Elected by members of the Legislature—Rev. Robert Erwin, D.D., Mr. George John Smith, and Mr. John Lee Scott.

Elected by graduates—Very Rev. Canon Harper, M.A., Mr. Thomas Scholfield Foster, M.A., Mr. William Hugh Montgomery, B.A., Mr. George Warren Russell, Mr. Charles Lewis, M.H.R., and Mr. Alfred George Talbot, M.A., M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S.

Elected by public-school teachers—Mr. Thomas Hughes, B.A., Mr. Jonathan Charles Adams, B.A., and Mr. Lawrence Berry Wood, M.A.

Elected by School Committees—Mr. Thomas William Adams, Mr. Charles Henry Adolphus Truscott Opie, and Mr. Benjamin Michael Moorhouse, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S.

Elected by Professorial Board—Mr. William Izard, M.A., LL.M.

Registrar—Mr. Alexander Cracroft Wilson.

Professors.—Classics—F. W. Haslam, M.A. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—C. H. H. Cook, M.A. Engineering and Electricity—Mr. R. J. Scott, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Chemistry and Physics—W. P. Evans, M.A., Ph.D., Giessen. French and German—T. G. R. Blunt, M.A. Biology and Palæontology—Charles Chilton, M.A., D.Sc., M.B.C.M., F.L.S. English Language, Literature, and History—Arnold Wall, M.A.

Part-time Lecturers.—Geology—Robert Speight, M.A., B.Sc. Jurisprudence and Law—G. T. Weston, B.A., LL.B. Constitutional History—James Hight, M.A. Political Economy—James Hight, M.A. Mental Science—C. F. Salmond, M.A. Music—J. C. Bradshaw, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

School of Engineering and Technical Science.—Professor in Charge—Robert J Scott, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Girls' High School.—Lady Principal—Miss M. V. Gibson, M.A.

Boys' High School.—Headmaster—C. E. Bevan-Brown, M.A.

Museum.—Curator—Captain F. W. Hutton, F.R.S.

School of Art.—Headmaster—G. Herbert Elliott.

Public Library.—Librarian—A. Cracroft Wilson. Sub-librarian—H. Strong.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of Canterbury College, held on the 29th May, 1905, the Chairman's statement of the progress made and work done in the several departments during the year was read as follows:—

[Some details are omitted in this reprint.—SECRETARY EDUCATION.]

The present is the thirty-second annual report and statement of the Chairman of the Board of Governors since the establishment of the institution in 1873, and the ninth since the passing of "The Canterbury College and Canterbury Agricultural College Act, 1896."

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The year opened with Mr. A. E. G. Rhodes as Chairman of the Board. This position he resigned in consequence of his proposed visit to England. At a special meeting held on the 15th February, Mr. Charles Lewis, M.H.R., was elected Chairman of the Board for the period ending the 30th June, 1904. On the 4th July Mr. Charles Lewis was re-elected Chairman.

At the first meeting of the Board, held in January, the death of the late Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G., Minister of Education and Visitor of the College, was announced. The deceased gentleman was for several years a member of the Board of Governors, and took a deep interest in the College.

THE COLLEGE.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—The following table shows the number of matriculated and non-matriculated students who have attended lectures since the year 1898, to date:—

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
1898 ...	131	56	187
1899 ...	117	65	182
1900 ...	125	93	218
1901 ...	148	72	220
1902 ...	151	74	225
1903 ...	167	82	249
1904 ...	210	67	277

The number of students attending each lecture during the last term of 1904, was as follows:—

Classics.—Pass Latin: Translation, 33; composition, 28. Greek: Translation, 2; composition, 3. Honours Latin: 6; pass Latin—Teachers' class, 13.

English Literature and Language.—Pass Lectures: History and structure of the English language, 41; Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, 41; literature and set books, 54; essay class, 31. Honours lectures: Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, 6; philology, 6; literature and set books, 6.

English History.—Pass History of England, 11; honours European history, 0.

Mathematics.—Pass pure mathematics, 55; pass mechanics and hydrostatics, 24; extra dynamics for engineering students, 17. Honours mathematics: Section I., 1; Section II., 12; Section III., 9; Section IV., 2. Honours elementary mechanics and hydrostatics, 4.

Chemistry.—Introductory, 14; pass, 29; elementary organic, 7; problem class, 4; teachers' class, 2; advanced: Section I., 2; practical chemistry (elementary), 4; practical chemistry (pass—general course), 34; practical chemistry (pass—teachers' only), 4; practical chemistry (advanced), 5.

Sound, Light, and Heat.—Pass, 26; honours, 3. Practical: Pass, 17; honours, 0.

Biology.—Pass, general biology, 19; honours general biology, 4; pass botany, 6; honours botany, 3; pass zoology, 8; honours zoology, 0; practical general biology, 18; pass practical botany, 6; practical botany (honours and research), 1; pass practical zoology, 8; practical zoology (honours and research), 1; animal physiology, 19.

French.—Pass Lectures: Composition, 10; authors, 20; sight translation and grammar, 19; literature, 16; composition (teachers' class), 2. Honours Lectures: Composition, 20; authors, 5; essay class, 1; philology, 7; literature, 7.

German.—Books, 6; composition and philology, 7; literature, 2; German for beginners, 5; for engineering students, 4.

Jurisprudence and Law.—Pass jurisprudence, 13; honours jurisprudence, 3; law (equity), 4; Roman law, 5; international law, 6; evidence, 7; torts, 6; personal property, 6.

Constitutional History.—Pass, 13; honours, 4.

Political Economy.—Pass, 18; honours, 4.

Mental Science.—Pass, 30; honours, 2.

Geology.—Historical and physical geology (second year's course), 4; mineralogy and petrology (first year's course), 6; palæontology (first year's course), 3; honours geology, 1.

Music.—Rudiments of music (junior first-year students), 4; harmony (intermediate, second-year students), 11; harmony, counterpoint (senior, third-year students), 6; history of music, 6; advanced harmony, counterpoint, &c., 3; form in composition, 3; ear-training and musical dictation, 8.

The number of candidates who entered for the various examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music show a slight falling off as compared with last year. There were seventy-four candidates for the various theoretical examinations in June, of whom fifty-two passed. The practical examinations were conducted in November by Mr. Graham P. Moore; there were in all 182 candidates—8 for the teachers' diploma, 54 for the local centre, and 120 for the school examinations; of these 3 teachers, 33 local centre, and 92 school candidates were successful.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.—The number of students who were recorded by the University as having passed in their respective examinations was: Honours and also degree of Master of Arts, 8. Master of Arts, 4. Bachelor of Arts—Final section, 8; first section, 17. Bachelor of Science—Final section, 4. Bachelor of Laws—Final examination, 1; second examination, 2; first examination, 5. Bachelor of Science in Engineering—Electrical, final section, 2; mechanical, final section, 3; second section (first part), 5; first section (second part), 4; first section (first part), 10.

Of the seven Senior Scholarships awarded by the University, two were gained by students of this College.

The Sir George Grey Scholarship, open to undergraduates whose academic standing does not exceed three years, was awarded to Telford McLennan.

The usual College exhibitions given for excellence in honours work at the College Annual Examination were awarded.

The number of students who have succeeded in passing the various examinations for degrees given by the University of New Zealand are as follows:—M.A., 149; B.A., 216 (some of whom are still eligible to compete for the M.A. degree); LL.D., 2; LL.B., 8; B.Sc., 10; B.Sc. in engineering, 14; Mus. Bac., 3; 2 arts graduates have also obtained the degree of LL.D., 3 that of D.Sc., 18 that of LL.B., 21 that of B.Sc., 1 that of B.Sc. in engineering; 1 science graduate has also passed the examination for the degree of B.Sc. in Engineering.

Since the foundation of the University of New Zealand, 127 graduates in arts and science have been awarded first-class honours; 58 of these belong to Canterbury College. Of the 10 double first-class honours awarded by the University, 9 were gained by students from this College.

Of the 191 Senior and Third Year and John Tinline Scholarships awarded by the University of New Zealand during the past 28 years (the period during which the present scholarship regulations have been in force), 94 have been awarded to students of Canterbury College.

Of the twenty-six Bowen Prizes which have been awarded by the University for an essay on a subject connected with English history, and open to all undergraduates of the University of New Zealand, nineteen have been gained by students of this College, whilst the only four mentioned as "*proxime accessit*" have also been of this College.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

At the beginning of 1904 an important change was made in the working of the school, as the Governors decided to bring it under section 5 of the Secondary Schools Act of 1903. In consequence, forty-six new scholars were admitted to free places under the Act, including three girls holding Board of Education Scholarships, and one holding a Junior National Scholarship. As the qualification for free places was at that time only the pass for Standard VI. under fourteen years of age, the intellectual average and standard of attainments of most of the pupils admitted under the Act was not high; and, although their general conduct and diligence throughout the year has been for the most part satisfactory, very few will in all probability continue their secondary studies further than the two-years course. The higher qualification—*i.e.*, certificate of proficiency—that will in the future be required will no doubt effect the desired improvement in this respect.

The increase in numbers caused considerable difficulty in providing accommodation, and though, owing to the height and ample ventilation of the class-rooms, there has been no overcrowding that could in any way be injurious to health, yet every available foot of floor-space has been fully occupied, and even then it has been very difficult to arrange for the various classes in the limited number of class-rooms available. Small classes have had to work in the teachers' sitting-rooms, and the lunch-room has been used almost continuously as a class-room, a purpose for which it is by no means fitted, either in respect of furniture or arrangements for lighting, &c. It has been practically impossible to assemble the whole school in any one room, and the provisions for the practical-science classes have been quite inadequate for the larger classes that now have to be taught at one time. There is urgent need of increased accommodation as soon as possible. The chief event of the year was the unveiling of the memorial tablet erected by the members of the Old Girls' Association in memory of the late Mrs. Macmillan Brown. The tablet, which is of beaten copper, has been placed in the entrance-hall, and was unveiled on the 14th April by Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., a member of the Board of Governors at the time of the first opening of the school.

The same afternoon Mr. Charles Lewis, M.H.R., Chairman of the Board of Governors, unveiled the School Honours Board. This has been erected by subscription from present and past pupils to commemorate the completion of the first twenty-five years of the school's history.

As it was found necessary to increase the staff, an assistant mistress was appointed.

In addition to the free-place scholars already mentioned, six girls held Senior Entrance Scholarships, four school exhibitions, four free places granted by the Board of Governors, and fourteen Board of Education Scholarships under old regulations; the total number receiving education without expense to their parents being thus seventy-four.

As no candidates qualified for Junior Entrance Scholarships, these were not awarded, and it was decided later on in the year to abolish these scholarships, as the free places available more than supply the need for them. In their stead the Senior Entrance Scholarships School Exhibitions have been increased in number and value, and provision has been made for granting a boarding-allowance to country candidates.

In the December University examinations, five candidates sat for the Junior University Scholarship examination; one gained a Junior University Scholarship, and those taking second and fifth places respectively on the Credit List were awarded the two Gammack Scholarships. Another pupil matriculated in the Credit List, and eleven others passed the Matriculation Examination. In the examination for Board of Education Senior Scholarships, one pupil headed the list, and another gained a scholarship. Three passed the Junior Civil Service Examinations held in January, and four others that held in December, one taking fifth place.

Three ex-pupils have received the degree of B.A., and one was awarded an exhibition in French at Canterbury College.

The pupils of the lowest form in the school, which was very small in numbers and was taught as a lower department, were examined by one of the Inspectors of the Board of Education in December, and were all passed up.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A preparatory department was sanctioned by the Board, and young boys below the attainments of the Fifth Standard are received in it, and when they can pass the Fifth Standard they proceed to the main school.

The school roll at the end of 1904 was 219, of whom nineteen were in the Preparatory Class.

The Board gave free education to forty-eight pupils last year; two, however, resigned in the first term, and two later on in the year. In addition to these there were seven scholars provided for by the Board of Education.

The distinctions gained during the year were as follows: Among former pupils Mr. J. G. Lancaster won a Senior University Scholarship for mathematics; Mr. A. E. Currie the John Tinline Scholarship for English (receiving high praise from the examiners in England); Messrs. T. Gurney and S. S. D. Robertson obtained the degree of B.Sc. in Engineering; the Rev. T. M. Curnow obtained his M.A. with second-class honours in Latin and English; and Mr. C. T. A. Griffin his B.Sc. with second-class honours.

Of present pupils, one, who is only just sixteen, won a Junior University Scholarship, winning top marks of all candidates for mathematics, three won places in the Credit List, two passed the Medical Preliminary, and sixteen passed Matriculation, of whom six qualified on the Junior Scholarship papers. Seven boys passed the Junior Civil Service Examination with credit.

Mr. O. T. J. Alpers, after fifteen years' valuable service, resigned his position at the end of the year, to the great regret of the Board and of his school.

The school was examined at the close of the year, and the examiners' reports were deemed very satisfactory.

CHRISTCHURCH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The finances of the Christchurch Public Library exhibit very little recuperative power, and have continued in an unsatisfactory condition ever since the handsome and costly additions were taken over by the Board of Governors in May, 1902, at a cost of £5,555, including furniture and fittings. On the 1st January, 1903, the debit balance was £889 1s. 5d; 1904, £430 6s. 10d.; and 1905, £598 10s. 8d. It is estimated that during the current year the debit balance will be increased by the sum of, say, £160. A ladies' gallery has been provided at a cost of, say, £60, while additional newspapers to the extent of £19 per annum have been purchased for readers. Additional facilities are regularly being demanded by the public in the direction of keeping the various departments open for a greater number of hours, and for providing additional books, periodicals, and magazines for readers, while the ordinary revenue for the institution shows no increase, and the balance to the debit side of the account grows at a steady pace.

Reference Department.—339 books have been added to this department by purchase, while the volumes and pamphlets presented during the year amount to 188, bringing the total number of volumes in this section of the library to 15,362. No damage to the books has been reported, and the number of readers is increasing. This department is now kept open till 10 p.m., the average attendance between 9 and 10 p.m. being about five.

Reading-room.—This department is well attended, while the gallery set apart for ladies is very poorly patronised, the number of ladies attending averaging about six daily.

Circulating Department.—This department, together with the Reference, was closed for the annual stocktaking from the 9th to the 14th January, when the following books were found to be missing: History, 2; biography, 2; travels, 8; fiction, 48; literature, 2; poetry, 3; science, 3; bound magazines, 1; miscellaneous, 4: total, 73 volumes, of the value of £18. Four hundred and forty-one volumes, mostly fiction, have been taken off the shelves as unfit for issue, while 1,110 volumes have been added to this department, bringing the total number of volumes to 22,943. A new manuscript catalogue is in course of preparation. The average number of subscribers during the year was 1,821. The subscribers' reading-room is now open until 10 p.m., while the average attendance during the last hour has been about five.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, ELECTRICITY, AND TECHNICAL SCIENCE.

Report of the Professor in charge (Mr. Robert J. Scott, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.):—

Students.—During the year 206 students attended lectures, the hour attendances per week averaging 1,451—an increase of 2½ per cent. in students and 6 per cent. in hour attendances on the number of the previous year.

Matriculated Students.—The full course for the University Degree or the associateship was taken by fifty-two students, this being an increase of 8 per cent. in the numbers for 1903; and eight College students taking electricity and magnetism in their respective courses for degrees attended the lectures in this subject.

Results of Examinations.—University examinations, 1903: Nine students passed part of the first examination for B.Sc. in Engineering; ten completed the first examination; and five passed part of the second examination.

Associateship of the School of Engineering.—At the annual examination, 1904, three students passed the final examination for the associateship in Mechanical Engineering; two students the final examination for the associateship in electrical engineering; and the passes in the various subjects of these courses were as follows: Electricity and magnetism, 7; advanced electricity, 2; freehand mechanical drawing, 8; descriptive geometry (advanced), 7; steam-engine (elementary), 6; applied mechanics, 6; mechanics of machinery, 8; mechanical drawing (second year), 7; steam engine (advanced), 4; strength of materials (elementary), 1; strength of materials, 5; theory of workshop practice, 9; elementary electrical engineering, 2; advanced electrical engineering, 2; mechanical drawing and designing, 5; mechanical drawing and designing (electrical), 2.

Evening Students.—123 certificates were awarded to students attending evening lectures who passed at the annual examinations, as follows: First Class: Steam-engine (elementary), 10; elementary applied mechanics, 3; mechanical drawing, Section I., 6; mechanical drawing, Section II., 4; freehand mechanical drawing, Sections I. and II., 6; descriptive geometry and setting-out of work, 21; elementary electricity, 4. Second class: Steam-engine (elementary), 11; elementary applied mechanics, 9; mechanical drawing, Section I., 13; Section II., 3; Section III., 1; freehand mechanical drawing, Sections I. and II., 15; descriptive geometry and setting-out of work, 3; elementary strength of materials, 2; theory of workshop practice, 1; elementary electricity, 7; elementary electrical engineering, 4.

Course in Civil Engineering.—As authorised by the Board of Governors, the course in civil engineering was re-established this year. Two students entered for the complete course, and six availed themselves of the lectures in surveying.

Additions to the Staff.—A part-time lecturer in electricity, and a demonstrator in electrical engineering were appointed.

On account of ill health, the professor in charge was granted leave for the session by the Board. During his absence the work of the Department was efficiently carried on by the staff.

MUSEUM.

Report of the Curator (Captain F. W. Hutton, F.R.S.):—

The Museum has made satisfactory progress during 1904; and I would call especial attention to the animals presented by the National Antarctic Expedition under Captain R. Scott, R.N., and to the Maori carvings. During the year exchanges have been sent to the Museum at Cape Town; to Mr. W. Wood, of New York; and to Mr. E. H. Lukins, of Nelson. Exchanges have been received from the Museum at Auckland; the Albany Museum at Graham's Town, South Africa; the Museum at Cape Town; Mr. O. E. Yanson, of London; Mr. W. Wood, of New York; and Mr. E. H. Lukins, of Nelson.

The practice of closing the Museum for cleaning every Wednesday was found to be very inconvenient, owing to the number of visitors to Christchurch who wanted admittance on that day. I therefore made a change on the beginning of last October, and now have a portion of the Museum cleaned each day, so that the whole is gone over in each week, and the Museum is open to the public every day. This system has worked satisfactorily for the last six months.

One hundred and fourteen copies of the guide-book were sold during the year.

A large number of labels have been printed, including the whole of the mineral collections, both foreign and New Zealand.

The following are the principal additions to the collections: Two old ship's guns used in the earliest days of the settlement by Messrs. Miles and Co. to signal the arrival of ships at Lyttelton, presented by Mr. James Ashley.

Geological Collections.—Twenty-six rock-specimens from South Victoria Land, presented by Mr. H. T. Ferrer; and nine other specimens purchased from the sailors.

Natural History Collections.—The skeleton of a sheep presented by Mr. J. C. N. Grigg. Skins of Weddel's seal, the crab-eating seal, and Ross's seal—all with skulls; skins of the emperor penguin (old and young), skins of the skua gull, the Antarctic petrel, and the ice-petrel; eggs of the emperor penguin, the adelia penguin, and the skua gull—all presented by the National Antarctic Expedition. These have been mounted by Mr. W. Sparkes in a natural group with a background of ice and basalt cliff, and placed in a case in the Mammal Room.

Archæological Collections.—Six ancient copper figures from Peru. A bronze sickle and armlet from Hungary. A Jacobean powder-flask; and an old bronze cattle-bell from Oxfordshire. All presented by the Curator.

Ethnological Collections.—A sledge and pair of snow-shoes used by the Antarctic Expedition, presented by Captain Scott. An old velocipede of 1870, presented by Mr. James Ashley. A bronze mask from Benin City. Water-pots, spoons, toys, stool, dollar, and an awl from Bechuanaland—all by exchange. A wooden sword from North Australia, an old snuff-box, and a dart used by Spanish matadors—purchased. A belt from Thibet, a jade gong from China, Persian turquoise showing the method of polishing, a Cingalese shrine from Ceylon, a carved paddle from Ellice Islands, and a club from North New Guinea—all presented by the Curator.

New Zealand Collections.—The skeleton of a Chatham Island rail, presented by Mr. F. C. McClurg. Twenty-four species of New Zealand Mollusca, new to the collection, presented by Mr. H. Suter.

Maori Collections.—Four carved wooden slabs from Tolago Bay, two pumice kumara gods, a Maori fishing-float, mouth-piece of a pigeon-pot, a wooden dish, a bone hoeroa, two Maori weeding instruments, three painted ridge-boards from an old whare, carved side streak of a war-canoe, two carved seats of a war-canoe, and a seat of a trading-canoe—all purchased. A Moriori grinding-stone and a canoe-head from the Chatham Islands—also purchased. A stone club with notched edges from the Chatham Islands, a greenstone tiki and two pendants—presented by the Curator.

Library.—In addition to the several presentations from museums and scientific societies, we have received the following books: "Die Naturlicher Pflanzen Familien," by Engler and Prantl—purchased; "New Zealand Neuroptera," and "New Zealand Moths and Butterflies," by G. V. Hudson—presented by the Hon. the Minister of Education; "Index Faunæ Novæ-Zealandiæ" and "Animals of New Zealand," presented by the Curator.

SCHOOL OF ART.

Report of the Art Master (Mr. G. H. Elliott):—

As compared with 1903, the numbers in attendance were:—

1903.—First term—Morning, 29; afternoon, 5; evening, 157; Saturday, 74. Second term—Morning, 30; afternoon, 3; evening, 144; Saturday, 92. Third term—Morning, 30; afternoon, 2; evening, 135; Saturday, 98. Total, 799.

1904.—First term—Morning, 38; afternoon, 13; evening, 117; Saturday, 84. Second term—Morning, 30; afternoon, 18; evening, 134; Saturday, 93. Third term—Morning, 34; afternoon, 18; evening, 139; Saturday, 103. Total, 821.

An afternoon class for general art work was started at the beginning of the year and held two afternoons a week. This accounts for the increase in this class, as formerly it was only held one afternoon a week for carving alone.

Drawing and Painting.—The instruction has comprised drawing and painting from life, still life, landscape and from nature, antique and elementary work. All students have also practised modelling, which has proved helpful in learning form. An increasing number have taken up applied art work instead of painting.

Modelling, Moulding, and Casting.—This class was well attended by the painting students, with an average of nineteen per term. Very few of those taking "applied" relief-work also took modelling. This is to be regretted, as it is of special value for this work. The instruction comprised modelling from the cast (ornament and antique) and from life, also the carrying-out of original designs preparatory to the final work in carving or repoussé. The various methods of casting were practised.

Applied Art Work, Wood and Stone Carving, and Repoussé.—The nature of this work has been similar to that of last year, rather more taking repoussé than carving. A commendable feature is that almost all the work has been from original designs. The quality of work has improved.

Stencilling: Some creditable though elementary work has for the first time been done in this direction. A few of the students applied their studies in plant-form to stencil designs for cushions, table-centres, &c., carrying them out on silk, &c. A few others carried out designs in needlework. It is hoped to still further extend "applied" work in other directions, as in gesso, leather-embossing, &c. A valuable adjunct to this work is the class for plant-form in relation to design. This was held one afternoon a week, and attended by an average of sixteen students. As far as possible a plant in all stages of its development was taken, studying its growth, character, and decorative capacity, and then applied to the ornamental filling of spaces.

Painters' and Decorators' Work.—The attendance in this class has slightly improved, there being an average of fourteen per term. This is, however, still small considering the number of youths engaged in this business. During the second and third terms the class was held twice a week with such success that it is to be a permanent feature. Various branches of work have been practised, including glass gilding and embossing, stencilling, grisaille, sign-writing, graining, marbling, &c. The Painters' Union and Mr. Sey have again been helpful to the class. Prizes have also been given by Messrs. Davis, Bush, and Button.

Decorative Design.—Classes for the study of principles of ornament were held once a week in the morning and evening, and attended by an average of seventeen and twelve respectively. This was an improvement on the previous year, and much better work was done.

Geometry and Pattern-drawing for Tinsmiths.—Similar to last year, a short course in elementary geometry was given, followed by applications to trade requirements. Models were also made in cardboard and tin. The average attendance was eight. This was discouraging in view the importance of giving to the workmen scientific methods instead of the rule of thumb so generally in vogue at present.

Geometry and Perspective.—There has again been a satisfactory attendance, especially in geometry, the average numbers being in 1903, eighty-six; 1904, eighty-one.

Architecture and Building-construction.—In the latter class there was an average attendance of thirty-three. The class in architecture was not held the first term, having practically died out at the end of 1903. A new lecturer was appointed, and the class started again the second term with an attendance of twelve. Last term there were thirteen. This is more satisfactory than it has been for some years past, and the term just commenced shows a still further advance to fifteen. After waiting for upwards of fifteen years, we shall be able to get a few of the more necessary models required in these subjects by means of the sum allotted for apparatus, &c.

Carpentry and Joinery.—The average on the roll for this class has been thirteen, compared with sixteen the previous year. It has been worked in association with building-construction and geometry, and has done good useful work.

Cabinet-work.—Up to the end of 1903 no separate class was held in this subject, the students taking their work as far as possible with other classes. At the beginning of last year it was placed under the separate charge of a well-qualified instructor, and bids fair to become a useful class. There was an average roll-number of eight.

Instruction to Teachers and Pupil-teachers.—This work has comprised freehand, model, geometry, perspective, brush-work, modelling in plasticine, cardboard-modelling, free-arm and blackboard drawing, and carving. The last was the class most largely attended, owing to the regulation making it compulsory for the D certificate. The same unsatisfactory arrangement was continued as to fees—viz., compelling teachers to take two particular subjects if they wished their fees paid, instead of allowing them a wider choice.

Scholarships: Builders' Association.—These were competed for in December. Both were given to candidates in the Senior Division; none in the Junior were considered well enough qualified. The winners were—first, D. B. Green, carpenter, age eighteen; second, J. Novis, carpenter, age eighteen.

State School Scholarships (Boys).—At the beginning of the year scholarships entitling to a year's free tuition were awarded to the head boy in drawing in fifteen public schools.

State School Scholarships (Girls).—On the results of the annual competition, ten scholarships were awarded to girls from public schools.

Free Studentships.—The seven studentships offered by the Board for annual competition on the past year's work were awarded as usual.

Prizes.—Prizes were presented by Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, C. Kidson, A. W. Fielder, The Architectural Association, The Painters' Union, and Messrs. Bush, Button, and Davis, and Mr. W. Sey.

Local Examinations.—The results were:—Second-grade passes: Freehand, 42; model, 56; geometry, 14; perspective, 10; blackboard, 38. Full second-grade certificates, 2. Passes in other subjects: Brushwork—Elementary stage, 13; advanced stage, 4. Modelling in plasticine—Elementary stage, 18. Modelling from the cast—Elementary ornament, 5; elementary antique, 2. Plant form, 9. First-grade geometry, 22. Tinsmiths' geometry and pattern drawing—First year, 2; second year, 2; third year, 1; mensuration, 5. Carpentry and joinery—First year, 1; second year, 5. Building construction—First year, 5; second year, 8; third year, 5; fourth year, 2. Architecture, 11. Cabinet-work—First year, 4. Cardboard modelling, 3. Free-arm and blackboard drawing, 7. Principles of ornament, 15.

Education Department of Great Britain Examinations, 1904.—Passes: Freehand, 7; model, 6; still life, 3; plant form, 2; drawing from life, 1; anatomy, 1; design (stage 1) 1; modelling head from life, 2; plane and solid geometry, 1; building construction, 1.

Annual Exhibition and Prize Distribution.—These were held in February, 1904. The exhibition was opened and the prizes distributed by G. W. Russell, Esq., member of the Board of Governors.

Our thanks are due to all those who have by gifts of prizes or scholarships helped forward the work of the school, and to Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs for the *Studio* periodical.

ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE-SHEET.

Statement of Balances at 31st December.

Cr. *Accounts.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Boys' High School Capital Account	17	10	3			
Boys' High School Maintenance Account	263	13	9			
Boys' High School preparatory department	9	16	10			
Classical School Capital Account	377	7	1			
Superior Education Capital Account	224	5	4			
Astronomical Observatory	379	4	8			
School of Engineering, Electricity, and Technical Science	756	17	6			
Girls' High School Capital Account	5,002	8	1			
Girls' High School Maintenance Account	85	8	1			
Girls' High School preparatory department	1	0	6			
Girls' High School Investment Account	5	0	0			
Public Library Capital Account	1,666	8	6			
Medical School reserves	3,848	3	3			
Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Capital Account	18,941	8	4			
Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment Fund	1,151	9	1			
Museum Account	55	17	1			
Museum Guide-book Sinking Fund	40	0	0			
Thomas Miller Prize Fund (Boys' High School)	98	2	7			
Helen MacMillan Brown Memorial Fund	82	9	8			
Emily Foster Memorial Fund	61	2	10			
				33,067	13	5
Dr.						
School of Art Account	319	2	4			
College maintenance	413	4	9			
Public Library maintenance	598	10	8			
				1,330	17	9
				£31,736	15	8

Bank and Investments.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drawing Account	14,900	11	1			
Petty cash in hand	1	19	11			
	14,902	11	0			
Less outstanding cheques	65	15	4			
				14,836	15	8
Mortgages of freeholds				16,350	0	0
City Council debentures				400	0	0
Tramway Board debentures				150	0	0
				£31,736	15	8

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Bank of New South Wales (No. 2 Account)	10,834	0	0
Public Library scrip	98	10	2
Canterbury Agricultural College (Supreme Court award)	4,000	0	0
Public Trust Department (loan)	4,000	0	0
Hon. E. C. J. Stevens (section, Hereford Street)	2,000	0	0
Emily Foster Memorial Fund	61	2	10
Helen M. Brown Memorial Fund	82	9	8
	£21,076	2	8

School of Art Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Students' fees	555	1	0	Balance at 1st January, 1904	298	9	1
Contribution from Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment Fund	500	0	0	Salaries	1,120	16	9
Government grant for technical instruction	373	4	0	Subsidies to life classes	42	17	4
Government grant for material	4	10	11	Insurance	12	10	3
Examination fees, second-grade art (Timaru)	2	10	0	Contributions towards expenses of Registrar's office	40	0	0
Payment for cast broken	0	10	6	Gas	59	18	1
Balance	319	2	4	Repairs	4	6	7
				Advertising	37	0	3
				Printing, stationery, &c.	37	16	7
				Fuel	12	11	1
				General expenses—			
				Materials for classes	14	19	5
				Clay for modelling	6	7	0
				Washing, cleaning, and appliances	4	5	4
				Expenses of speech-night	4	17	0
				Sundries	1	18	11
				Tools, casts, &c.	6	15	10
				Examiners' fees	2	2	0
				Books (school library)	7	8	0
				Inspecting and reporting on work of school	30	15	6
				Examination-expenses, second-grade art (Timaru)	2	2	2
				Interest	7	10	7
	£1,755	7	9		£1,755	7	9
				Balance, 1st January, 1904	£319	2	4

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of sale of part of Reserve 2007	17	10	3	Balance	17	10	3
Balance, 1st January, 1903	£17	10	3				

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance	156	3	0	Salaries	3,869	12	0
School fees	1,675	0	0	Insurance	31	15	11
Fees for extra subjects and workshop ..	9	17	9	Contributions toward expenses of Registrar's office	100	0	0
Rent of reserves—				Examiners' fees	54	2	9
Outstanding from 1903	36	16	5	Chemicals and apparatus	51	18	9
Rents for 1904	3,331	9	0	Inspecting reserves	101	1	3
Government grant for technical instruction	34	10	0	Advertising reserves	14	11	3
Interest	13	11	3	Interest on £5,000, at 4 per cent. (Loan Account)	200	0	0
Sale of parsing notes (royalty)	1	10	0	Gas	19	8	2
Share of cost of fencing Reserve 925 (Jarman), balance	2	12	0	Fuel	20	11	8
Share of arbitration-expenses, Reserves 1201B and 1325)	10	7	0	Printing, stationery, books, &c.	91	4	6
				Prizes	21	2	8
				Advertising	39	8	9
				Repairs, renewals, fittings, &c.	117	11	1
				Grant to Cadet Corps	15	0	0
				Grant to Sports Fund (including rent of cricket-ground)	55	0	0
				Legal expenses	2	17	4
				General expenses—			
				Expenses of speech-night	12	17	6
				Timber and tools for workshop ..	10	15	2
				Washing, cleaning, and appliances ..	21	17	5
				Labour at grounds	4	3	9
				Attending to clocks	2	0	0
				Examining candidates for special exhibitions	5	5	6
				Telegrams and bank exchange.. ..	3	4	6
				Tuning pianos	1	10	0
				Sundries	4	7	3
				Annual grant to school library	5	0	0
				Rent of section in Hereford Street (playground)	100	0	0
				Interest on cost of fencing, &c. (£89, playground)	3	11	2
				Leaving exhibitions	15	0	0
				Physical apparatus	9	10	0
				Travelling-expenses of applicants for assistant mastership	3	14	4
				Balance	263	13	9
	£5,271	16	5		£5,271	16	5
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£263	13	9				

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Fees for 1904	159	0	0	Master's salary and bonus	145	0	0
				Advertising and sundry expenses ..	4	3	2
				Balance	9	16	10
					£159	0	0
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£9	16	10				

CLASSICAL SCHOOL CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	377	7	1	Balance 31st December, 1904	377	7	1
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£377	7	1				

SUPERIOR EDUCATION CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	224	5	4	Balance, 31st December, 1904	224	5	4
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£224	5	4				

College Maintenance Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	764	0	0
Rents of reserves—			
Classical School reserves—			
Rents due in 1904	5,118	7	3
Rents outstanding from 1903	270	0	2
Town reserves	171	0	0
Superior education reserves (runs)	1,535	0	0
Students' fees	1,797	1	6
Sale of calendars	4	2	10
Chemical laboratory—fees for chemicals, breakages, and use of apparatus	13	10	0
Contributions towards salaries of Registrar and staff, and office-expenses—			
From Library	30	0	0
„ Boys' High School	100	0	0
„ Girls' High School	60	0	0
„ School of Art	40	0	0
„ Museum	30	0	0
„ Medical School reserves	10	0	0
„ School of Engineering, &c.	60	0	0
Rent of College lodge	52	0	0
Hire of chairs in College hall	15	0	0
Gas account refund, College hall	1	0	0
Rent of building (School of Engineering)	193	18	4
Contribution from Medical School reserves towards salary of Professor of Biology	300	0	0
Share of examination fees (Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M.)	131	15	6
Rent of section in Hereford Street from Boys' High School	100	0	0
Examination fees of exempted students	21	10	6
Chemical analysis fees	2	2	0
Interest	48	19	4
Balance, 31st December, 1904	413	4	9
	£11,282	12	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	6,696	14	10
Insurance	105	3	2
Rates	42	19	3
Exhibitions	210	0	0
Contributions to School of Engineering—			
For Maintenance	550	0	0
„ Exhibitions	60	0	0
„ Share of salary of lecturer on electrical engineering	150	0	0
„ Share of current expenses of electrical laboratory	150	0	0
Books for College library	40	17	4
Repairs to College lodge	16	11	0
Expenses of music lectures	11	7	6
Repairs	31	14	3
Inspecting reserves	138	15	6
Interest on £5,834, at 4 per cent. (Loan Account)	233	7	2
Fuel	31	11	4
Gas	67	16	8
Printing, stationery, &c.	150	1	8
Advertising	20	15	3
Furniture, fittings, &c.	22	19	6
Washing and cleaning	14	5	9
Legal expenses	5	10	0
Keeping grounds in order	17	18	11
General expenses—			
Subscriptions to gazettes, newspapers, &c.	6	15	0
Telephone exchange	9	6	8
Hire of examination table, &c.	4	0	0
Attending to clocks	3	3	0
Porter's uniform	3	2	6
Sweeping chimneys	2	12	6
Bank charges	5	1	3
Sundries	9	5	3
Canterbury Agricultural College—Interest on £5,300 at 5 per cent.	265	0	0
Drainpipes for Reserves 737 and 738	12	0	0
Expenses of election of Governors	29	11	0
Expenses connected with Associated Board's examinations in music	31	18	3
Specimens for geology lectures	26	0	6
Interest on purchase-money, Hereford Street sections (£2,000 at 5 per cent.)	100	0	0
Expenses connected with endowments, fences, &c.	37	0	6
Expenses of examination of exempted students	21	10	6
Canterbury Agricultural College—part payment of Supreme Court award	1,300	0	0
Astronomical Observatory—			
Honorarium to Mr. W. Kitson	43	15	0
Sundry expenses (cleaning and repairs)	6	2	0
Chemical laboratory—			
Insurance	19	0	8
Gas	51	14	11
Repairs to buildings	7	17	9
Repairs to apparatus	1	15	9
Chemicals and apparatus	305	16	1
General expenses—			
Books and stationery	12	19	6
Washing, cleaning, and appliances	1	17	3
Fittings	13	11	4
Sundries	2	10	0
Installation of electric light	12	12	5
Physical laboratory—			
Insurance	2	8	9
Apparatus	20	10	3
General expenses—			
Shelving and repairs	7	12	0
Cardboard boxes	2	10	6
Ice and salt	1	3	3
Biological laboratory—			
Insurance	5	19	0
Fuel and lighting	27	2	6
Laboratory specimens and expenses	42	15	10
Apparatus	41	7	11
General expenses—			
Books and stationery	4	13	9
Furniture and fittings	5	9	0
Keeping grounds in order	1	16	9
Matchlining dark-room	1	10	6
Washing	1	18	3
Sundries	1	5	3
	£11,282	12	2
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£413	4	9

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, ELECTRICITY, AND TECHNICAL SCIENCE ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance	115	10	0	Salaries	1,884	12	3
Contributions from Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment Fund	500	0	0	Instruction in surveying	76	10	0
Contribution towards salary of lecturer on electrical engineering	150	0	0	Rent of building (College)	193	18	4
Contribution towards current expenses of electrical laboratory	150	0	0	Exhibitions	50	0	0
Grant from superior education reserves (College)—				Contribution towards expenses of Registrar's office	60	0	0
For scholarships and maintenance	610	0	0	Gas	51	3	3
Towards salary of lecturer on electrical engineering	150	0	0	Insurance	39	7	8
Towards current expenses of electrical laboratory	150	0	0	Printing and stationery	39	6	8
Students' fees	1,058	2	0	Advertising	16	19	9
Students' fines	0	16	0	Fuel (coal and gas)	22	18	0
Government subsidy under Technical Instruction Act—				Laboratory stores	14	17	3
For classes	221	3	0	Cleaning machinery	139	2	10
For permanent apparatus	302	0	0	Experimental work and apparatus—			
For material	198	0	0	Applied mechanics and mechanical engineering	24	10	9
Testing-fees	12	12	0	Electricity and electrical-engineering laboratory	34	12	2
Fee for certificate of associateship	1	1	0	Stores and chemicals (electrical-engineering laboratory)	10	9	11
Interest	25	18	9	Upkeep of plant and general repairs to machinery	89	14	10
				General expenses—			
				Books	25	7	9
				Telephone exchange	8	0	0
				Telegrams	7	17	3
				Oak frames	2	4	6
				Washing, cleaning, and appliances	3	12	7
				Legal expenses	1	1	0
				Sundries	2	11	0
				Changing electric-light installation	86	4	6
				Professor Scott—Share of testing-fees	3	3	0
				Balance	756	17	6
	£3,645	2	9		£3,645	2	9
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£756	17	6				

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	5,002	8	1	Balance	5,002	8	1
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£5,002	8	1				

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance	164	11	11	Salaries	1,545	15	6
School fees	1,165	10	0	Contribution towards expenses of Registrar's office	60	0	0
School fees (Government capitation for free places)	311	13	4	Insurance	10	17	9
Interest	231	8	11	Inspecting reserves	7	1	3
Proceeds from cooking class	20	8	0	Examiners' fees	33	14	9
Government grant for technical instruction	33	11	8	Scholarships and exhibitions	177	0	0
Extra fees for gymnastic class	5	0	0	Repairs	7	4	9
Rent of reserves	227	4	5	Expenses of cooking class	16	12	10
				Fuel	11	9	7
				Advertising	35	7	2
				Prizes	18	0	3
				Printing, stationery, and books	43	3	0
				General expenses—			
				Expenses of speech-night	8	14	6
				New clock and attending to clocks	3	5	0
				School furniture	16	1	0
				Washing, cleaning, and appliances	7	2	8
				Tuning piano	1	10	0
				Keeping grounds in order	1	3	6
				Material for technical classes	1	9	4
				Writing names on honours board	10	17	0
				Sundries	2	10	4
				Grant in aid to boardinghouse	50	0	0
				Girls' High School Investment Account transfer	5	0	0
				Balance	85	8	1
	£2,159	8	3		£2,159	8	3
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£85	8	1				

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
School fees for year	74	0	6	Salaries of teachers	73	0	0
				Balance	1	0	6
	£74	0	6		£74	0	6
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£1	0	6				

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Girls' High School Maintenance Account transfer	5	0	0	Balance, 31st December, 1904	5	0	0
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£5	0	0				

Public Library Maintenance Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Contribution from Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment Fund	450	0	0	Balance, 1st January, 1904	430	6	10
Subscriptions	892	0	0	Salaries	758	19	7
Subscriptions—country subscribers	2	2	0	Contribution towards expenses of Registrar's office	30	0	0
Fines	22	7	0	Insurance	46	14	0
Sale of catalogues	5	10	0	Lighting	137	17	11
Sale of magazines	4	8	0	Fuel	26	0	4
Sale of waste paper	0	12	6	Subscriptions to colonial newspapers	51	5	0
Reserving books	7	5	6	Repairs	41	4	4
Revenue from "James Gammack" Trust	400	0	0	Legal expenses	4	10	6
Share of interest on mortgage ("Postle" bequest)	59	7	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising	37	0	2
Government subsidy (parliamentary grant)	17	15	4	General expenses—viz.,			
Balance	598	10	8	Floor covering and furniture	9	17	2
				Attending to clocks	2	9	6
				Cleaning and appliances	6	11	10
				Keeping grounds in order	4	4	0
				Directories, P.O. box, &c.	2	14	0
				Wire doorway	4	7	6
				Sundries	10	10	0
				"James Gammack" Trust—			
				New books for circulating library	208	6	11
				Renewal of standard works	26	8	4
				Periodicals and English newspapers	127	13	3
				Binding books (circulating library)	71	14	11
				Books and binding (reference library), ("A. Postle" Trust)	59	7	0
				General Account	96	4	3
				New building loan—interest on £4,000 at 4½ per cent.	180	0	0
				Book stack	21	0	0
				Shelving and glass doors	26	12	6
				Painting brick walls (waterproof)	23	11	0
				Interest	14	7	2
	£2,459	18	0		£2,459	18	0
				Balance, 1st January, 1905	£598	10	8

Public Library Capital Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	1,666	8	6	Balance, 31st December, 1904	1,666	8	6
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£1,666	8	6				

Medical School Reserves Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	3,695	13	3	Contribution towards salary of Professor of Biology	300	0	0
Rent of reserves	436	10	0	Contribution towards expenses of Registrar's office	10	0	0
Interest	147	6	7	Inspection of reserves	10	18	2
				Tree-planting on reserves	110	0	10
				Sundries	0	7	7
				Balance	3,848	3	3
	£4,279	9	10		£4,279	9	10
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£3,848	3	3				

Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Capital Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	18,941	8	4	Balance, 31st December, 1904	18,941	8	4
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£18,941	8	4				

Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment Fund.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d
Balance, 1st January, 1904	1,714	9	7	Contributions to—			
Rent of reserves	1,475	0	0	Museum	1,125	0	0
Interest	862	9	8	Public Library	450	0	0
				School of Art	500	0	0
				School of Engineering and Technical Science	800	0	0
				Inspection of reserves	23	15	6
				Legal expenses	0	19	6
				Sundries	0	15	2
				Balance	1,151	9	1
	£4,051	19	3		£4,051	19	3
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£1,151	9	1				

MUSEUM ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance	134	3	3	Salaries	820	0	0
Contribution from Museum, Library, and School of Technical Science Endowment	1,125	0	0	Insurance	58	5	10
Sale of guide-books	5	14	0	Contribution towards expenses of Registrar's office	30	0	0
Interest	1	17	5	Repairs	17	5	1
				Cases, fittings, &c.	7	13	9
				Books and binding	18	19	5
				Purchases (specimens)	212	4	6
				Freight and charge	7	0	0
				Fuel	4	5	2
				General expenses—			
				Curator's petty cash	15	0	0
				Timber and tools	6	14	5
				Methylated spirits	2	8	0
				Sundries	1	1	5
				Guide-book Sinking Fund	10	0	0
				Balance	55	17	1
	£1,266	14	8		£1,266	14	8
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£55	17	1				

MUSEUM GUIDE-BOOK SINKING FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	30	0	0	Balance, 31st December, 1904	40	0	0
Museum Maintenance Account Transfer	10	0	0				
	£40	0	0		£40	0	0
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£40	0	0				

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	364	8	11	Balance, 31st December, 1904	379	4	8
Interest	14	15	9				
	£379	4	8		£379	4	8
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£379	4	8				

MORTGAGES OF FREEHOLDS.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure*	£	s.	d.
Pihl, D., Repayment of Loan	333	11	6	Balance, 1st January, 1904	19,483	11	6
King, R. "	800	0	0				
Dobson, John "	2,000	0	0				
Balance	16,350	0	0				
	£19,483	11	6		£19,483	11	6
				Balance, 1st January, 1905	£16,350	0	0

EMILY FOSTER MEMORIAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	66	16	9	G.H.S. Maintenance refund for prizes purchased	7	6	4
Interest	3	10	11	Whitcombe and Tombs (prizes)	1	18	6
				Balance	61	2	10
	£70	7	8		£70	7	8
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£61	2	10				

HELEN MACMILLAN BROWN MEMORIAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Amount handed to Board	84	0	0	Whitcombe and Tombs (prizes)	2	11	0
Interest	1	0	8	Balance	82	9	8
	£85	0	8		£85	0	8
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£82	9	8				

THOMAS MILLER PRIZE FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	99	7	7	Whitcombe and Tombs (prizes)	3	5	0
Interest	2	0	0	Balance	98	2	7
	£101	7	7		£101	7	7
Balance, 1st January, 1905	£98	2	7				

A. CRACROFT WILSON, Registrar.
Canterbury College, 20th January, 1905. G. H. MASON, Accountant.

Examined and found correct—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

("THE AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ACT, 1882.")

[In continuation of E.-9, 1904.]

Presented in pursuance of the Act.

Visitor.—The Hon. the Minister of Education.

Board of Governors.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council—Hon. Sir G. M. O'Rorke, M.A., LL.D. (Chairman) Rev. J. H. Simmonds; Mr. G. L. Peacocke.

Elected by members of the Legislature—Hon. J. A. Tole, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. J. Palmer; Mr. William Coleman.

Elected by graduates—Mr. F. E. Baume, LL.B., M.H.R.; Mr. T. U. Wells, B.A.; Mr. W. C. W. McDowell, B.A., M.B., C.M.

Ex officio—Hon. E. Mitchelson, Mayor of Auckland; Mr. R. Hobbs, Chairman of the Education Board.

Staff.

Professors.—Classics—H. A. Talbot-Tubbs, M.A., Oxford. Mathematics—H. W. Segar, M.A., Cambridge. English—C. W. Egerton, M.A., Dublin. Chemistry and Experimental Physics—F. D. Brown, Hon. M.A., Oxford, B.Sc., Lond., F.C.S. Biology and Geology—A. P. W. Thomas, M.A., Oxford, F.L.S., F.G.S. Music—W. E. Thomas, Mus. Doc.

Lecturers.—Modern Languages—M. Walker, M.A. Jurisprudence, Constitutional History, Contracts and Equity—H. D. Bamford, B.A., L.L.D.

Registrar.—D. W. Runciman, M.A.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors to the Minister of Education.

Sir,— Auckland University College, 21st June, 1905.

In pursuance of section 25 of "The Auckland University College Act, 1882," the Council has the honour to make the following report:—

1. The number of persons who attended the lectures in this College in 1904 was 212: Graduates, 12 (males, 9; females, 3); undergraduates, 116 (males, 70; females, 46); and non-matriculated students, 84 (males, 32; females, 52). There were also 13 students exempted from attendance at lectures; of these, however, 8 attended more or less. The total number of students was thus 217.

2. *Council.*—The Hon. Sir G. Maurice O'Rorke was reappointed by the Governor in Council. Mr. Jackson Palmer was elected by members of the General Assembly resident in the Provincial District of Auckland. Mr. D. McDowell was re-elected by the graduates of the University of New Zealand on the roll.

3. *Professors and Lecturers.*—The staff has remained unaltered, but Dr. Dean Bamford was appointed on the 12th February, 1904, to lecture on jurisprudence, constitutional history, contracts, and equity.

4. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—Receipts in 1904, £4,516 11s. 3d.; expenditure in 1904, £4,524 2s. 2d.: deficit, £7 10s. 11d.

5. *Endowments.*—The income from the endowments in 1904 was £405 0s. 4d., and the expenditure upon them was £7 8s. 5d.: net revenue, £397 11s. 11d.

6. *Honours and Degrees.*—The degrees and honours gained at last November examinations of the New Zealand University are as follows: Masters of Arts, 1; Honours in Arts, 4; Honours in Science, 2; first section, B.Sc., 2; second section, B.Sc., 2; first section, B.A., 8; final, B.A., 11; first Mus. Bac., 1; Certificate of Proficiency, 1. Four students of the College held University Scholarships during the year.

7. *Accounts.*—The accounts will be forwarded as soon as they have been passed by the Audit Inspector.

I have, &c.,
G. Maurice O'Rorke, Chairman.

The Right Honourable the Minister of Education, Wellington.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*				£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	512	6	1	Salaries				3,760	9	8
Statutory grant	4,000	0	0	Office expenses				15	10	1
Endowments collected by Land Board	223	15	6	Stationery				23	15	8
Endowments collected by Registrar	71	4	10	Advertising				34	9	1
Taupiri rent	110	0	0	Printing				81	18	0
Interest (fixed deposit)	12	0	0	Cleaning, lighting, and warming				77	12	2
Miscellaneous	20	16	9	Fidelity bond				3	0	0
Annual examination fees	21	0	6	Insurance				42	11	0
Musical examination fees	52	9	9	Interest and commission				0	19	1
Sale of calendar	1	12	6	Furniture and fittings				7	4	6
Interest, Auckland Savings-bank	3	11	5	Repairs				58	8	10
				Water rates				17	6	6
				Lecture requisites				219	16	3
				Library				94	16	6
				Premiums				17	19	2
				Annual examination expenses				14	5	6
				Music examination expenses				36	7	0
				Endowments				7	8	5
				Miscellaneous				6	19	9
				Ranfurly medals				0	5	0
				School of Music				3	0	0
				Bank of New Zealand, fixed deposit	£400	0	0			
				Auckland Savings-bank	106	9	9			
				Cash on hand	3	9	5			
					509	19	2			
				Less bank overdraft on current account	5	4	0			
								504	15	2
	£5,028	17	4					£5,028	17	4

II. SEPARATE ACCOUNTS.

1.—Sinclair-Gillies Trust Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	3,555	16	1	Scholarships (two)				140	0	0
Interest on mortgage	150	0	0	Balance, 31st December, 1904—						
Interest, Auckland Savings-bank	3	10	0	Auckland Savings-bank	108	11	2			
Interest, Post-office Savings-bank	11	8	7	Post-office Savings-bank	472	3	6			
				On mortgage	3,000	0	0			
								3,580	14	8
	£3,720	14	8					£3,720	14	8

2.—J. L. Sinclair Trust Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	20	6	8	Balance, 31st December, 1904—			
Interest	0	14	0	In Auckland Savings-bank	21	0	8
	£21	0	8		£21	0	8

D. W. RUNCIMAN, Registrar.

Examined and found correct—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
THE VICTORIA COLLEGE.

("THE VICTORIA COLLEGE ACT, 1897.")

[In continuation of E.-10, 1904.]

Presented in pursuance of the Act.

Visitor.—The Rt. Hon. the Minister of Education.

Members of Council.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council—J. Graham, M.H.R.; A. W. Hogg, M.H.R.; Hon. A. Pitt, M.L.C., Attorney-General.

Elected by members of the Legislature—W. A. Chapple, M.A., M.D.; C. Wilson; C. P. Knight, LL.D.

Elected by members of Education Boards—G. Talbot, R. Lee, R. Macallum.

Elected by graduates—His Honour Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice; A. R. Meek, M.A., LL.B.; H. P. Richmond, B.A., LL.B.

Elected by public-school teachers—Rev. W. A. Evans; T. R. Fleming, M.A., LL.B.; C. Watson, B.A.

Elected by the Professorial Board—F. H. D. Bell, B.A.

Staff.

Professors.—Classics—John Brown, M.A. St. Andrew's and Oxford. English Language and Literature—H. Mackenzie, M.A. St. Andrew's. Modern Languages—G. W. von Zedlitz, M.A. Oxford. Chemistry and Physics—T. H. Easterfield, M.A. Cambridge, Ph.D. Würzburg. Mathematics and Mathematical Physics—R. C. Maclaurin, M.A., LL.M., New Zealand and Cambridge. Biology—H. B. Kirk, M.A. New Zealand.

Lecturers.—Mental Science, General History, and Political Economy—T. A. Hunter, M.A. New Zealand. Law, Jurisprudence, and Constitutional History—M. W. Richmond, B.Sc.

Registrar.—C. P. Powles.

The REGISTRAR, Victoria College, to the Right Hon. the MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

SIR,— Victoria College, Registrar's Office, 15th June, 1905.

I have the honour, in pursuance of "The Victoria College Act, 1897," to forward the following report from the Council on the work of the Victoria College for the year ended the 31st December, 1904:—

Classes were held in the following subjects: English language and literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, mental science, jurisprudence and constitutional history, law, political economy and history, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, physics, and biology.

The number of students attending classes was 195, and there were seventy-six exempted students attached to the College. Of these 107 kept terms.

The Junior Queen's Scholarships were this year awarded by the Junior National Scholarship Examination to scholars from the following schools: Te Aro (Wellington), Westport, Petone, Napier Boys', and Newtown (Wellington).

Of the present scholarship-holders, nine are attending the Victoria College and twenty-one are at secondary schools.

At the last University degree examinations, students of Victoria College passed as follows: M.A. with Honours, 4; M.A., 2; LL.B., 2; First Section B.A., 26; Second Section B.A., 13; Second Section B.Sc., 2; First Examination, LL.B., 11; Second Examination, LL.B., 8; one gained a Senior University Scholarship in Greek, and to one has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship.

I send herewith a copy of the accounts for the year ending the 31st March, 1905.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. P. POWLES,
Registrar.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education,
Wellington.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended the 31st March, 1905.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Balance brought forward		5,582 2 8
Statutory grant	£4,000 0 0	
Grant for Queen's Scholarships (2 years)	400 0 0	
Fees	747 3 6	
Examination fees	182 18 0	
Sale of calendars	6 19 9	
Instruments sold	4 17 6	
Interest	140 0 0	
„ Laboratory Fund ..	49 10 0	
Rent of reserve	32 12 6	
Sir George Grey Scholarship	50 0 0	
Subscriptions for College buildings	8 3 0	
		5,622 4 3
Government grant for College building	6,000 0 0	
		6,000 0 0
		£17,204 6 11
Balance down		£3,856 9 11

Expenditure.		£ s. d.
Salaries	£4,665 5 0	
Office salaries and expenses ..	205 13 0	
Printing, advertising, and stationery	101 1 6	
Caretaker, cleaning, and lighting	119 18 1	
Rent	191 0 0	
Chemicals	13 7 3	
Insurance	6 19 2	
College examination expenses	107 16 7	
Library	4 19 0	
Laboratory fittings and apparatus	66 10 1	
Fees refunded	3 3 0	
Travelling-expenses (members of Council)	43 13 0	
Queen's Scholarships ..	768 15 4	
Sir George Grey Scholarship	50 0 0	
		6,348 1 0
Legal expenses	26 2 6	
College buildings (contract)	6,000 0 0	
Architects, Clerk of Works, &c.	973 13 6	
		6,999 16 0
Balance		3,856 9 11
		£17,204 6 11

UNION PRIZE FUND.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Capital sum invested ..	£100 0 0	
Interest	0 12 4	
		100 12 4
		£100 12 4
Balance down		£100 9 10

Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Bank Commission	0 2 6
Balance	100 9 10
	£100 12 4

JACOB JOSEPH SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Capital sum invested ..	£3,000 0 0	
Interest received	57 0 0	
		£3,057 0 0
Balance down		£3,056 17 6

Expenditure.		£ s. d.
Bank Commission	£ 0 2 6	
Balance	3,056 17 6	
		£3,057 0 0

CHAS. P. POWLES,
Registrar.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

("THE CANTERBURY COLLEGE AND CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ACT, 1896.")

[In continuation of E.-11, 1904.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

Visitor.—His Excellency the Governor.

Board of Governors.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor—E. Richardson.

Elected by members of the Legislature—Hon. E. C. J. Stevens (Chairman); M. Murphy, F.L.S.; and H. A. Knight.

Elected by governing bodies of agricultural and pastoral associations—Sir George Clifford, Bart.; W. F. M. Buckley, B.A.; and Thomas Harrison.

Staff.

Director.—W. Lowrie, M.A., B.Sc.
Lecturer on Veterinary Science.—W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc. (Agriculture), M.R.C.V.S.
Lecturer on Chemistry.—G. Gray, F.C.S.
Lecturer on Biology.—F. W. Hilgendorf, M.A., D.Sc.
Instructor in Woodwork.—F. W. Sandford.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the report of this institution for the year 1904.

THE COLLEGE.

Throughout the year work has gone on satisfactorily. Forty-seven students were enrolled, and the majority have proved themselves earnest students of farming. In the first session the conduct of four students and their attitude to work was unsatisfactory, and I had accordingly to ask them to cease residence at the end of the first term. The College is now filled to the limit of the accommodation.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors in March the position of biology in the curriculum was discussed, and it was resolved that it was desirable that a biologist should be appointed to the staff so that more attention might be devoted to the teaching of agricultural botany—especially grasses and seeds—and the diseases and pests affecting field and garden crops. The very serious decrease in the rents received from the endowment lands at Hakataramea, and the difficulties met by the Board in satisfactorily leasing the smaller blocks, limited, however, any expansion of the subjects taught if such expansion necessitated an increase of the teaching staff. Prolonged consideration was given to the question, and it was ultimately decided to effect the modification desired of the course of study by a reorganization of the staff. It was resolved to terminate with regret the engagement of Mr. Guerin, C.E., who had held the position of lecturer in applied mathematics for six years, and to curtail the time devoted to mathematics. Mr. F. W. Hilgendorf, M.A., B.Sc., was appointed lecturer in biology, and to undertake in addition mathematics. It was also decided to establish during the year 1905 weekly lessons in saddlery and the repairing of harness, and that course of lessons is now in progress.

Three students passed the examinations at the end of the three-years course, and were awarded the College diploma.

The examiner in practical agriculture reported as follows on the several operations on which he examined students at work, and also on the general written and oral examination which he conducted at the end of the year:—

Working the Binder.—"I have pleasure in reporting on the examination held on the 27th January, 1904. The field chosen was a fairly heavy wheat-crop with some tangled and lodged places, which gave the students an opportunity of showing their skill. Five students were examined, and showed themselves quite able to make satisfactory work in the difficult crop they had to deal with."

Ploughing.—"I have the honour to report on the examination on ploughing held by me to-day, the 23rd August, 1904. Four students competed, and the ground selected was a strong grass-field which gave a good opportunity of testing their capabilities with single- and double-furrow ploughs. Each student ploughed four lands, using a different team and plough for each, and readily adapted himself to the change of horses and implements. The work on the whole was done in a highly creditable manner, and the students showed a good practical knowledge of how to set or adjust their ploughs."

Shearing.—"I have pleasure in reporting on the excellence of the work shown in the shearing examination on the 8th November. The shearing was well and smartly done, and all the students did equally creditably at the wool-table."

Oral and Written Examination in Practical Agriculture.—"I have during the year examined these students in various farm duties with highly satisfactory results, and have to-day (17th December) given them an exhaustive test in practical agriculture. I have pleasure in reporting that they have worked diligently and intelligently, and have acquired a sound and practical knowledge of farm-work.—George Rennie."

Public Lectures.

Two courses of evening lectures to farmers were conducted at the College during the winter months on Friday evenings. The Director lectured on "Farm Crops," and the Veterinary Surgeon on "The Diseases of Cattle." The courses were well attended by farmers, and the lecture-rooms were crowded. Many came considerable distances to these lectures, and good discussions regularly followed their delivery.

Short Winter Courses for Farmers' Sons.

The Board of Governors proposed during the year to extend the work of the College by establishing short courses of instruction for farmers' sons engaged on the land and others, and it was arranged that four short courses should be conducted during the winter, when the operations on farms were slack and young farmers might be able to get away. It was proposed that these classes should extend throughout one month, and four lectures were to be delivered each day as follows: (*a*) Agriculture (farm crops), by the Director; (*b*) agricultural chemistry (soils, manures, and plant-nutrition), by George Gray, F.C.S.; (*c*) veterinary science (diseases of the horse), by W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc. (Agric.), M.R.C.V.S.; (*d*) agricultural botany (grasses, study of seeds, and seeds of weeds), by F. W. Hilgendorf, M.A., B.Sc. The fees for the course of four weeks were fixed at two guineas for each subject and six guineas for the four courses. No course would be undertaken, however, unless twenty candidates enrolled for it. I am sorry, however, to have to report now that the scheme of the Board has been abortive, as only two or three applicants entered their names, and the courses could not be proceeded with for so small a number.

The Farm.

It has been endeavoured to make the College farm as instructive as possible by growing as many varieties of each different crop as practicable, and by varying the cultivation and manure applied, and noting the various results as carefully as could be done.

Generally our effort has been to conduct the farm as a practical illustration of the lectures, and in accordance to the best of our knowledge with an enlightened combination of practice with science. I am glad to be able to report that the work done on the farm by students, and the interest taken in the different operations, has shown marked improvement on that of former years, and I believe that the College is now doing all-round useful work for the colony.

The balance-sheet for the year is sent forward herewith.

I have, &c.,
William Lowrie, Director.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education, Wellington.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1903	151	12	6
Interest on capital	1,165	0	0
Rent of reserve and farm cottages	976	6	8
Sales of farm-produce—			
Wool	457	14	1
Dairy-produce	172	3	3
Wheat	516	1	8
Barley	7	0	0
Oats	10	15	5
Potatoes	228	11	3
Sales of live-stock—			
Sheep	559	3	3
Cattle	58	8	11
Pigs	164	18	1
Students' fees	1,412	8	10
Maintenance of students and staff (including refunds for board of Director, Farm Overseer, and employees, and sale of kitchen fat)	104	13	10
Trade accounts—Sales of sacks, poultry, and eggs, and refund of rail freights	76	15	3
Sale of books to students	28	15	9
Laboratories — Refunds for apparatus, veterinary drugs, &c.	11	19	1
Contingencies (farm)—Prizes at show, less entry fees	3	10	0
Stationery, stamps, and telegrams, exchange allowed on cheques, and refunds for use of telephone	1	18	2
Buildings (College) — Refunds for damages	0	7	6
Contingencies (College)—Refund of part of registry fee	0	5	0
Orchard—Sale of fruit	0	2	6
	£6,108	11	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Interest on capital—Refund to Messrs. Harman and Stevens of interest received from Canterbury College on portion of its debt to Canterbury Agricultural College sold to them	108	14	3
Salaries of staff	1,402	14	6
Maintenance of students and staff	1,426	3	4
Farm wages (including £250, proportion of Director's salary)	709	14	8
Purchases of live-stock, refund, &c.—			
Sheep	33	0	6
Horses	96	10	0
Pigs	4	12	1
Trade accounts (including saddling and repairs, freight, sacks, binder-twine, woolpacks, chaff-cutting, hardware, &c.)	248	17	0
Manures	171	18	10
Seeds	80	13	2
Implements—Purchases and repairs	84	10	3
Laboratories—Chemicals, apparatus, veterinary drugs and instruments	56	3	11
Contingencies (College)—Sundry expenses of Director and staff, rent of mail-bag, repairs, inspection of reserves	63	11	6
Orchard, grounds, and plantations—Labour and material	52	9	0
Scholarships	120	0	0
Buildings (College)—Repairs and additions to cottage	201	17	10
Rates	66	11	3
Insurance (College)—Buildings and accountant's guarantee	43	0	9
Insurance (farm) — Buildings, machinery, employers' liability	26	13	6
Contingencies (farm)—Expenses in connection with show and sales, subscriptions, &c.	15	10	8
Farm fuel	10	5	9
Permanent improvements — Labour and materials	11	15	9
Stationery, stamps, telegrams, telephone	49	19	1
Library—Books and periodicals	17	1	11
Students' fees—Fee refunded	6	13	4
Students' books	20	19	10
Students' travelling-expenses	28	4	6
Travelling-expenses—Members of Board of Governors	19	0	0
Printing and advertising	14	14	2
Workshops, manual training, instructor's fees, &c.	53	7	6
Workshops wages, blacksmith	12	12	0
Contributions to churches	10	0	0
Examination expenses—Examiners' fees	2	2	0
Prizes and certificates	0	16	0
Workshops materials and tools	13	17	10
Repairs to farm buildings, gates, and fences	7	10	0
Experimental work	2	6	7
Apiary—Bee-keeper's sundries	0	17	5
Balance, 31st December, 1904	813	0	4
	£6,108	11	0

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st January, 1904	20,587	15	8
Payment of part of Supreme Court award	1,300	0	0
	£21,887	15	8

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1904	21,887	15	8
	£21,887	15	8

MORTGAGE OF FREEHOLD ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1904	20,000	0	0	Loan on security of 6,001 acres	20,000	0	8

STATEMENT OF BALANCES.

Cr. *Accounts.*	£	s.	d.	*Cr.* *Bank and Investment.*				£	s.	d
Capital Account	21,887	15	8	Drawing Account ..	£2,885	17	4			
General Account	813	0	4	Less outstanding cheques	185	1	4			
								2,700	16	0
				Mortgage of freehold				20,000	0	0
	£22,700	16	0					£22,700	16	0

WILLIAM LOWRIE, Director.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
SECONDARY EDUCATION.

[In continuation of E.-12, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

1. EXTRACT FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

THE number of endowed secondary schools giving free tuition to all qualified pupils at the end of 1904 was twenty, and the number of pupils holding free places was 1,595. There were besides about 387 holders of scholarships and exhibitions given by these schools, or by Boards of Education, or by the four endowed secondary schools not coming under the conditions. Further, there were 2,291 qualified pupils receiving secondary education in the secondary classes of the district high schools, which numbered fifty-two. On the whole, therefore, the effect of recent legislation and the regulations thereunder has been to afford free secondary education for some 4,273 children from the primary schools, whereas at the end of the year 1901 the number was about 963.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following table shows the number of Education Board scholarships held in December, 1904, with their tenure and annual value. The total expenditure of the Boards under this head amounted to £8,260 1s. 9d. The total paid to the Boards for scholarship purposes by the Department was £8,034 11s.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF EDUCATION BOARD SCHOLARSHIPS.

Education Districts.	Number held in Dec., 1904.	Boys.	Girls.	Period of Tenure.	Boards' Expenditure on Scholarships in 1904.			Annual Value, &c.
				Years.	£	s.	d.	
Auckland ..	85	66	19	3	1,841	7	11	10 at £30; 22 at £25; 17 at £20; 36 at £15.
Taranaki ..	11	3	8	Varies	283	2	0	6 at £35; 1 at £22 10s.; 4 at £10.
Wanganui ..	25	14	11	Varies	757	13	3	14 at £40; 11 at £15.
Wellington ..	38	15	23	2	910	12	0	8 at £35; 2 at £18 18s.; 1 at £17; 27 at £15.
Hawke's Bay ..	30	14	16	2	498	1	2	2 at £40; 4 at £30 4s.; 7 at £30; 1 at £22 10s.; 1 at £12; 5 at £10 4s.; 1 at £10; 4 at £8 8s.; 5 at £2 2s.
Marlborough ..	8	2	6	2	155	0	0	3 at £35; 5 at £10.
Nelson	17	10	7	2	377	5	0	3 at £50 10s.; 3 at £40; 2 at £25; 9 at £1 5s.
Grey	4	1	3	Varies	64	10	0	1 at £26; 2 at £25; 1 at £8.
Westland ..	5	3	2	2	69	0	0	2 at £24; 1 at £12; 2 at £4.
North Canterbury	36	17	19	2	1,236	10	6	22 at £40; 14 at £20.
South Canterbury	24	16	8	2	336	19	10	9 at £22 10s.; 1 at £13 10s.; 14 at £7 10s.
Otago	51	33	18	Varies	1,114	8	4	5 at £40; 1 at £35; 5 at £30; 2 at £25; 14 at £20; 8 at £15; 5 at £12 10s.; 11 at £7 10s.
Southland ..	20	16	4	2	615	11	9	15 at £35; 5 at £15.
Totals, 1904..	354	210	144	..	8,260	1	9	
Totals, 1903..	350	203	147	..	8,550	4	0	

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The total amount paid to Education Boards by Government for capitation on attendance at district high schools and for grants in aid thereof amounted to £10,130 19s. 2d., and, in addition, the claims for the last quarter had to be met. The amount expended by Boards was £12,257 11s. 2d.

STAFF, SALARIES, ATTENDANCE, AND PAYMENTS AT DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Education District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Annual Rate of Salary.	Number of Pupils.			Amount paid by Government to Education Boards during the Year.		
				M.	F.	Total.	Capitation.	Grants in Aid.	Total.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	9	16	1,594 3 4	193	192	385*	1,375 5 0	240 0 0	1,615 5 0
Taranaki	1	4	360 0 0	35	26	61*	297 5 0	30 0 0	327 5 0
Wanganui	5	10	1,003 10 10	157	84	241†	1,261 0 0	172 10 0	1,433 10 0
Wellington	2	8	648 17 9	55	71	126‡	583 10 0	60 0 0	643 10 0
Hawke's Bay	4	7	1,130 0 0	83	100	183‡	613 11 5	90 15 3	704 6 8
Nelson	3	4	635 0 0	44	55	99	431 12 6	90 0 0	521 12 6
Grey	1	2	338 6 8	18	17	35	227 0 0	30 0 0	257 0 0
Westland	1	5	360 0 0	12	21	33	138 10 0	22 10 0	161 0 0
North Canterbury	10	15	1,902 0 0	299	237	536*	1,245 0 0	262 10 0	1,507 10 0
South Canterbury	3	8	795 15 0	84	65	149	705 15 0	90 0 0	795 15 0
Otago	10	31	1,730 16 4	176	181	357	1,301 15 0	277 10 0	1,579 5 0
Southland	3	7	535 0 0	51	74	125	495 0 0	90 0 0	585 0 0
Totals for 1904	52	117	11,033 9 11	1,207	1,123	2,330	8,675 3 11	1,455 15 3	10,130 19 2
„ 1903	50	..	..	1,082	1,014	2,096	7,307 2 1	1,238 15 3	8,545 17 4

* Including one boy who had not passed Standard VI. † Including 28 boys and four girls who had not passed Standard VI.
‡ Including two girls who had not passed Standard VI.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The reports of the secondary schools (subsidised or endowed), and further details in regard to district high schools and Education Board scholarships, are given in the Appendix.

SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1904, FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNING BODIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Credit balances on 1st January, 1904	31,572	3	10	Liabilities on 1st January, 1904	1,108	9	10
Endowment reserves sold and mortgage				Expenses of management	2,987	7	0
moneys repaid	3,993	6	3	School salaries	44,485	18	6
Rents of reserves	23,381	15	4	Boarding-school accounts	7,056	18	6
Interest on moneys invested	3,959	8	10	Examination expenses	396	15	0
Reserves Commissioners' payments	4,710	13	11	Scholarships and prizes	2,200	12	7
Government payments,—				Printing, stationery, fuel, light, &c.	3,774	7	1
For technical instruction	449	7	7	Buildings, furniture, insurance, rent, and			
For free places	10,005	15	8	rates	17,050	15	10
School fees (tuition)	27,463	12	8	Expenditure on endowments	5,283	11	0
Boarding-school fees	7,801	17	10	Interest	896	17	4
Books, &c., sold, and refunds	247	13	6	Sundries not classified	2,767	7	5
Sundries not classified	5,706	7	5	Credit balances, 31st December, 1904	33,436	9	5
Debit balances, 31st December, 1904	2,153	6	8				
	£121,445	9	6		£121,445	9	6

The income of these secondary schools for 1904 from school fees, not including fees for boarding, was about £28,595; from rents and interest, about £27,337; from endowments administered by the School Commissioners, about £4,711; and from fees and capitation paid by Government, about £9,323.* The principal item of expenditure was for salaries—about £43,317. As the Mosely Commission reported, in regard to the secondary schools of the United States, that, though a marvellous amount of money is being spent on buildings and equipment, yet adequate salaries are not being paid to those who are giving the instruction, it may be of interest to make a comparison between the salaries paid in the two countries. In Indiana and New York States the average salary of a high-school teacher is £145: in New Zealand, principals—men, £452; women, £335; assistants—men, £226; women, £137. In twenty-eight large cities of the Union, where the schools are also very large, the salaries of principals range from £350 to £800. In the four chief towns in this colony, from £500 to £750 for men, and £375 to £450 for women.

The total number of pupils on the rolls in the last term or quarter of the year was 2,443 boys and 1,595 girls, as against 2,265 boys and 1,457 girls at the end of 1903.

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* Since this was in type it has been found that £1,132, received from Government for capitation, had been wrongly entered by the Auckland Grammar School Board as fees. The correct figures are given in the above table.

Staff, Attendance, Fees, and Salaries at certain Secondary Schools.*

Schools.	Staff.		Attendance for Last Term or Quarter of 1903.						Number of Boarders.	Annual Rates of Fees.		Salaries at Rates paid at End of Year.	
	Regular.	Part-time.	Under 12 Years.	12 to 15.	15 to 18.	Over 18 Years.	Total (Roll).	Average Attendance.		For Ordinary Day-school Course. *	For Board, exclusive of Day-school Tuition.	Regular Staff.	Part-time Teachers.
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei High School	3	..	*b*... *g*...	16 10	18 5	1 ..	35 15	33 13	..	8 8 0	..	370 0 0	..
Auckland Grammar School	17	1	*b*. 5 *g*. 7	138 69	116 50	5 5	264 131	252 124	..	10 10 0 8 8 0	..	4,110 0 0	60 0 0
Thames High School ..	3	..	*b*... *g*...	16 10	14 7	.. 1	30 18	28 16	..	8 8 0	..	[a] 700 0 0	..
New Plymouth High School	4	2	*b*... *g*...	26 16	21 28	.. ..	47 44	44 39	..	6 6 0	..	[a]815 0 0	66 10 0
Wanganui Girls' College	10	6	8	48	75	23	154	141	62	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0	[b]1,460 0 0	389 2 0
Wanganui Collegiate School	13	..	2	39	116	18	175	171	132	12 0 0 9 0 0	45 0 0	[c]2,960 0 0	..
Palmerston North High School	5	3	*b* 1 *g*...	61 43	26 15	1 ..	89 58	81 54	..	10 0 0	..	[d]1,095 0 0	85 0 0
Wellington College (Boys')	13	1	4	69	204	16	293	266	80	13 4 0 10 12 0	42 0 0	3,105 0 0	60 0 0
Wellington Girls' High School	9	3	6	48	120	9	183	165	..	13 4 0 10 12 0	..	1,415 0 0	135 0 0
Napier Boys' High School	6	1	11	50	53	..	114	104	25	10 4 0	40 0 0	[e]1,169 0 0	35 0 0
Napier Girls' High School	6	5	11	52	35	5	103	99	16	10 4 0	43 3 0	[f]1,010 0 0	[g]26 0 0 and fees.
Marlborough High School	4	2	*b*... *g*...	21 33	29 18	3 1	53 52	47 43	..	8 11 0	..	760 0 0	30 0 0
Nelson College (Boys') ..	9	2	8	67	100	15	190	181	77	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0	[h]1,905 0 0	90 0 0
Nelson Girls' College ..	8	1	9	60	77	12	158	144	33	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0	[j]1,010 0 0	40 0 0
Christchurch Boys' High School	11	7	3	97	110	9	219	210	..	7 10 0 10 10 0	..	3,270 0 0	355 0 0 and fees.
Christchurch Girls' High School	9	6	1	74	69	1	145	135	..	9 9 0 12 12 0	..	1,475 0 0	160 0 0
Christ's College Grammar School	12	3	29	94	90	14	227	211	80	14 3 6 11 0 6 7 17 6	45 0 0 42 0 0	[k]3,240 0 0	234 2 6
Rangiora High School ..	3	..	*b*. 1 *g*...	30 22	9 13	.. 1	40 36	39 34	..	9 9 0	..	[a]614 0 0	..
Ashburton High School ..	3	2	*b*... *g*...	34 34	14 19	.. ..	48 53	45 50	..	6 6 0	..	650 0 0	20 0 0 and fees.
Timaru Boys' High School	4	1	..	58	35	..	93	85	..	9 0 0	..	[d]1,140 0 0	21 0 0
Timaru Girls' High School	4	2	..	44	44	7	95	89	..	9 0 0	..	815 0 0	43 10 0
Waitaki Boys' High School	4	1	..	41	70	2	113	105	63	7 10 0	42 8 0	[l]985 0 0	9 0 0
Waitaki Girls' High School	3	2	..	20	21	4	45	42	..	7 10 0	..	480 0 0	40 0 0
Otago Boys' High School	10	4	1	163	129	5	298	289	24	10 0 0	43 10 0	[a]2,792 10 0	208 0 0
Otago Girls' High School	7	8	..	93	108	3	204	179	9	10 0 0	40 0 0	[m]1,410 0 0	460 0 0 and fees.
Southland Boys' High School	5	1	..	67	48	..	115	111	..	10 0 0	..	1,144 0 0	75 0 0
Southland Girls' High School	4	2	..	59	40	2	101	95	..	10 0 0	..	670 0 0	105 0 0
Totals ..	189	66	*b*.65 *g*.42	1087 735	1202 744	89 74	2,443 1,595	2,302 1,462	601	..	..	40,569 10 0	2,747 4 6

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* In six cases no secondary school is maintained by the governing body: these are the Auckland Girls' High School, Gisborne High School, Greymouth High School, Hokitika High School, Akaroa High School, Waimate High School; but in all cases the funds are applied, in whole or in part, to the establishment of scholarships or in aid of local district high schools or other secondary schools.

[a] Headmaster has residence. [b] Five assistants have board. [c] Seven masters have board. [d] Including £50 house allowance for headmaster. [e] Including £39 house allowance for second master; also headmaster has residence, and two assistant masters have board. [f] Principal has residence. [g] Part-time teacher has board. [h] Headmaster and six assistants have board and residence. [j] Principal and five assistants have residence. [k] Headmaster and five assistants have residence. [l] Headmaster has residence, and two assistants have board. [m] Lady principal has board.

2. REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SCHOOLS.

The Right Hon. the Minister of Education.

I have the honour to present my report upon matters connected with secondary education in the colony.

I regret that owing to ill health I was able to inspect during the year 1904 only a few of the secondary schools and district high schools; but in any case the work of inspection has grown so much during the last five or six years that it is quite impossible for one man, within the limits of the calendar year, to visit all the secondary schools and district high schools, to say nothing of the chief technical schools, whose work, although somewhat different in character, should be regarded as forming part of the system of secondary education. During the present year (1905) I have visited about a third of the secondary schools and district high schools. The expansion that has taken place and the consequent need for thorough inspection may be to some extent gauged by the large increase of public money that is annually devoted to the purposes of secondary education. Five years ago, in 1900, the scholarship grants to Education Boards, which amounted to £8,424, represented practically the total expenditure out of the consolidated revenue upon secondary education, though perhaps we may add thereto £272 expended by the Victoria College Council, out of its statutory grant, upon Queen's Scholarships. In the present financial year, although the amount of the scholarship grants to Education Boards has not increased, yet the capitation paid to the governing bodies of secondary schools on account of free pupils will reach at least £16,000; the special grants paid to Education Boards for free pupils in the secondary departments of district high schools will probably exceed £16,000; the total cost of Junior National Scholarships (exclusive of examination expenses) will be about £1,200; so that the total annual expenditure on these items alone will be not less than, say, £42,000 during the current year.

In addition, Victoria College now spends upon Junior Queen's Scholarships about £760 a year; classes for manual instruction in secondary schools and district high schools receive capitation grants; special grants are being given for additional buildings rendered necessary by the large influx of free pupils and for science laboratories and school workshops.

The question naturally arises: "Is the country getting an adequate return for all this money?" Of course, it is difficult to measure the results of either primary or higher education by a money standard, but it is safe to say that the money that is being spent is by no means wasted—it would not be wasted if it served no other purpose than to give "an open career for talents," to train the best men for the service of the State; to give an equal chance to the clever child of the poor man and the rich. But it would be idle to imagine that we are yet getting all that we might get in return for this expenditure in the direction of raising the general standard of education for the average boy or girl: it must even, I fear, be confessed that in some instances the grants given are being used in ways that are not calculated to produce any appreciable benefit to the community. Much strenuous effort must be put forth, many defects must be remedied, before the colony can say assuredly that it is getting the full value for its money.

Without going into detail upon all of them, I shall endeavour to point out what appear to me to be some of the defects that mar our system of secondary education.

First, in regard to scholarships: Although the number of scholarships has been greatly increased by the establishment of the National Scholarships and of the Queen's Scholarships (the latter of which are open to the pupils of eight education districts), and though the number of district high schools is four or five times what it was a few years ago, yet it can hardly be said that the clever child in a remote country district has the same chance of obtaining free secondary education as his more fortunate cousin in the town. This is due partly to the amount available for scholarships, but principally to the fact that the grant for each district is based in each year upon the average attendance, without taking any account of the possibility that there may, in any given year, be twice as many children qualifying for scholarships from country schools, and requiring therefore allowance for board in addition to the ordinary scholarship allowance, as there were in the previous year. The Boards of Education are doing all they can to meet the difficulty by allotting as much as possible of the scholarship grants to country candidates; but it is out of their power to overcome the difficulty altogether so long as the grants are given on the fixed basis of average attendance. I estimate that to place country children in a position of equal opportunity with those children who live within reach of secondary schools or district high schools it would be necessary to give about forty or fifty more country scholarships than the Boards are able to give at present; this would involve an additional expenditure of about £2,000. But it would also be necessary to recast the system on which scholarship grants are made; to give, somewhat in the manner in which the Junior National Scholarships are allotted, a certain number of scholarships to each district, according to its size, and to pay to the Boards the amounts required accordingly, which would be greater or less as the scholarships gained by country candidates were many or few in number. The Boards of Education should draw up regulations to be approved, as at present, by the Minister, and should award the scholarships, having power to modify the conditions to suit the circumstances of the several education districts; it would not, I think, be difficult to devise safeguards to prevent an undue increase in the total expenditure.

Secondly, it is doubtful whether the conditions on which free places are granted do not err on the easy side. In the course of inspection I have seen pupils that have qualified for free places by gaining certificates of proficiency, who seem unable to cope with the work of the secondary school, and are accordingly deriving very little benefit from it. To a slight extent this may be due to the fact that the secondary schools have not all quite accommodated themselves to the new conditions; but in most cases it is probable that the boys or girls referred to would be better employed in learning a trade, or in training themselves for domestic life, extending their general education and beginning the special preparation for their life work by attending continuation and technical classes in the evening. It does not appear to be sufficiently known that any one who has gained a certificate of proficiency may hold a Junior Technical Scholarship, entitling him to free technical education without any limit as to age; in other words, he may substitute for a free place at a secondary school a free place at a technical school. It would probably be more satisfactory if free places and scholarships all over the colony were awarded on the results of one examination, say, the Junior National Scholarship Examination, all who passed being entitled to free places, and the best candidates being allotted scholarships in the several education districts. This examination is already being used for the purpose, and large numbers now hold free places gained in this way; its general adoption would tend to simplification in other ways, and would remove certain apparent anomalies in respect to the age-limit. A similar system is working extremely well in the Ontario Province of Canada.

Another matter referred to in a former report is the great mistake that is being made in the secondary schools, and even to some extent in the district high schools, of attempting to teach to pupils, who will in general spend only a year or two in the schools, the elements of two foreign languages; if a foreign language is taught to such pupils at all, attention should certainly be confined to one language, which pupils could then attack in such a way as to leave some lasting result in mental discipline or knowledge acquired. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the same effort and the same time and skill devoted to the teaching of English would produce far more valuable results in the development of the pupil's literary tastes and of his power of expressing his thoughts clearly and easily in his own language. Our own literature is one of the grandest in the world, and no English-speaking youth should grow up without learning to know and love its treasures. In these days of good and cheap translations the best thoughts of ancient and modern authors can be brought within the reach of those who know no other language but their own—if they know that thoroughly.

Considerable advance is being made in the practical teaching of science; but I regret to say that there are still secondary schools where adequate provision, in the form of laboratories and apparatus, does not exist for teaching science practically to all the pupils; and this defect is at least as marked in one or two of the largest schools as it is in the smaller schools, where more excuse might be made for it. All our efforts to secure sound technical education will be rendered futile if boys and girls do not receive while at school a training in elementary scientific method by means of individual experiment and observation with their own hands and eyes. It should be obvious, moreover, that the science subjects chosen should as far as possible have relation to the surroundings or future life of the pupil; in every country district high school, for instance, rural science—particularly plant-life, elementary physiology, and physics and chemistry so far as they touch the common facts of country life and of rural pursuits—should form the main basis for scientific training. The safest and best guide to a true co-ordination of studies is secured by bringing the instruction into close relation with the facts of life that immediately surround the pupil; and the instruction will gain in force and interest by such a natural co-ordination.

For this reason, if for no other, the recent reform in the teaching of elementary mathematics, particularly of elementary geometry is a matter for rejoicing, It makes geometry in the school—what it really is in fact—a branch of physical science, and breaks down the artificial barrier that has been erected by schoolmasters between arithmetic and drawing on the one hand, and algebra and geometry on the other. As there are still some teachers who apparently have misgivings in regard to the effect of the reform upon the standard of mathematical knowledge that it is possible to reach in the secondary school, I will conclude by quoting the opinions of three eminent Frenchmen on the question. One of them, M. Tannery, is the head of the mathematical department of one of the leading higher institutions of France; the second, M. Laisant, is a well-known mathematician and worker in the pedagogy of mathematics; the third, M. Le Bon, is a general writer on a wide range of topics.

M. Tannery says,—

"Is it credible that children thirteen or fourteen years old have a natural taste for logical abstractions, for empty ratiocinations, for demonstrations which seem much less evident to them than the things to be demonstrated? Without doubt, they must be trained to reason correctly, but to reason about realities, or at least to reason about models or images which approximate reality, which are simplifications of what they see, of what they touch. They must be made to experience how, according to Descartes, geometry facilitates all the arts. How shall I make this drawing? How measure this field?" After an illustration of how theory and practice can be made to go hand in hand (triangle and the determination of the distance of an inaccessible object), he proceeds to add, "They" [the pupils] "will have to reason about things; they must be trained to regard things, to eliminate this or that characteristic which is of no geometric import; to see things in their geometric aspect; to reproduce them by drawing; to gain more exact knowledge of them by measurement. Far from teaching pupils to despise intuition, this very intuition must be developed; they must be shown that they have it, and made little by little to gain confidence in themselves."

M. Laisant sets out with the assertion that even mathematics is an experimental science, that consequently the beginnings of mathematics should be concrete, to be followed later by abstractions, and deplores the fact that the reverse order is at present followed. "I hold that all the sciences without exception are experimental, at least to a certain extent; in spite of certain theories which attempt to treat mathematics as a sequence of operations of pure logic based upon pure ideas, it can be asserted that in mathematics, as in all other scientific domains, there exists no notion, no idea, which could penetrate into our brain without the previous contemplation of the exterior world and of the facts which this world presents to our observation. . . . . From this exterior world the first mathematical notions must be obtained, to be succeeded later by abstractions . . . . Now, how are things done to-day? Primary instruction, so far as it relates to the first notions of arithmetic, seems modelled on that of grammar; and one might just as well say that the latter is modelled on the teaching of arithmetic. That is to say, in the one as in the other the child is taught a number of abstract and confused definitions which he cannot comprehend; under pretext of giving him good practical directions, he is burdened with a set of rules; and these rules he learns and retains by dint of memory only, and applies them thereafter well or ill, as may be." After some discussions, relating more particularly to French conditions, comes the following pregnant passage: "The elementary acquisitions in mathematics—and they are of considerable extent—are no less useful, no less indispensable, than the knowledge of reading and writing. I will even add—and this may perhaps seem paradoxical—that these first elements can be assimilated with much less fatigue than the first notions of reading and writing; on one condition always: that is, instead of persevering in the present system of primary teaching, instead of giving an instruction bristling with rules and formulæ, appealing to the memory, causing fatigue and producing only disgust, the teaching should be inspired by the philosophic fact that it is necessary in the first place to produce images in the child's brain by means of objects presented to his senses."

M. Le Bon takes up some interesting phases of the agitation in France which culminated in the new curricula of 1902. Only the chapter on the teaching of mathematics is of direct interest here, and its tenor is sufficiently exemplified by the following quotation: "Mathematics is a language, and acquaintance with it no more develops the intelligence than that of other languages. One does not learn a language to exercise the intelligence, but because it is useful to know. Now, the habit of writing the simplest things in mathematical language is to-day so widespread that it is necessary for the pupils to learn this language, just as it would be necessary for them to learn Japanese or Sanskrit if all the books of science were written in these languages. The only important thing is to know how one can learn rapidly to comprehend and then to speak this special language of mathematicians. Like those of all languages, the beginnings only of this study are difficult. They must be made in the most tender infancy, at the same time as reading and writing, but by a method diametrically opposed to that which is used to-day. The teaching must be by experiences, substituting direct observation of quantities that can be seen and touched for reasoning about symbols. What makes the mathematical instruction of the child so difficult is the ineradicable habit of the Latin race always to begin with the abstract without first passing through the concrete. If ignorance of the psychology of the child were not so widespread and so profound all the pedagogues would know that the child cannot comprehend the abstract definitions of grammar, arithmetic, and geometry, and that he recites them as he would the words of an unknown language. Only the concrete is accessible to him. When the concrete instances have been sufficiently multiplied he will unconsciously deduce from them the abstract generalities. Mathematics ought therefore to be taught experimentally, especially at first, for, contrary to current opinion, it is an experimental science."

G. Hogben,
Inspector-General of Schools.

14th October, 1905.

3. APPENDIX.

A. DETAILS RELATING TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE PLACES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS DURING THE LAST TERM, 1904.

(1.) School.	Number of Holders of Free Places.								(8.) Annual Rate of Capitation for the Term.			(9.) Approximate Annual Payment.	Scholarship Holders.		(12.) Scholars receiving Free Tuition but not Holders of Government Free Places.
	(2.) Regulations, 1902.	Regulations, 1903.				(7.) Total Number of Scholars.							(10.) Included amongst Free-place Holders (Column 7).	(11.) Not also Holders of Free Places.	
		(3.) 3 (*a.*)	(4.) 3 (*b.*)	(5.) 3 (*c.*)	(6.) 3 (*d.*)	M.	F.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£			
A. ENDOWED SCHOOLS INCLUDED IN THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE TO THE EDUCATION ACT.															
(i.) *Providing Free Places under section 87.*															
Whangarei High School	9	6	17	..	2	24	10	34	8	10	0	289	6	1	..
Auckland Grammar School	..	34	93	..	19	101	45	146	8	0	0	1,168	29	57	17
Thames High school	23	..	10	..	5	26	12	38	8	0	0	304	..	3	..
New Plymouth High School	23	8	22	1	6	32	28	60	7	0	0	420	8	..	..
Palmerston North High School	101	..	29	..	..	73	57	130	10	15	0	1,398	5	..	..
Napier High Schools	28	21	54	10	1	63	51	114	7	0	0	798	20	6	1
Marlborough High School	20	9	31	4	2	27	39	66	10	0	0	660	10	..	1
Nelson Colleges ..	56	4	45	..	..	55	50	105	10	15	0	1,129	3	9	24
Rangiora High School	32	1	21	..	2	28	28	56	10	0	0	560	..	..	1
Christchurch Girls' High School	1	5	38	1	8	..	53	53	8	10	0	451	12	19	1
Ashburton High School	35	..	39	..	6	35	45	80	7	10	0	600	..	5	..
Timaru High Schools	49	14	81	..	14	83	75	158	6	10	0	1,027	15	..	1
Waitaki High Schools	..	2	43	..	12	35	22	57	8	0	0	456	2	2	..
Otago High Schools	175	19	124	..	39	198	159	357	8	0	0	2,856	20	24	..
Southland High Schools	60	2	78	..	1	71	70	141	9	5	0	1,304	2	21	..
(ii.) *Not providing Free Places under section 87.*															
Wanganui Girls' College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	11	6
Wellington College and Girls' High School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	57	27
Christchurch Boys' High School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	14	42
B. ENDOWED SCHOOLS NOT INCLUDED IN THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE.															
Wanganui Collegiate School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	7	15
Christ's College Grammar School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	14	44
Totals ..	612	125	725	16	117	851	744	1,595	£8	8	3*	£13,420	132	250	180

*Mean rate.

INCOME of certain SECONDARY SCHOOLS for the Year 1904.

Schools.	Cr. Balances on 1st Jan., 1904.	From Endowments.			From Government.			School Fees.	Boarding-school Fees.	Stationery and Books sold, and Refunds.	Sundries unclassified.	Dr. Balances, 31st Dec., 1904.	Totals.
		Sales and Mortgage Moneys repaid.	Rents.	Interest on Moneys invested.	Paid by School Commissioners.	For Technical Instruction.	Capitation for Free Places.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei High School ..	144 19 6	..	52 0 2	..	49 15 10	..	229 5 2	168 14 0	..	..	..	..	644 14 8
Auckland Grammar School ..	174 10 2	520 0 0	4,449 9 11	206 0 0	424 15 4	..	1,131 11 1	2,478 0 0	..	..	2 4 6	..	9,386 11 0
Auckland Girls' High School ..	10,409 12 6	11 10 0	..	412 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,833 2 6
Thames High School ..	..	..	544 8 3	..	75 8 10	..	274 0 0	135 14 0	..	..	2 3 6	1 0 7	1,032 15 2
New Plymouth High School ..	744 3 0	..	692 12 2	12 9 3	188 5 8	16 4 10	338 6 6	250 19 0	..	..	*1,500 0 0	..	3,743 0 5
Wanganui Girls' College ..	1,671 4 5	..	369 0 0	158 11 6	203 4 2	..	..	2,178 19 11	2,318 1 4	100 4 9	32 14 0	..	7,032 0 1
Wanganui Collegiate School ..	182 9 8	..	1,198 19 0	..	..	..	..	1,956 12 0	516 0 0	..	55 4 10	45 3 5	3,954 8 11
Palmerston North High School	..	..	..	..	191 9 4	..	959 8 9	174 1 4	..	..	86 0 8	..	1,411 0 1
Wellington College and Girls' High School	929 2 2	25 0 0	2,534 0 7	30 0 0	542 6 7	29 0 0	..	5,232 16 10	..	25 0 0	17 13 0	..	9,364 19 2
Napier High Schools ..	4,334 8 11	..	1,179 10 0	137 9 2	1,889 5 0	..	456 13 4	734 2 6	225 0 4	122 8 9	3 18 6	..	9,082 16 6
Gisborne High School ..	3,648 11 4	..	150 0 0	161 9 6	217 1 9	33 1 0	..	..	..	..	3 6 11	..	4,213 10 6
Marlborough High School ..	553 3 11	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	498 5 1	301 7 0	..	..	†603 3 0	..	1,995 19 0
Nelson College	..	2,596 9 0	903 18 2	302 15 1	97 14 10	53 4 3	..	3,986 16 4	4,742 16 2	..	‡877 10 9	436 0 11	13,997 5 6
Greymouth High School ..	1,269 0 6	41 18 0	25 10 0	34 11 4	50 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,421 1 4
Hokitika High School ..	1,590 15 0	..	57 0 0	56 12 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,754 7 0
Rangiora High School ..	91 19 10	..	157 5 6	..	..	..	673 15 4	150 9 6	..	..	§300 0 0	..	1,373 10 2
Christchurch Boys' High School	156 3 0	17 10 3	3,368 5 5	10 0 1	..	34 10 0	..	1,843 17 9	..	..	14 9 0	..	5,444 15 6
Christchurch Girls' High School	164 11 11	..	227 4 5	231 8 11	..	33 11 8	311 13 4	1,244 10 6	..	..	20 8 0	..	2,233 8 9
Christ's College Grammar School	..	770 0 0	743 9 7	1,941 0 11	..	..	..	2,949 14 0	..	..	84 8 8	1,671 1 9	8,159 14 11
Akaroa High School ..	154 5 10	..	160 4 9	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319 0 7
Ashburton High School ..	..	..	588 11 3	..	..	28 13 4	403 5 0	97 13 0	..	..	1 1 0	..	1,119 3 7
Timaru High School ..	2,243 9 0	..	1,762 17 2	95 0 0	..	47 0 0	726 1 1	352 15 4	..	..	78 12 1	..	5,305 14 8
Waimate High School ..	1,873 11 7	..	205 16 4	92 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171 12 6
Waitaki High School ..	338 1 8	..	1,091 6 0	..	146 1 11	..	445 6 8	792 5 0	..	..	‖987 19 6	..	3,801 0 9
Otago High Schools ..	684 9 0	..	1,985 13 9	16 19 2	347 19 2	120 15 0	2,389 18 6	1,721 17 4	..	..	10 9 6	..	7,278 1 5
Southland High Schools ..	213 10 11	10 19 0	934 12 11	56 7 4	197 4 0	53 7 6	1,168 5 10	712 7 4	..	..	¶1,025 0 0	..	4,371 14 10
Totals	31,572 3 10	3,993 6 3	23,381 15 4	3,959 8 10	4,710 13 11	449 7 7	10,005 15 8	27,463 12 8	7,801 17 10	247 13 6	5,706 7 5	2,153 6 8	121,445 9 6

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* Government grant in aid of payment to tenants for improvements. † Including Government annual grant of £400, and special grant of £200 towards site. ‡ Including voluntary donation £400, and Government subsidy thereon £400. § Government grant for site, &c. ‖ Including Government grant of £975 for site and buildings. ¶ Including Government grant of £850 for school buildings.

EXPENDITURE of certain SECONDARY SCHOOLS for the Year 1904.

Schools.	Liabilities on 1st Jan., 1904.	Expense of Boards' Management: Office and Salaries.	School Salaries.	Boarding-school Account.	Examiners' Fees and Expenses.	Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Cleaning, Fuel, Light, &c.	Land, Buildings, Furniture, Insurance, Rent, Rates.	Expenditure on Endowments.	Interest.	Sundries unclassified.	Cr. Balances, 31st Dec., 1904.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei High School	..	33 14 0	484 3 9	..	2 2 0	4 6 6	39 17 9	44 16 0	..	..	..	35 14 8	644 14 8
Auckland Grammar School	..	445 11 8	4,367 1 0	115 0 0	..	111 13 11	313 17 1	1,748 7 6	782 2 3	383 15 5	41 2 0	1,078 0 2	9,386 11 0
Auckland Girls' High School	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	28 15 0	7 5 6	..	421 0 0	10,374 12 0	10,833 2 6
Thames High School	144 6 11	26 10 0	700 0 0	..	2 2 0	..	46 16 3	37 8 8	70 19 4	4 12 0	..	..	1,032 15 2
New Plymouth High School	..	70 18 4	947 16 8	..	..	24 7 8	35 17 4	574 4 2	1,874 19 0	2 6 0	..	212 11 3	3,743 0 5
Wanganui Girls' College	..	148 11 6	1,841 3 10	2,232 4 0	30 13 4	28 3 9	66 6 6	367 3 9	..	48 8 6	38 16 0	2,230 8 11	7,032 0 1
Wanganui Collegiate School	..	145 11 10	3,110 16 8	..	..	45 3 6	146 14 7	348 13 4	..	1 0 0	156 9 0	..	3,954 8 11
Palmerston North High School ..	..	80 19 9	842 5 0	..	..	..	30 18 6	201 18 6	..	..	..	254 18 4	1,411 0 1
Wellington College and Girls' High School	..	244 0 6	4,894 16 8	..	151 4 11	67 2 5	506 17 9	1,539 15 10	106 0 3	1 4 6	88 19 8	1,764 16 8	9,364 19 2
Napier High Schools..	..	114 4 11	2,255 3 0	..	34 7 0	247 8 9	195 19 9	1,690 18 8	12 6 0	..	92 16 1	4,439 12 4	9,082 16 6
Gisborne High School	..	15 12 9	..	..	..	4 3 0	6 0 0	944 5 3	..	..	404 14 0	2,838 15 6	4,213 10 6
Marlborough High School	..	27 1 10	750 15 2	..	..	24 19 10	88 10 0	457 19 2	..	0 3 0	43 10 3	602 19 9	1,995 19 0
Nelson College	619 12 6	387 3 11	3,667 1 10	4,169 19 2	2 2 0	492 11 0	511 7 4	3,977 3 8	..	58 16 2	111 7 11		13,997 5 6
Greymouth High School	..	17 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	1,303 7 4	1,421 1 4
Hokitika High School	..	19 18 0	..	..	..	..	..	22 7 4	..	..	205 0 0	1,507 1 8	1,754 7 0
Rangiora High School	..	3 11 3	594 7 6	..		..	48 8 2	522 5 9	..	1 0 6	20 0 0	183 17 0	1,373 10 2
Christchurch Boys' High School ..	..	100 0 0	4,014 12 0	..	72 5 9	36 2 8	195 15 0	310 15 9	115 12 6	200 0 0	108 11 0	291 0 10	5,444 15 6
Christchurch Girls' High School ..	..	60 0 0	1,618 15 6	50 0 0	42 9 3	195 0 3	97 2 5	49 9 0	7 1 3	..	27 2 6	86 8 7	2,233 8 9
Christ's College Grammar School ..	*149 13 2	253 8 9	3,621 19 4	..	59 8 9	718 9 3	291 16 5	564 3 4	2,267 13 11	19 17 3	213 4 9	*	8,159 14 11
Akaroa High School	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	2 10 0	6 1 0	..	..	..	..	309 19 7	319 0 7
Ashburton High School	194 17 3	46 3 3	636 5 0	..	..	5 5 0	60 4 3	63 0 4	..	13 7 0	48 13 4	51 8 2	1,119 3 7
Timaru High School	..	124 6 5	2,008 4 1	..	..	46 13 11	209 18 6	257 12 2	16 3 6	..	334 14 7	2,308 1 6	5,305 14 8
Waimate High School	..	32 16 0	..	..	..	70 12 6	8 12 6	..	..	0 4 0	80 0 0	1,979 7 6	2,171 12 6
Waitaki High School..	..	140 1 0	1,468 6 8	..	..	5 10 0	127 10 2	1,672 14 2	..	..	47 1 6	339 17 3	3,801 0 9
Otago High School	..	328 7 1	4,741 4 10	489 15 4	..	31 16 4	457 17 6	463 8 1	23 7 6	157 10 0	53 2 8	531 12 1	7,278 1 5
Southland High Schools	..	119 0 3	1,921 0 0	..	..	38 12 4	281 18 4	1,163 10 5	..	4 13 0	131 2 2	711 18 4	4,371 14 10
Totals	1,108 9 10	2,987 7 0	44,485 18 6	7,056 18 6	396 15 0	2,200 12 7	3,774 7 1	17,050 15 10	5,283 11 0	896 17 4	2,767 7 5	33,436 9 5	121,445 9 6

£1,500 invested on mortgage, shown last year as a credit, has been omitted.

Lower Departments of Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.	Proportion of Annual Rate of Salary of Teachers.			Total Fees received for Year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auckland Grammar School	27	154	0	0	213	10	0
Napier Boys' High School	23	86	19	0	191	16	1
Napier Girls' High School	16	109	10	0	110	12	9
Christchurch Boys' High School	19	145	0	0	159	0	0
Christchurch Girls' High School	5	89	6	8	74	0	6
Nelson Boys' College	28	82	16	3	289	16	0
Nelson Girls' College	22	105	4	2	284	14	0
Totals	140	772	16	1	1,323	9	4

List of Secondary Schools incorporated or endowed.

Name.	Act of Incorporation or Institution.	Remarks.
Whangarei High School	1878, No. 63, Local	Act may be repealed by *Gazette* notice under Act of 1885, No. 30.
Auckland Grammar School	1899, No. 11, Local.	
Auckland Girls' High School	1878, No. 55, Local	Under management of Education Board. Not in operation in 1904.
Thames High School	1878, No. 54, Local.	
New Plymouth High School	1889, No. 2, Local.	
Wanganui Girls' College	1878, No. 42, Local	Board identical with Education Board.
Wanganui Collegiate School	[Nil]	Endowment, Reg. I., fol. 52. See also D.–16, 1866, p. 9.
Palmerston North High School	1904, No. 20, section 88	Scheme of control, *Gazette*, 1904, Vol. 1, p. 903.
Wellington College and Girls' High School	1887, No. 17, Local.	
Napier High Schools	1882, No. 11, Local.	
Gisborne High School	1885, No. 8, Local	Not in operation in 1904.
Marlborough High School	1899, No. 27, Local	Board identical with Education Board.
Nelson College	1858, No. 38, and 1882, No. 15, Local.	
Greymouth High School	1883, No. 21, Local	Not in operation in 1904.
Hokitika High School	1883, No. 7, Local	Not in operation in 1904.
Rangiora High School	1881, No. 15, Local.	
Christchurch Boys' High School	1878, No. 30, Local	Under management of Canterbury College.
Christchurch Girls' High School	[Nil]	Under management of Canterbury College, Endowment, *Gazette*, 1878, Vol. 1, p. 131.
Christ's College Grammar School	Canterbury Ordinance, 1855	A department of Christ's College, Canterbury.
Akaroa High School	1881, No. 16, Local	Not in operation in 1904.
Ashburton High School	1878, No. 49, Local.	
Timaru High School	1878, No. 26, Local.	
Waimate High School	1883, No. 19, Local	Not in operation in 1904.
Waitaki High School	1878, No. 18, Local.	
Otago Boys' and Girls' High Schools	1877, No. 52, Local.	
Southland Boys' and Girls' High Schools	1877, No. 82, Local.	

REPORTS OF GOVERNING BODIES.

WHANGAREI HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. Roger Lupton, Miss A. L. Gavey, and Miss A. L. M. Woolley.

1. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	144	19	6	Office salary or salaries	27	10	9
Government capitation for free places	229	5	2	Other office expenses	6	3	3
Endowments—				Teachers' salaries and allowances	484	3	9
Current income from reserves	52	0	2	Examiners' fees	2	2	0
Paid by School Commissioners	49	15	10	Prizes	4	6	6
School fees	168	14	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising	26	19	5
				Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	12	18	4
				School appliances and furniture	33	15	2
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	3	2	6
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	7	18	4
				Balance in hand and in bank at end of year	35	14	8
	£644	14	8		£644	14	8

J. M. Killen, Chairman.
J. McKinnon, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

2. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—Latin—Bradley's Arnold; Primer of Roman Antiquities; Smith's Smaller History of Rome; Unseens (Rivington's); Tacitus, Agricola; Cicero, De Senectute. French—Wellington College Grammar, with Exercises; Specimens of Modern French Verse; Voltaire, Charles XII.; Molière, Le Misanthrope. English—Nesfield's English Grammar Past and Present; Carpenter's Rhetoric, Advanced Course; Selections from Chaucer; Ward's Poets, Vol. iii. Mathematics—Hall and Knight's Algebra, Layng's Euclid, Hall and Knight's Trigonometry, Ward's Trigonometrical Examples; Bryan's Mechanics. Science—Wright's Advanced Heat.

Lowest.—English—Wood's Composition; West's Grammar; selections from Wordsworth; dictation and spelling; English History (Ransome) to A.D. 1399. Mathematics—Arithmetic; revision of Standards V. and VI. syllabus, introducing shortened methods and approximations; Elementary Geometry, Baker and Bourne, Book I.; Algebra, to equations. Latin—Ora Maritima; or Book-keeping—Thornton's First Lessons. French—Siepmann's First Year. Physiology—Murché, Parts I. and II. Drawing—Freehand and elementary perspective.

AUCKLAND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

General Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
To balance at beginning of year	10,409	12	6	Bank charges for commission and safe custody of debentures	1	10	0
Endowments—				Auckland Grammar School—			
Price of timber sold	11	10	0	Interest paid over	412	0	0
Interest on moneys invested	412	0	0	„ in advance	9	0	0
				Rates on endowment, Hobson County	28	15	0
				Lands and Survey Department for valuation of timber	7	5	6
				Balance at end of year—			
				On mortgage	5,000	0	0
				In debentures	5,000	0	0
				In bank	374	12	0
	£10,833	2	6		£10,833	2	6

Samuel Luke, Chairman.
Vincent E. Rice, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Staff.

Mr. J. W. Tibbs, M.A.; Mr. W. J. Morrell, M.A.; Mr. J. H. Howell, B.A., B.Sc.; Mr. J. F. Sloman, B.A.; Mr. J. G. Trevithick, N.A.; Mr. J. H. Turner, M.A.; Mr. H. J. D. Mahon, B.A.; Mr. J. Drummond, M.A.; Rev. J. King Davis, M.A.; Mr. R. A. McCullough, M.A.; Mr. P. Drummond, B.A.; Mr. E. Clarke, M.A.; Miss E. G. Wallace; Miss F. A. Haultain; Miss A. C. Morrison, M.A.; Miss B. Blades; Miss W. Picken, M.A.; Mr. Kenneth Watkins.

1. Report of the Governors.

The School.—At the beginning of the first term the school admitted 141 free and 269 paying pupils, and the Government has paid £8 a head for the tuition of the free pupils for the three terms. In consequence of giving these free places, the Board has discontinued granting Senior and Junior Foundation Scholarships, and has decided to use the income from the John Williamson Endowment in giving scholarships of the annual value of £10 a year, tenable with District or National Scholarships to those who pass "with credit" the Junior Scholarship Examination of the University of New Zealand in order of merit, so far as the funds will allow. The Board has also decided to print clauses 3A and 3B of the Regulations under "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," in the school prospectus, and to insert such clauses in the advertisements.

Eric Hooton Prize.—One of the boys, Eric Hooton, a Junior District Scholar, was accidentally drowned in the Kaipara. A tablet was erected by his schoolfellows to his memory in the Mount Eden Congregational Church, and Mr. J. P. Hooton, the boy's father, has invested a sum of money to annually provide an income of £2 2s. for an English essay prize on the boy's side of the school.

Distinctions.—Four pupils of the school gained University Junior Scholarships—three boys and one girl—and six others passed "with credit." Twenty-nine passed Matriculation, two the Civil Service Senior Examination, and twenty-one the Junior. Of former pupils, two, R. T. G. Aickin and D. N. W. Murray, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh; and C. C. Choyce, F.R.C.S. England. The Gull Studentship at Guy's Hospital was gained by R. W. Allen.

The usual distribution of prizes was made at the Choral Hall on the 15th December, 1904, by the chairman. Ninety-one prizes were given, and their cost was about £55.

G. Maurice O'Rorke, M.A.,
Chairman.

2. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	174	10	2	Salary of Secretary	120	0	0
Government Capitation for free places	1,131	11	1	Office expenses	55	2	5
Ground-rents	2,762	0	7	Commission, &c., to Collector	264	14	3
Weekly rents	1,687	9	4	Teachers' salaries	4,367	1	0
Paid by School Commissioners	424	15	4	Boarding-school account	115	0	0
School fees	2,478	0	0	School requisites	144	7	8
Eric Hooton prize	2	2	0	Election expenses	3	13	0
Sale of old buildings	20	0	0	Legal expenses	2	2	0
Mortgage-money repaid	500	0	0	Prizes, 1903 and 1904	111	13	11
Sale of school lists	0	2	6	Printing and advertising	97	4	10
Grant from Auckland Education Board under section 23 of "The Auckland Grammar School Act, 1899"	206	0	0	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.—			
				School	21	6	9
				Property	32	10	2
				Stationery allowance	162	15	4
				Fencing, repairs, &c.—			
				School	318	11	2
				Property	793	11	5
				Miscellaneous rates, &c.—			
				School	60	19	9
				Property	430	17	6
				Interest on current account	0	2	6
				Interest on loans	383	12	11
				Compensations	38	3	0
				New Buildings	602	19	3
				Refund for surrendered lease	141	0	0
				Eric Hooton prize	2	2	0
				Sports	38	0	0
				Cab hire, Mr. Corrollo's funeral	1	0	0
				Balance at end of year	1,078	0	2
	£9,386	11	0		£9,386	11	0

G. MAURICE O'RORKE, Chairman.
W. WALLACE KIDD, Secretary.

Examined and found correct, J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST DIVISIONS.

Highest.—English—Nesfield, English Grammar Past and Present; Nichol, Primer of English Composition; From Blake to Arnold; Addison, Sir Roger de Coverley; Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice; Chaucer, Corson's Selections. Latin—Tod and Longworth, Passages for Latin Unseens; North and Hillard, Latin Prose Composition; Revised Latin Primer; Stedman, Latin Grammar Papers; Virgil, Georgics, I.; Livy, Book IX.; Cicero, Pro Roscio Amerino; Horace, Epodes and Ars Poetica; Smith, Smaller History of Rome. French—Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins; Berthon, Selection of French Verse; Hamonet, Passages from French Authors; Wellington College French Grammar; Eve and Matthews' Exercises. Euclid—Hall and Stevens. Algebra—Todhunter and Loney; Jones and Cheyne, Algebraical Exercises. Trigonometry—Hall and Knight; Ward, Trigonometrical Exercises. Science: Boys' Side—Roscoe and Harden's Inorganic Chemistry; Tilden's Practical Chemistry; R. W. Stewart, Advanced Heat. Girls' Side—Miss Aitken, Botany; Jessop, Elements of Applied Mathematics.

Lowest.—English—Nesfield, Outlines of English Grammar; Temple Reader; Symes, English History; Macmillan's Short Geography of the World. Latin—Elementa Latina; Scalæ Primæ. French—Macmillan's French Course, First-year; Dent's First French Book. Mathematics—Baker and Bourne's Geometry; Longmans' Shilling Arithmetic; Rivington's Algebra, Part I. Science—Elementary Physics, Theoretical and Practical. Geometrical Drawing.

THAMES HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. James Adams, B.A.; Mr. R. J. Thompson, B.A.; Miss Mary R. Foy.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Government capitation for free places	274	0	0	Balance at beginning of year	144	6	11
Current income from reserves	492	8	6	Office salary	20	0	0
Paid by School Commissioners	75	8	10	Other office expenses	6	0	0
School fees	135	14	0	Teachers' salaries and allowances	700	0	0
Goldfields revenue	51	19	9	Examiners' fees	2	2	0
Refunds (endowment)	2	3	6	Printing, stationery, and advertising	6	15	3
Balance at end of year	1	0	7	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	26	13	9
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	5	18	2
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	31	10	6
				Interest on current account	4	12	0
				Endowments—			
				Management	35	5	0
				Law costs	35	14	4
				Bank fee	0	10	0
				School requisites	13	7	3
	£1,032	15	2		£1,032	15	2

FRANK TREMBATH, Chairman.
JAS. KERNICK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

2. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—English—English Grammar Past and Present (Nesfield); English Composition (Nichol); English Questions and Exercises (Nichol); Marmion (Scott); The Knight's Tale (Chaucer); How to Write Clearly (Abbot). French—Macmillan's French Course, Third Year (Fasnacht); Questions and Exercises (Stedman); Colomba (Mérimée); French Unseens for Higher Forms (Pallisier); Macmillan's French Reader (Fasnacht). Latin—First Steps to Latin Prose (Walters); Questions and Exercises (Stedman); Latin Unseens, Senior; De Bello Gallico, Book vi. (Caesar); Metamorphosis (Ovid). Mathematics—Arithmetic (Lock); Elementary Algebra (Hall and Knight); Geometry (Hall and Stevens); Trigonometry (Lock). Science—Electricity (Thompson); Elementary Chemistry (Roscoe); Advanced Chemistry (Roscoe and Harden); Practical Chemistry (Tilden).

Lowest.—English—Outlines of English Grammar (Mason); Exercises on Morris's English Grammar (Wetherell); English Grammar Exercises (Morris and Bowen); English Composition; How to Write Clearly (Abbot); Essays on Easy Subjects; English History, Reign of Queen Elizabeth (Gardner). Latin—Via Latina (Abbott), Exercises to No. 32; Grammar to the end of the four regular conjugations; First Latin Reader (Beresford) Parts I and II. French—First Year (Fasnacht); Grammar bearing on exercises and translations and including four regular conjugations; French Dictation, reading and composition; My First French Book (Ninet). Arithmetic—General (Lock). Algebra—Up to and including simultaneous equations. Geometry—Hall and Stevens, Book I.

NEW PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. Ernest Pridham, M.A.; Miss C. D. Grant, M.A.; Miss G. A. Drew, M.A.; Mr. H. H. Ward.

1. General Statement of the Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d
Balance at beginning of year	744	3	0	Office salary	50	0	0
Capitation—				Expenses	20	18	4
For free places	338	6	6	Teachers' salaries and allowances	947	16	8
Under Manual and Technical Instruction				Prizes	24	7	8
Act	16	4	10	Printing, stationery, and advertising	29	8	11
Current income from reserves	692	12	2	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	6	8	5
Paid by School Commissioners	188	5	8	Purchases and new books	467	4	0
School fees	250	19	0	Furniture and apparatus	24	15	5
Interest on deposits	12	9	3	Fencing, repairs, &c.	57	4	9
Government grant—Assistance to Board *re* payment to Messrs. Hughes and Newing for improvements under clause 18 of "The Reserves and other Lands, &c., Act, 1901"	1,500	0	0	Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	25	0	0
				Interest on current account	2	6	0
				Waimate leases—			
				Compensation to tenants	1,579	1	6
				Legal expenses	243	2	6
				Valuations	34	18	0
				Travelling-expenses	17	17	0
				Balance at end of year	212	11	3
	£3,743	0	5		£3,743	0	5

W. K. MacDiarmid, Chairman.
E. Griffiths, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct, except that the expenditure, "Travelling-expenses, £17 17s.," is without authority of law.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

2. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—Arithmetic—Hamblin Smith, the whole. Algebra—Hall and Knight, Exercises 1 to 31. Euclid—Subject-matter of Euclid, Books I., II., III., and Deductions on Books I., II., and III. of Hall and Stevens's New Geometry. Latin—Abbott's Via Latina; Cæsar, Book I.; Via Nova to No. 15 of Part III.; Accidence. French—Grammaire des Grammaires; Chardenal's Advanced Course, with exercises 1 to 71; Pellissier's Unseens, 1 to 50, and Miscellaneous. Geography—Chisholm's Geography; Lawson's Physiography. English—Mason's English Grammar; Prologue to Canterbury Tales; Goyen's Composition; Abbott's Composition; Samson Agonistes. Science—Murché's Physiology; Macalister's Vertebrata. Drawing—Model, Sepia and Charcoal.

Lowest.—Latin—Abbott's Via Latina, Examples 1 to 11. Arithmetic—Southern Cross, Fifth Standard. Algebra—Hall and Knight, Examples 1 to 8B. History—Primary History, 1485–1689, and Victoria. Geography—Southern Cross, Fifth Standard. English—Mason's First Notions of Grammar; Composition; Shakespeare's Henry the Fifth. Science—Murché's Physiology, to page 54.—Drawing—Model and free-arm.

WANGANUI GIRLS' COLLEGE.

Staff.

Miss M. I. Fraser, M.A.; Miss S. E. Gifford, M.A.; Miss M. Rawson, M.A.; Miss J. Knapp, B.A.; Miss J. R. Currie, M.A.; Miss A. Blennerhassett, B.A.; Miss E. M. McIntosh, M.A.; Miss M. B. Richmond, B.A.; Miss H. Fraser; Miss I. S. Baker; Miss L. Reichert; Mr. D. E. Hutton, A.M.; Miss M. L. Browne; Madame Venosta; Miss F. Marsden; Mr. C. W. Naylor.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year—						
On mortgage	2,800	0	0			
Dr. balance	1,128	15	7			
				1,671	4	5
Current income from reserves				345	0	0
Interest on moneys invested and on unpaid purchase-money				158	11	6
Paid by School Commissioners				203	4	2
School fees				2,178	19	11
Boarding-school fees				2,318	1	4
Sales				9	8	0
Advance repaid				90	16	9
Church sittings				32	14	0
Rent of cottage				24	0	0
				£7,032	0	1

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Office salaries	65	0	0
Other office expenses	15	14	5
Caretaker	54	18	0
Other expenses of management	12	19	1
Teachers' salaries and allowances ..	1,841	3	10
Boarding-school account	2,232	4	0
Examinations—			
Examiners' fees	26	5	0
Other expenses	4	8	4
Prizes	28	3	9
Printing, stationery, and advertising ..	66	6	6
Furniture—			
House	46	7	6
School	56	1	6
Fencing, repairs, &c.	111	9	0
Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	72	10	9
Interest on current account, £47 18s. 6d.; bank charge, 10s.	48	8	6
Rent of cottage and site	80	15	0
Fees refunded	3	8	0
Church sittings	35	8	0
Balance at end of year—			
On mortgage	1,600	0	0
Cr. balance	630	8	11
	£7,032	0	1

GEO. S. BRIDGE, Chairman.
W. J. CARSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

2. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—As prescribed by the New Zealand University for the Degree of B.A. in English, Mathematics, Latin, French, Mechanics; with a somewhat abreviated B.A. course in German.

Lowest.—English and Geography similar to Standard IV in public schools. History—Primary History, 60 pages. French—Conversation lessons; writing of original sentences; considerable vocabulary of common words. No text-book. Arithmetic—Similar to public-school Standard III. Drawing—Freehand, brushwork, and model. Singing—Class singing. Scripture—Life of Christ. Gymnastics—General.

WANGANUI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. W. Empson, B.A.; Mr. J. R. Orford, M.A.; Rev. A. W. N. Compton, M.A.; Mr. H. B. Watson, M.A.; Mr. E. G. Atkinson, B.A.; Mr. J. Harold; Mr. J. E. Bannister, M.A.; Mr. W. A. Armour, M.A.; Mr. J. S. Lomas, B.A.; Mr. E. C. Hardwicke, M.A.; Mr. F. L. Peck; Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. R. Dunn.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance at beginning of year				182	9	8
Current income from reserves				1,198	19	0
Interest on prize-moneys invested ..				8	12	6
School fees				1,895	0	0
Boarding-school fees				516	0	0
Music fees				61	12	0
Lease fees				35	0	0
Refund of insurances				6	12	4
Donation *re* spectroscope				5	0	0
Cheques outstanding ..	£62	10	0			
Less balance at bank ..	17	6	7			
				45	3	5
				£3,954	8	11

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Office salaries (commission)	57	1	3
Other office expenses	53	5	0
Other expenses of management	35	5	7
Teachers' salaries and allowances ..	3,110	16	8
Prizes	45	3	6
Printing, stationery, and advertising ..	50	12	5
Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	96	2	2
Fencing, repairs, &c.	252	9	7
Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	96	3	9
Interest on current account	1	0	0
Refund of tuition fees received in excess, 1903	44	0	0
Architect and auction expenses	36	1	6
Chemicals and spectroscope	24	4	6
Law costs and lease fees	52	3	0
	£3,954	8	11

T. B. MACLEAN, Acting-Chairman.
ED. N. LIFFITON, Treasurer.
AUBREY GUALTER, Secretary to Trustees.

I certify that the above balance-sheet is a correct summary of the receipts and expenditure of the Wanganui Collegiate School for the year ending 31st December, 1904.—JOHN NOTMAN, Auditor.

2. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Work as for Junior University Scholarships.

Lowest.—Latin, reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, drawing.

PALMERSTON NORTH HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. J. E. Vernon, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. F. Foote, B.A.; Miss E. M. Rowley, B.A.; Mr. J. Ritchie; Miss G. Wyatt; Mr. L. J. Watkin; Mr. R. Grant; Miss B. Mollison.

1. REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

The returns for the year asked for by the Department have all been supplied, and the accounts have been passed as correct by the Auditor-General.

The headmaster reports favourably on the school's progress during the year. The success which has followed the establishment of the Palmerston North High School must be very gratifying to the inhabitants of the district, who have by it been supplied with a long-felt want.

Thanks are due to the Board who have devoted their time and energy to the administration of its affairs—to the staff, to whom the success of the school is akin to the breath of life—and also to the Right Hon. the Minister of Education, the author of "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," by means of which the establishment of this school became a possibility. Our high school has the distinction of being the first high school established under that Act. Let us hope that it will thrive, and under divine blessing help to make good men and women of our boys and girls.

2. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*				£	s.	d.
Government capitation for free places ..	959	8	9	Expenses of management..				5	7	5
Paid by School Commissioners	191	9	4	Teachers' salaries and allowances				842	5	0
School fees..	149	3	4	Caretaker's wages				78	0	0
Donations — Voluntary contributions from persons not on the Board, &c. (section 13, (*b*), "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903")	51	3	0	Furniture, fittings, and apparatus				74	8	6
Technical School fees and material ..	20	18	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising ..				16	1	7
Typewriter-class fees	4	0	0	Fuel, light, &c.				12	9	3
Receipts from Wanganui Education Board ..	34	17	8	Sheds and additions				91	9	0
				Fencing, repairs, &c.				7	0	0
				Fire and accident insurance				11	1	0
				Piano, part payment, hire-purchase ..				18	0	0
					£	s.	d.			
				Balance in bank at end of year ..	381	9	9			
				Less outstanding cheques ..	126	11	5			
								254	18	4
	£1,411	0	1					£1,411	0	1

W. T. WOOD, Chairman.
G. HIRSCH, F.I.A.N.Z., Hon. Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—English—Manual of English Grammar and Composition (Nesfield); Carlyle's French Revolution; Thackeray's Esmond; Julius Cæsar; Merchant of Venice. Geography—The World; (Longman, Book II.); Elementary Physiography (Morgan). Latin—Latin Prose (Ramsay), Part I.; Virgil's Æneid, Book XII. Grammar. Arithmetic (Goyen). Algebra—To the progressions (Hall and Knight). Euclid—Books III., IV., VI. (1–20), (Hall and Stevens). Trigonometry — To solution of triangles (Pendlebury). Science — Physiology (Furneaux). Mechanics — Kinetics, statics, hydrostatics (Loney). French — Chardenal's second course; Chardenal's advanced course to Exercise 64; Wellington College Grammar; "Le Cid" (4 acts). Woodwork and Cookery.

Lowest.—English—English Grammar and Composition, Parts I. and II. (Nesfield); Ivanhoe (Scott); Marmion (Scott). Geography—Europe, Africa, and Physical (Longmans' The World, Book II.). History—To A.D. 1485 (Ransome). Latin—Via Latina, pages 1–100 (Abbott). Arithmetic—Goyen, chapters 1–16. Algebra—Longmans' Junior, chapters 1–11. Geometry—Baker and Bourne, Books I. and II. Science—Elementary Botany; Elementary Agriculture. French—Chardenal's First Course, to Exercise 100; Huit Comtes (Rivington). Shorthand—Pitman's Teacher. Book-keeping, drawing, woodwork, cookery.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

College.—Mr. J. P. Firth, B.A.; Mr. A. Heine, B.A.; Mr. J. Bee, M.A.; Mr. W. F. Ward, M.A.; Mr. A. C. Gifford, M.A.; Mr. G. G. S. Robison, M.A.; Mr. T. Brodie, B.A.; Mr. T. Jordan, B.A.; Mr. F. Renner, M.A.; Mr. R. E. Rudman, B.A.; Mr. D. Matheson; Mr. J. H. Goulding; Mr. C. T. Wild, B.A.; Instructor in drawing from Technical School.

Girls' High School.—Miss M. McLean, M.A.; Miss M. Morrah, M.A.; Miss M. N. Gellatly, M.A.; Miss I. Ecclesfield, M.A.; Miss W. Fraser, B.A.; Miss Batham, B.A.; Miss Newman, B.A.; Miss Jack; Miss England; Mr. R. Parker; Mr. Harrison; Instructor in drawing from Technical School.

1. REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors have to report that the Wellington College and Girls' High School are still carried on with success, though the Board are unable through want of funds to increase the accommodation or to provide accommodation for boarders, as is required in the Girls' High School. The Board regrets to report that representations made to the Minister of Education on these matters in August last year have up to the present time evoked no reply.

The results of the University examinations as affecting the two institutions under charge of the Board of Governors are as follows:—

Wellington College.—Seventeen pupils passed the Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge Examination, one the Matriculation Examination, eight the Medical Preliminary, and three passed the Junior Scholarship Examination with credit.

Girls' High School.—Seventeen pupils passed the Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge Examination, three the Matriculation Examination, eight matriculated on the Junior Scholarship papers, four passed the Junior Scholarship Examination with credit, and one passed the Medical Preliminary Examination. Ten pupils passed the Junior Civil Service Examination.

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	929	2	2	Office salaries	210	0	0
Government capitation for Manual and Technical Instruction	29	0	0	Other office expenses	34	0	6
Current income from reserves	2,381	10	7	Teachers' salaries and allowances ..	4,894	16	8
Paid by School Commissioners	542	6	7	Examinations—			
School fees	5,232	16	10	Examiners' fees	98	14	0
Refunds	25	0	0	Other expenses	52	10	11
Donations for prizes	17	13	0	Prizes	67	2	5
Interest on deposit	30	0	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising ..	352	18	3
Rents from buildings	152	10	0	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	153	19	6
Sale of clay	25	0	0	Furniture and apparatus	114	12	5
				Buildings	348	3	3
				Fencing, repairs, grounds, &c.	443	10	11
				Interest	557	2	0
				Insurance	76	7	3
				Interest on current account	1	4	6
				Interest on cost of reclaimed land ..	104	14	6
				Rates	1	5	9
				Fees refunded	5	16	4
				Legal expenses	8	3	4
				Grant to Games Fund	75	0	0
				Balance at end of year	1,764	16	8
	£9,364	19	2		£9,364	19	2

A. de B. Brandon, Chairman.
Chas. P. Powles, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest—Boys' College: Mathematics (Junior University Scholarship Standard)—Algebra, Hall and Knight's Elementary and Hall and Knight's Advanced; Euclid, Hall and Stevens, I. to VI.; Trigonometry, Loney's Plane, Part I.; arithmetic, general. Science (Junior Scholarship Standard)—Chemistry, Jago's Advanced, Practical, Simple Qualitative Analysis; Heat, Wright's Advanced; Electricity, Poyser's Advanced Electricity and Magnetism. Latin—Cicero, Pro Archia and De Senectute; Virgil, Georgics, IV.; Horace, Odes, III.; Bradley's Arnold, I.-XLIV.; Bradley's Aids; Horton's History of the Romans; and Grammar. English—Shakespeare (Twelfth Night); Macaulay; Addison; Chaucer (Prologue); Hales's Longer English Poems; Nesfield's Historical Grammar; Essays, &c. French—Sandeau (Madamoiselle de la Seiglière); de Vigny (Cinq Mars); Sand (La Mare au Diable); Eve and de Baudiss, Grammar I.; Macmillan's Third Course; Duhamel's Advanced Composition. *Girls' High School:* English—Nesfield's English Grammar Past and Present; Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.; Chaucer's Minor Poems; Carlyle's Hero as Man of Letters; Nichol's English Composition and Exercises; Longmans' Handbook of English Literature, Part V. Latin—Ovid's Tristia, Book I.; Historical Odes of Horace; Cicero (De Amicitia); Horton's History of the Romans; Bradley's Latin Prose Composition; Bryant's Latin Prose Exercises; Stedman's Latin Examination Papers; Wilkin's Primer of Latin Antiquities; Rivington's Latin Unseens, Book IX. French—Wellington College Grammar and Exercises; French Idioms and Proverbs (De V. Payen-Payne); Macmillan's French Composition, Part II.; La Fontaine, Select Fables; Molière's L'Avare; Tartarin de Tarascon (Shipman's French); Contanseau's French Dictionary. Mathematics—Hall and Stevens's Euclid; Hall and Knight's Algebra; Pendlebury's Elementary Trigonometry; Pendlebury's Arithmetic.

Lowest.—Boys' College: Arithmetic—Southern Cross, Standard V. English—Imperial Reader V.; reading, spelling, dictation, writing, composition, simple parsing and analysis. Geography—Zealandia, Standard IV. History—Southern Cross, Standard IV. Science—Geikie's Physical Geography. Drawing—Freehand, design with water-colour. *Girls' High School:* English—Nesfield's Parts of Speech; The Arabian Nights; Laureate Poetry, Book V. French—Nursery Rhymes. Arithmetic—Pendlebury's Smaller Arithmetic. Longmans' First Book of Geography. Ship Historical Reader, Book IV.

NAPIER HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Boys' School.—Mr. A. S. M. Polson, B.A.; Mr. E. W. Andrews; Mr. E. J. Parr, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. J. Stewart; Mr. G. V. Bogle; Mr. J. Drummond; Mr. R. N. Anderson.

Girls' School.—Miss A. E. J. Spencer, B.A.; Miss C. R. Kirk, B.A.; Miss F. J. W. Hodges, M.A.; Miss E. M. B. Lynch, M.A.; Miss J. Gillies; Miss D. A. Gillam, M.A.; Miss H. A. Taylor, Miss J. E. Page; Mrs. Macfarlane; Mr. Naylor; Mr. Gregson.

1. Report of the Governors.

The Board of Governors have the honour to report that there has been a further increase in the number of day-pupils and boarders during the year. A considerable addition had consequently to be made to the buildings of both schools.

The provisions of the new Act as to free places and junior departments have been adopted with satisfactory results.

The following is a list of the successes of the schools in the December examinations—Boys: Twenty-nine passes—Junior University Scholarship, one passed "with credit"; Medical Preliminary, one; Matriculation, seven, five of them also passing Solicitors' General Knowledge; Junior Civil Service, eleven, all passing "with credit," seven of them being in the first hundred for the colony; Continuation Free Place Examination, ten, four of whom are included in the number passing the Junior Civil Service; Queen's Scholarship, three passed. Girls: Nineteen passes—Junior University Scholarship, one, second for the colony; Matriculation, six, two of them also passing Solicitors' General Knowledge; Junior Civil Service, seven, six of them "with credit," one first for the colony and three in the first fifty; Continuation Free Place Examination, four; Queen's Scholarship, one passed.

In the report on the annual examination of the schools the examiner, Mr. T. W. Rowe, M.A., says, "It is my pleasing duty to report that I have found the work generally, in both schools, to be very good, quite up to the best standard of previous years."

2. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
To Balance at beginning of year	4,334	8	11	Office salaries	80	0	0
Government Capitation for free places	456	13	4	Other office expenses	21	16	7
Income from reserves	298	5	0	Legal expenses	12	8	4
„ from property not a reserve	881	5	0	Teachers' salaries and allowances	2,255	3	0
Interest on moneys invested and on unpaid purchase-money	137	9	2	Examiners' fees	30	0	0
Paid by School Commissioners	1,889	5	0	Other expenses of examinations	4	7	0
School fees	734	2	6	Scholarships	225	0	4
Board and coach-fare of scholarship children	225	0	4	Prizes	22	8	5
Books, &c., sold and other refunds	122	8	9	Printing, stationery, and advertising	48	8	6
Miscellaneous	3	18	6	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	147	11	3
				Books and stationery for sale to pupils, and other temporary advances	92	16	1
				Sites and buildings	1,394	0	0
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	191	16	4
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c)	105	2	4
				Expenditure on endowments	12	6	0
				Balance at end of year	4,439	12	4
	£9,082	16	6		£9,082	16	6

T. C. MOORE, Chairman.
DAVID SIDEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Boys' School: Mathematics, to Junior University Scholarship standard—Geometry, Hall and Stevens; Algebra, Hall and Knight; Arithmetic and Trigonometry, Pendlebury; Mechanics, Tutorial Series; Besant's Hydrostatics. French, to Junior Scholarship standard—Le Roi des Montagnes; Charles XII.; Le Phèdre; Brachet's Grammar; Stedman's Questions. Latin, to Junior Scholarship standard—Scalæ Tertiæ; Æneid, II.; sight translations from various authors; Bradley's Prose; Millington's Prose; Creighton's Rome; Horton's History of the Romans; Wilkin's Antiquities. English, to Junior Scholarship standard—Merchant of Venice; Julius Cæsar; Chaucer's Prologue; Nesfield's English Past and Present. History—Ransome (1688–1837). Geography and Physiography—General, Gill, Longman's, Huxley, Thornton, &c. Science—Physics (heat), to Junior Scholarship standard; Stewart's Advanced Heat. *Girls' School:* Arithmetic—Whole subject. Algebra—Hall and Knight's, Junior Scholarship standard. Euclid—Hall and Stevens, Books I. to VI., inclusive. Trigonometry—Pendlebury, Junior Scholarship standard. English History—First-year college-work. English Grammar—Nesfield's Past and Present, Junior Scholarship work. English Literature—Merchant of Venice, general reading. Latin—Bradley's Arnold's Grammar; Bryan's Latin Prose Composition; Abbott's Latin Prose; Allen's Latin Grammar; Horace's Epistles, Book I.; Odes, Books III. and VI.; Virgil's Æneid, Book IX.; Cæsar's Gallic War, Book VII., chapters 1 to 60; Tacitus's Germania, chapters 1 to 20; Cicero's De Officiis, chapters 1 to 6; general sight translation. French—Junior Scholarship work; Wellington College Grammar; Corneille's Cinna, Horace; Molierè's Le Misanthrope; Voltaire's Charles Douze. Botany—Junior Scholarship work. Mechanics—Junior Scholarship work; Loney's Statics and Dynamics; Besant's Hydrostatics; Tutorial Hydrostatics.

Lowest.—Boys' School: Standard II., of the Public School Syllabus, together with Elementary Practical Geometry (Foster and Dobbs), and Elementary Practical Physics (Gregory). *Girls' High School:* Arithmetic—Pendlebury's Shilling Arithmetic, simple and compound rules, weights and measures. Geometry—Practical. French—Méthode Naturelle, first ten lessons. English—Nesfield's Parts of Speech; easy parsing and analysis. Essays on object-lessons, letter-writing, &c.; Selections from Wood's First Poetry Book, and from the Imperial Reader, Standard IV. Writing—Copybooks and transcription. Object-lessons—Lessons on Natural Science; Elementary Botany (wheat, flax). Geography—Definitions; New Zealand; Australia; trade-routes; trading centres; countries and capitals of Europe; glaciers, and work of the sea. History—Notes, William I. to Richard III. Scripture History—Notes, Journeyings of the Children of Israel. Drawing—Freehand, simple brushwork, simple geometrical figures.

GISBORNE HIGH SCHOOL.

General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d
Balance at beginning of year	3,648	11	4	Office expenses	5	4	9
Capitation from Government for manual and technical instruction	33	1	0	Prizes	4	3	0
Current income from reserves	150	0	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising ..	6	0	0
Interest on moneys invested, and on unpaid purchase-money	161	9	6	Hawke's Bay Education Board, for District High School	371	13	2
Paid by School Commissioners	217	1	9	Additions to building	944	5	3
Interest on savings-bank account ..	3	6	11	Insurance	10	8	0
				Technical instruction classes	33	0	10
				Balance in hand and in bank at end of year—			
				Bank	48	13	11
				Post-Office Savings-Bank	40	1	7
				Mortgages	2,750	0	0
	£4,213	10	6		£4,213	10	6

W. Morgan, Chairman.
C. A. de Lautour, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

MARLBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. John Innes, M.A., LL.D.; Mr. R. V. White, B.A.; Miss M. C. Ross, M.A.; Miss J. B. Reid, B.A., Miss G. Huddlestone; Mr. G. R. Barnett.

1. Report of the Governors.

The increase in the number of pupils at the school consequent upon the system of "free places" was sufficient to make it necessary to increase the strength of the staff, and Miss Jessie Reid, B.A., was appointed second assistant mistress.

The Principal's report of the work done during the year, and of the successes achieved by the pupils at the public examinations, was considered most satisfactory.

Considerable improvements have been effected in and around the school. A neat fence has been erected immediately around the building. The cricket and hockey grounds have been improved, and a much-needed dressing-room for the use of the boys before and after games of cricket and football was erected.

A cadet corps was formed, and recognised by the Defence Department.

At the close of the year Mr. Justice Cooper kindly undertook, for the second time, to distribute the prizes, and gave a very interesting and instructive address to pupils, parents, and teachers on the importance of their several duties and responsibilities to the institution and to one another.

Building.—The Governors feel that the usefulness of the High School would be greatly enhanced if they could build a suitable dwellinghouse for the Principal, with sufficient accommodation for a few boarders; but the funds at their disposal are not sufficient to allow them to do anything in this direction. In view of the very long time during which this district was entirely unprovided with the means of secondary education, it does not appear to the Governors to be unreasonable to expect the Government to assist them in making this necessary addition to the establishment, more especially as by so doing an annual expense of £40 would be avoided.

Technical Education.—An effort is being made to bring the benefits of this modern essential of a liberal education within reach of the scholars of the Marlborough High School; and an application has been recently made to the Government for assistance towards a building for use in this connection; and the Governors hope that their application will receive the favourable consideration of the Education Department.

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	553	3	11	Office salary	25	0	0
Government grant for building	200	0	0	Teachers' salaries and allowances ..	750	15	2
Government capitation for free places ..	498	5	1	Scholarships	16	13	4
Paid by School Commissioners	40	0	0	Prizes	8	6	6
School fees	301	7	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising ..	29	6	7
Government statutory grant	400	0	0	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	59	3	5
Donation for prizes	3	3	0	Buildings and new works	388	13	1
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	8	3	4
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	7	16	0
				Plans, supervision, &c.	24	2	9
				Interest on current account	0	3	0
				Sundries	2	1	10
				Furniture and appliances	29	4	0
				Books for teachers' use	16	10	3
				Cadet corps	15	0	0
				School library	12	0	0
				Balance at end of year	602	19	9
	£1,995	19	0		£1,995	19	0

John Duncan, Chairman.
John Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—English—Nesfield's English Past and Present, and Grammar and Composition; Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice; Milton's Minor Poems, L'Allegro and H. Penseroso; Chaucer's Prologue; composition. Latin—Virgil, Æneid XII.; Tacitus, Agricola and Germania; Cicero. In Catilinam, I. and II.; sight translation; grammar and composition. Mathematics—Arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, as for Junior University Scholarship. French—Mérimée's Colomba; Voltaire's Charles XII.; grammar; free composition; sight translation. History and geography, as for Junior University Scholarship.

Lowest.—English grammar—Nesfield's Outline; parsing, analysis, paraphrase, composition. Latin—Scott and Jones's First Latin Course. French—Dent's First Course; Wellington College Accidence, as far as third conjugation of verbs. Geometry—Sanderson's Geometry for Beginners. Algebra (elementary)—David's Algebra for Beginners. Arithmetic—Pendlebury and Beard, from fractions to the metric system; miscellaneous examples. Reading and spelling—Standard VI., Royal Reader. Nature in New Zealand. Spelling and dictation. Recitation — Lyra Heroica. History—Gardiner s Outline, 1603–1900. Geography—Standard VI., maps of Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Australia, the world; British possessions, their products and the reasons for their importance. Physical—Climate, seasons, meridians, parallels, movements of the earth, distribution of land and water. Drawing—Freehand and geometrical.

NELSON COLLEGE.

Staff.

Boys' College.—Mr. H. L. Fowler, M.A.; Mr. F. Milner, M.A.; Mr. G. J. Lancaster, M.A.; Mr. C. H. Broad, B.A.; Mr. M. K. McCulloch, M.A.; Mr. W. Kerr, M.A.; Mr. E. H. Severne, B.A.; Mr. P. D. Mickle; Mr. A. P. Cox, M.A.; Mr. F. F. C. Huddleston; Mr. S. W. Thornton.

Girls' College.—Miss A. C. Tendall, M.A.; Miss E. Gribben, B.A.; Miss M. Pickmere, M.A.; Miss F. M. Kirton, M.A.; Miss H. Jenkins, B.A.; Miss M. McEachen, M.A.; Miss F. E. Livesay, B.A.; Miss E. T. Chisholm; Mr. F. F. C. Huddleston.

1. Report of the Governors.

Early in the year the Hon. Albert Pitt resigned his position as a Governor, finding that the claims on his time as Attorney-General and a member of the Cabinet precluded him from sharing longer in the duties of the Council. Colonel Pitt's resignation was received with much regret, as during the many years in which he had been a member of the Council of Governors he had at all times shown a deep interest in the welfare of the College, and was always ready to aid it by every means in his power. Mr. Francis H. Richmond, an old College boy, was appointed as his successor.

The year 1904 will remain a memorable one in the annals of the institution, owing to the destruction of the Boys' College by fire on the 7th December, the forty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. It was a matter of much regret that a building which had been for so long a credit and an ornament to the city should have been so ruthlessly swept out of existence in the course of a brief hour or two. Its memories are, however, imperishable, and the Governors trust that before long a new College, retaining the familiar features of the old building, but constructed of more enduring materials, will occupy the same site. Substantial assistance has been promised by the Government in aid of this.

Boys' College.

The high attendance of the previous year was well maintained, sixty-two new pupils being admitted, of whom thirty-four joined as free pupils under the provisions of the Secondary Schools Act. The number of boarders was eighty-six.

The College was very successful in the public examinations. Four boys passed the first year's examination at Victoria College, and three the second. E. J. Wilson won the Junior University Scholarship, and two boys obtained credit. Sixteen passed the Matriculation Examination, four taking the Medical Preliminary at the same time. Four passed the Junior Civil Service Examination, and twenty-two obtained extension of their term of free education on the Civil Service papers. In the Entrance Army Examinations, G. G. Everett passed his final, and has obtained a commission as lieutenant in the Somersetshire Light Infantry, now in India, while H. Watts passed the literary section.

The fire which destroyed the College buildings on the 7th December was not allowed to interrupt the school work, which was resumed the following morning in the large hall of the School of Music, and carried on until the end of the year. The boarders were accommodated by friends, and it was a source of much gratification to the Governors and Principal that the tenders of hospitality to the boys were so prompt and numerous, considerably exceeding the needs.

To make temporary arrangements for the new year, it was arranged that the large house opposite the College grounds, which the Governors had acquired a few months previously, be enlarged to accommodate fifty boarders, in addition to being the temporary residence of the Principal and some of the assistant masters. Class-room accommodation was secured in the School of Music Hall, the Presbyterian Hall, and the Shelbourne Street School. The use of two class-rooms in the Central School was also granted, free of charge.

It has been decided to proceed with the levelling of the College playground, an improvement which has been long desired. It is hoped that this will be completed by the time the new College is opened.

The Governors are gratified to find that the accommodation provided for the new year has proved all that is necessary for the comfort of boarders and the carrying-on of the work. They desire also to express their highest appreciation of the manner in which the Principal and the staff have successfully faced a time of great difficulty.

Girls' College.

Extensive alterations and additions, costing about £2,000, were completed during the past year, and the College has greatly benefited by the additional accommodation afforded in both day and boarding departments. The new gymnasium was opened early in the year, and has been much appreciated.

The average attendance for the year was 159, of whom thirty-six were boarders. Fifty of the pupils held free places under the Secondary Schools Act, twenty-five being in their second year.

The public examinations resulted as follows: Five girls passed first year's terms; four passed Matriculation; three passed Matriculation and Solicitors' General; four passed Junior Civil Service; ten passed Continuation on Civil Service papers.

Besides the ordinary school course the pupils have been afforded opportunities of learning cookery, bookkeeping, shorthand, and swimming. The music pupils gave recitals from time to time at the School of Music.

2. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

Endowment Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Rents	903	18	2	Rates and taxes	12	12	8
Interests	294	12	7	Law costs	14	12	6
School Commissioners' subsidy	97	14	10	Insurances	6	8	0
Bonus on payment of mortgage	8	2	6	Printing and advertising	19	15	4
				Stationery	5	12	11
				Repairs	1	10	8
				Governors' and auditors' fees	35	16	8
				Office-rent	25	0	0
				Office cleaning and gas	11	18	3
				Interest on bank overdraft	58	16	2
				Furniture	1	10	0
				Telephone and letter-box	6	2	6
				Valuation and inspection of properties	4	13	0
				Secretary	58	6	0
				Petty cash, postage, and sundries	32	5	3

Boys' College.

Boarding fees	3,299	6	8	House expenses	2,772	4	7
Tuition fees	2,168	6	8	Tuition expenses	2,247	9	6
				Scholarships—			
				Foundation	67	0	0
				Endowed	116	0	0
				Free tuition	152	0	0
				Governors' and auditors' fees	37	6	8
				Examiners' fee	1	1	0
				Stationery	83	11	10
				Prizes	23	5	3
				Printing and advertising	66	6	2
				Gas	116	10	5
				Rates and taxes	15	0	0
				Insurance	19	5	5
				Repairs	163	1	5
				Furniture	85	1	11
				Subscriptions to sports and magazine	35	0	0
				Painting	189	7	0
				Architects' fees	61	2	6
				Tools and materials, woodwork classes	48	19	4
				Chemicals and appliances	22	11	11
				Gymnastic appliances	21	0	0
				Electrical "	6	17	6
				Photographic "	2	0	0
				Telephone	6	1	3
				Grounds	1	4	0
				Fire brigade	5	5	0
				Watchman	8	13	6
				Secretary	58	7	0
				Sundries	1	11	6

Girls' College.

Boarding fees	1,443	9	6	House expenses	1,397	14	7
Tuition fees	1,818	9	8	Tuition expenses	1,419	12	4
Capitation grant, cookery classes	53	4	3	Scholarships—			
Refunds	2	10	9	Foundation	56	14	0
				Endowed	23	2	0
				Free Tuition	42	0	0
				Governors' and Auditors' fees	37	6	8
				Examiners' fee	1	1	0
				Stationery	78	17	8
				Prizes	12	9	9
				Printing and advertising	40	11	6
				Gas	88	3	3
				Rates and taxes	15	0	0
				Insurance	49	17	11
				Repairs	53	7	0
				Furniture	213	8	6
				Papering and painting	130	7	0
				Gymnastic appliances	36	1	10
				Telephone and letter-box	6	0	0
				Grounds	7	17	0
				Subscriptions to magazine	3	3	0
				Secretary	58	7	0
				Sundries	8	15	7

Capital Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Repayment of mortgage	1,000	0	0	Purchase of property, College Hill ..	950	0	0
Repayments on account of mortgages ..	49	2	4	Boys' College, Fowlhouse, &c.	26	6	4
Redemption of property	1,547	6	8	Girls' College, additions	1,893	4	6
Donation from Old Boys' Association ..	400	0	0	Bank overdraft, 1st January, 1904 ..	619	12	6
Government subsidy on ditto	400	0	0				
Miss C. A. Barnicoat, for annual prize ..	75	0	0				
Bank overdraft, 31st December, 1904 ..	432	19	11				
Add upaid cheques	3	1	0				
	£13,997	5	6		£13,997	5	6

JAS. BLAIR, Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts, and compared them with the several vouchers relating thereto, and have found them correct.—JOHN KING and AMBROSE E. MOORE, Auditors.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Boys' College: English—Chaucer's Prologue and Clerke's Tale, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice; selections from Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson; Esmond; Nesfield's Grammar; Skeat's Primers of English Etymology; essays, paraphrase, &c. Latin—Virgil, Æneid xi.; Cicero's Letters (selection); Tacitus, Agricola and Germania; Verse Selections (Carey's); Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, vii.; Bradley's Arnold; composition. French—Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Half-hours with Modern Authors; Blouet's Composition; Eve and de Baudiss's Grammar, Mathematics—Arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, geometry; to Junior University Scholarship standard. Science—Chemistry, mechanics; to Junior Scholarship standard. *Girls' College:* Bradley's Arnold; Virgil, Æneid vi.; Tacitus, Germania and Agricola; standard of B.A. degree: Merivale and Puller's Roman History; Wilkin's Antiquities. French—Wellington College Grammar; Bué's French Idioms; Cinna; Horace; Le Misanthrope; Charles Douze. Mathematics—Lock's Trigonometry; Todhunter's Algebra; Hall and Stevens's Euclid. English—Nesfield's Historical Grammar; Sweet's Anglo-Saxon and Middle-English Primers; Macmillan Brown's Literature; Seccombe's Age of Johnson; Esmond; Merchant of Venice; Julius Cæsar. Physics—Wright's Physics. Botany—Junior University Scholarship syllabus.

Lowest.—Boys' College: English—Kingsley's Heroes; Macaulay's Horatius; Nature in New Zealand; composition; dictation; spelling; grammar; Nesfield's Outlines; parsing; easy analysis. History—Ransome's Elementary, to 1688. Geography—The British Empire; Australia and New Zealand in detail; elementary physicial. Latin—Elementa Latina, verbs, with exercises; Scalæ Primæ, 1–18. Arithmetic—Weights and measures; L.C.M.; G.C.M.; fractions. Drawing—Elementary freehand and geometrical. Plasticine, simple forms (first term only). Woodwork, management of tools, manufacture of simple articles. *Girls' College:* English—Royal Crown Reader, Standard III.; Imperial Reader, Standard IV.; general work as required for these standards. Arithmetic—Southern Cross III. and IV.; Pendlebury's Examples, to supplement. Drawing—Colonial Drawing-book IV.; blank drawing-book, free and conventional copies. History—History Reader IV. Geography—Longmans' Geography, Book I. Botany—Elementary knowledge of form and structure of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit; practical work being done at each lesson. German—Elementary object-lessons by Cran, taught entirely orally, fifty pages of book.

GREYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1903	1,269	0	6	Grants to Grey Education Board ..	100	0	0
Westland School Commissioners	50	1	6	Secretary's salary	10	0	0
Rent	25	10	0	Bank interest and charges	6	10	0
Interest	34	11	4	Miscellaneous	1	4	0
Sale of property, Cobden	41	18	0	Balance on 31st December, 1904—			
				At National Bank	13	7	4
				At Post-Office Savings-Bank	300	0	0
				Debentures	900	0	0
				Loan on mortgage	90	0	0
	£1,421	1	4		£1,421	1	4

F. W. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, Secretary.

Examined and found correct—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

HOKITIKA HIGH SCHOOL.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	1,590	15	0	Office salary	18	7	6
Current income from reserves	57	0	0	Other office expenses	1	10	6
Interest on moneys invested, &c.	56	12	0	Teachers' salaries and allowances (grant to Westland Education Board)	200	0	0
Paid by School Commissioners	50	0	0	Fencing, repairs, &c.	4	10	0
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	17	17	4
				Grant in aid of Hokitika woodwork class (Technical)	5	0	0
				Balance at end of year	1,507	1	8
	£1,754	7	0		£1,754	7	0

H. L. MICHEL, Chairman.
CHAS. KIRK, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

RANGIORA HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

T. R. Cresswell, M.A.; Miss C. S. Howard, M.A.; Miss B. Martin, M.A.; Sergeant-Major Hoare.

1. Report of the Governors.

Buildings.—A special Government grant of £300 enabled a much-needed extension to be made. A new class-room has been built, also private rooms for the headmaster and the mistresses; the entrance-porches have been enlarged, and existing lavatory accommodation improved. The whole interior has been painted, and a gymnasium 30 ft. by 20 ft. built. The total cost of all improvements to date is about £650.

Distinctions.—Considering the smallness of the school, a large number of examination successes are to be recorded. Two pupils gained Education Board Senior Scholarships, two passed the Matriculation Examination, four the Junior Civil Service Examination, and eleven the Continuation Examination, entitling them to a further two years' tenure of free places.

Cadet Corps.—A cadet corps has been formed. Uniforms, &c., costing over £130, have been paid for by subscription and the proceeds of a successful bazaar. There is no debt in connection with the corps. A week s camp of instruction was held in November. Major-General Babington, Commandant of the New Zealand Forces, who inspected the corps in December, said that it "promised to be one of the best, if not the best, cadet corps in the colony."

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	91	19	10	Office expenses—			
Government capitation for free places (including third term, 1903)	673	15	4	Stamps	2	16	3
Government grant for building, furniture, &c.	300	0	0	Bank charges	0	15	0
Current income from reserves	157	5	6	Teachers' salaries and allowances—			
School fees	150	9	6	Headmaster	350	0	0
				Mistress	144	0	0
				Assistant mistress	100	7	6
				Printing, stationery, and advertising	12	2	0
				Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	31	7	11
				Sanitation	4	18	3
				Buildings—			
				From Government grants	300	0	0
				From current revenue, including furniture	190	9	7
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	26	3	8
				Miscellaneous (rates, insurance, &c.)	5	12	6
				Interest on current account	1	0	6
				Contribution to Cadet Corps	20	0	0
				Balance at end of year	183	17	0
	£1,373	10	2		£1,373	10	2

J. Johnston, Chairman.
Robert Ball, Secretary.

Examined and found correct, except that the "contribution of cadet corps, £20, is without authority of law.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—English—Nesfield's Grammar; Hales' Longer English poems; Hereward the Wake. Latin—Via Latina; Stedman's exercises; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico; Books I., II., and III. French—Chardenal, parts I. and II.; composition; miscellaneous translation. Arithmetic—Pendlebury, to approximations and contracted methods. Algebra—Hall and Knight, to quadratics; Tuckey; graphs, &c. Euclid—Hall and Stevens, Books I., II., and III., riders. Geometry—Baker and Bourne, Books I. and II. Botany—Murché and Evans, to Senior Education Board Scholarship Standard. English History—1603–1837, Meiklejohn and Gardiner. Roman history—Shuckburgh. Geography—Longmans' Part III. Book-keeping—Thornton's Manual.

Lowest.—English—Longmans' Junior Grammar and Composition. Latin—Macmillan's First Course. French—French without Tears; Chardenal, Part I. Arithmetic—Pendlebury, to fractions and decimals. Algebra—Hall and Knight, to division. Geometry—Exercises from Baker and Bourne. Botany—Murché; and simple experiments in plant-growth. History—Warner's Survey of British History. Geography—Longmans' Geography, Book II.

CHRISTCHURCH BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. C. E. Bevan-Brown, M.A.; Mr. B. K. S. Lawrence, B.A.; Mr. W. Walton, B.A.; Mr. R. M. Laing, M.A. B.Sc.; Mr. R. Speight, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. O. T. J. Alpers, M.A.; Mr. A. Merton; Mr. T. H. Jackson, B.A.; Mr. J. H. Smith, M.A.; Mr. T. W. Cane, M.A.; Mr. T. G. Malcolm; Mr. J. Balfour; Mr. W. S. Malaquin; Mr. A. J. Merton; Mr. A. Ager; Sergeant-Major F. Farthing; Mr. T. S. Tankard; Miss E. E. Digby.

1. Report.

A preparatory department was sanctioned by the Board, and young boys below the attainments of the Fifth Standard are received in it, and when they can pass the Fifth Standard they proceed to the main school.

The school roll at the end of 1904 was 219, of whom nineteen were in the Preparatory Class.

The Board gave free education to forty-eight pupils last year; two, however, resigned in the first term, and two later on in the year. In addition to these there were seven scholars provided for by the Board of Education.

The distinctions gained during the year were as follows: Among former pupils Mr. J. G. Lancaster won a Senior University Scholarship for mathematics; Mr. A. E. Currie the John Tinline Scholarship for English (receiving high praise from the examiners in England); Messrs. T. Gurney and S. S. D. Robertson obtained the degree of B.Sc. in Engineering; the Rev. T. M. Curnow obtained his M.A. with second-class honours in Latin and English; and Mr. C. T. A. Griffin his B.Sc. with second-class honours.

Of present pupils, one, who is only just sixteen, won a Junior University Scholarship, winning top marks of all candidates for mathematics, three won places in the Credit List, two passed the Medical Preliminary, and sixteen passed Matriculation, of whom six qualified on the Junior Scholarship papers. Seven boys passed the Junior Civil Service Examination with credit.

Mr. O. T. J. Alpers, after fifteen years' valuable service, resigned his position at the end of the year, to the great regret of the Board and of his school.

The school was examined at the end of the year, and the examiners' reports were deemed very satisfactory.

2. GENERAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	156	3	0	Management expenses	100	0	0
Government capitation for Manual and Technical Instruction	34	10	0	Teachers' salaries—			
Reserves sold (Capital Account)	17	10	3	Main School	3,869	12	0
Current income from reserves	3,368	5	5	Preparatory School	145	0	0
School fees—				Examiners' fees	59	8	3
Main School	1,684	17	9	Other expenses of examinations	12	17	6
Preparatory School	159	0	0	Scholarships (Leaving Exhibition)	15	0	0
Interest on current account	10	0	1	Prizes	21	2	8
Royalty on sale of parsing notes	1	10	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising, books, telegrams, &c.	133	17	9
Share of cost of fencing on reserve	2	12	0	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	61	17	3
Share of expenses of arbitration (Reserves 1201B and 1325)	10	7	0	Fencing, repairs, renewals, fittings, &c.	117	11	1
				Insurance	31	15	11
				Chemicals and apparatus	61	8	9
				Inspecting and advertising reserves	115	12	6
				Interest on Loan Account, £5,000	200	0	0
				Grants to sports fund, cadet corps, and school library	75	0	0
				Rent of section (playground)	100	0	0
				Sundries	33	11	0
				Balance at end of year	291	0	10
	£5,444	15	6		£5,444	15	6

CHARLES LEWIS, Chairman.
A. CRACROFT WILSON, Registrar.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Latin—Livy, Book XXII.; Virgil, Selections; Horace, Odes, Book III.; Hints and Helps in Continuous Latin Prose; Easy Latin Prose Exercises; Kennedy's Revised Latin Primer; Copp and Haigh's Latin Dictionary; Well's History of Rome; Rivington's Class-book of Latin Unseen, Book VII. English—G. Eliot's Romola; King Lear; Palgrave's Golden Treasury; Nesfield's Manual of English Grammar and Composition; Nesfield's Historical English and Derivation; Abbott's How to Write Clearly; Stopford Brooke's Literature Primer; essays, composition, philology. History—Lodge's Modern Europe; Ransome's Short History; Wells's History of Rome. French—Cinq Mars; Le Maître de Forges; Specimens of Modern French Verse; Materials for French Translations; oral French; Parallel French Grammar. Mathematics—Ward's Examination Papers on Trigonometry; Hall and Stevens's Euclid, Books III. to VI.; Loney's Trigonometry, Part I.; Hall and Knight's Algebra; Elements of Applied Mathematics; Short Introduction to Graphical Algebra. Science—Chemistry; Jago's Inorganic Chemistry, Chemical Theory.

Lowest.—English—Scott's Ivanhoe (abridged); Henley's Lyra Heroica. History—Brief History of England. Geography—The Austral Geography, Class V. French—Oral French. Mathematics—Zealandia Arithmetic, Standard IV.; Long and Cross Tots; Mental Arithmetic. Science—Drummond's Nature in New Zealand. Art—Elementary freehand from copies on board (in outline and colour); (each lesson pupils draw on blackboard, with ambidextrous practice); modelling in plasticine; Simple constructions in plane geometry with design, and scale drawing. Also writing, gymnasium, and singing.

CHRISTCHURCH GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Miss M. V. Gibson, M.A.; Miss C. K. Henderson, B.A.; Miss M. B. Hay; Miss F. Sheard, M.A.; Miss K. Gresson, M.A.; Mrs. C. V. Langton, M.A.; Miss E. E. T. Crosby, B.A.; Miss E. L. Cull, B.A.; Miss L. L. Bing, B.A.; Miss H. L. Smith; Miss N. Gard'ner; Miss A. Rennie; Miss E. Easterbrook; Miss M. Cook; Sergeant-Major Farthing.

1. REPORT.

At the beginning of 1904 an important change was made in the working of the school, as the Governors decided to bring it under section 5 of the Secondary Schools Act of 1903. In consequence, forty-six new scholars were admitted to free places under the Act, including three girls holding Board of Education Scholarships, and one holding a Junior National Scholarship. As the qualification for free places was at that time only the pass for Standard VI. under fourteen years of age, the intellectual average and standard of attainments of most of the pupils admitted under the Act was not high; and, although their general conduct and diligence throughout the year has been for the most part satisfactory, very few will in all probability continue their secondary studies further than the two-years course. The higher qualification—*i.e.*, certificate of proficiency—that will in the future be required will no doubt effect the desired improvement in this respect.

The increase in numbers caused considerable difficulty in providing accommodation, and though, owing to the height and ample ventilation of the class-rooms, there has been no overcrowding that could in any way be injurious to health, yet every available foot of floor-space has been fully occupied, and even then it has been very difficult to arrange for the various classes in the limited number of class-rooms available. Small classes have had to work in the teachers' sitting-rooms, and the lunch-room has been used almost continuously as a class-room, a purpose for which it is by no means fitted, either in respect of furniture or arrangements for lighting, &c. It has been practically impossible to assemble the whole school in any one room, and the provisions for the practical-science classes have been quite inadequate for the larger classes that now have to be taught at one time. There is urgent need of increased accommodation as soon as possible. The chief event of the year was the unveiling of the memorial tablet erected by the members of the Old Girls' Association in memory of the late Mrs. Macmillan Brown. The tablet, which is of beaten copper, has been placed in the entrance-hall, and was unveiled on the 14th April by Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., a member of the Board of Governors at the time of the first opening of the school.

The same afternoon Mr. Charles Lewis, M.H.R., Chairman of the Board of Governors, unveiled the School Honours Board. This has been erected by subscription from present and past pupils to commemorate the completion of the first twenty-five years of the school's history.

As it was found necessary to increase the staff, an assistant mistress was appointed.

In addition to the free-place scholars already mentioned, six girls held Senior Entrance Scholarships, four school exhibitions, four free places granted by the Board of Governors, and fourteen Board of Education Scholarships under old regulations; the total number receiving education without expense to their parents being thus seventy-four.

As no candidates qualified for Junior Entrance Scholarships, these were not awarded, and it was decided later on in the year to abolish these scholarships, as the free places available more than supply the need for them. In their stead the Senior Entrance Scholarships School Exhibitions have been increased in number and value, and provision has been made for granting a boarding-allowance to country candidates.

In the December University examinations, five candidates sat for the Junior University Scholarship Examination; one gained a Junior University Scholarship, and those taking second and fifth places respectively on the Credit List were awarded the two Gammack Scholarships. Another pupil matriculated in the Credit List, and eleven others passed the Matriculation Examination. In the examination for Board of Education Senior Scholarships, one pupil headed the list, and another gained a scholarship. Three passed the Junior Civil Service Examinations held in January, and four others that held in December, one taking fifth place.

Three ex-pupils have received the degree of B.A., and one was awarded an exhibition in French at Canterbury College.

The pupils of the lowest form in the school, which was very small in numbers and was taught as a lower department, were examined by one of the Inspectors of the Board of Education in December, and were all passed up.

2. GENERAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	164	11	11	Office salary	60	0	0
Government Capitation—				Teachers salaries—			
For free places	311	13	4	Main school	1,545	15	6
For manual and technical instruction	33	11	8	Preparatory school	73	0	0
Current income from reserves	227	4	5	Grant in aid to boarding-house	50	0	0
Interest on moneys invested, &c.	231	8	11	Examiners' fees	33	14	9
				Expenses of examinations	8	14	6
School fees (including extra fees for gymnastic class, £5)	1,170	10	0	Scholarships	177	0	0
Ditto, preparatory school	74	0	6	Prizes	18	0	3
Proceeds from cooking-class	20	8	0	Printing, stationery, advertising, and books	78	10	2
				Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	18	12	3
				Furniture, &c.	26	18	0
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	11	13	3
				Insurance	10	17	9
				Inspecting reserves	7	1	3
				Expenses of cooking-class	16	12	10
				Sundries	10	9	8
				Balance at end of year	86	8	7
	£2,233	8	9		£2,233	8	9

CHARLES LEWIS, Chairman.
A. CRACROFT WILSON, Registrar.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Work to Junior University Scholarship standard. Latin—Livy, Hannibal's First Campaign; Horace, Odes, Book III.; Virgil, Æneid, Book I.; Cicero, De Amicitia; Bradley's Latin Prose Composition; Kennedy's Revised Latin Primer; miscellaneous proses and sight translations. English—Chaucer's Prologue; Shakespeare, Coriolanus; English Essays

(Lobban); Byron, Childe Harold, Cantos III. and IV.; Longmans' Handbook of Literature, Part V.; Nesfield's English Past and Present. French—Molière, Les Femmes Savantes; Dumas, La Tulipe Noire; Loti, Pêcheur d'Islande; Chardenal's Advanced Course; Spiers' Graduated Passages for Translation into French Prose; miscellaneous sight translation. Mathematics—Hall and Knight's Algebra; Loney's Trigonometry, Part I.; Hall and Stevens's Euclid. Physical Science—Draper's Heat. Natural Science—Evans's Botany.

Lowest.—Work to public-school Standard V. requirements. English—Kingsley's Heroes; Laureate Poetry-book, No. IV.; Nature in New Zealand; Nesfield's Outlines of English Grammar; Stronach's Literature. French—Dent's First French Course; conversational French. Arithmetic—As for Standard V. History—Mrs. Ransome's First History of England. Geography—Southern Cross Geography, No. V. Natural Science—Eyes and No Eyes Series; Plant-life in Field and Garden. Writing—Southern Cross Copybooks Nos. 9 and 10; or Public Service Copybook No. 9. Drawing—Elementary brushwork.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Staff.

Rev. C. H. Moreland, M.A.; Rev. F. A. Hare, M.A.; Mr. E. G. Hogg, M.A.; Mr. W. D. Andrews, B.A.; Mr. C. Harling; Mr. J. U. Collins, B.A.; Mr. A. E. Flower, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. E. Jenkins, M.A.; Rev. F. G. Brittan, M.A.; Mr. J. Monteath, B.A.; Mr. G. H. Merton, B.A.; Mr. C. L. Wiggins; Mr. A. J. Merton; Mr. J. M. Madden; Sergeant-major, F. Farthing.

GENERAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 15th May, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Price of land sold (Capital Account)	270	0	0	Overdraft at beginning of year	149	13	2
Mortgage repaid (Capital Account)	500	0	0	Office expenses, cost of management	253	8	9
Current income—				Teachers' salaries and allowances	3,621	19	4
From lands	1,941	0	11	Examiners' fees	36	15	0
From scholarships endowments	743	9	7	Other expenses of examinations	22	13	9
School fees	2,949	14	0	Scholarships	662	11	4
Payment on account buildings	18	11	3	Prizes	55	17	11
Sinking funds, transfer from income	50	0	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising	99	7	5
Sundries unclassified	15	17	5	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	192	9	0
Overdraft at end of year	1,671	1	9	Laboratory material	34	12	4
				Buildings and new works	129	10	0
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	335	3	6
				Miscellaneous (rates and insurance)	64	17	6
				Interest on current account	19	17	3
				Moneys invested	2,100	0	0
				Purchase of lands	26	12	4
				Boys' Games Fund	186	18	6
				Boys' Cadet Fund	26	6	3
				Expenses in connection with land estate	141	1	7
	£8,159	14	11		£8,159	14	11

WALTER HARPER, Subwarden.
W. GUISE BRITTAN, Bursar.

Audited and found correct.—A. A. M. MCKELLAR, Auditor.

2. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—English — Lowe's English Grammar; Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, Macbeth; Chaucer, Knight's Tale. French—Tartarin de Tarascon; Principia; Spiers' Drill; Buê's French Idioms; Wellington College French Grammar. Latin—Livy, Book XXI.; Horace, Political Odes (Church). Greek—Xenophon, Anabasis; Euripides, Hecuba. Arithmetic—All Pendlebury's Arithmetic (occasional revision and problems during the year). Geometry, Euclid—Books I. to IV. with Book VI. Algebra—Hall and Knight, to end of permutations and combinations. Trigonometry—Loney, to end of solution of plane triangles. Science—Chemistry, Newth, Elementary Practical Chemistry; Roscoe and Harden, Inorganic Chemistry for Advanced Students; heat, Glazebrook. History (Roman)—Tutorial History of Rome.

Lowest.—Reading and spelling—Longmans' "Ship" Reader III. Repetition—Easy Selections (Twells). Grammar and Composition—Longmans' Grammar and Composition; parts of speech; elementary analysis of easy simple sentences; practice in forming simple sentences; reproduction of short stories; dictation and spelling. Geography—Zealandia, Books II. and III. History—Longmans' Short Stories from English History. Divinity—Ainslie's Gospel Lessons; Catechism (Mrs. Francis's), to the end of The Desire. Arithmetic—Southern Cross Series, Books II. and III.

AKAROA HIGH SCHOOL.

GENERAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	4	5	10	Prizes	2	10	0
On fixed deposit	150	0	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising	6	1	0
Current income from reserves	160	4	9	Bank charges	0	10	0
Interest on fixed deposit	4	10	0	Balance in hand and in bank at end of year—			
				Current account	155	9	7
				On fixed deposit	154	10	0
	£319	0	7		£319	0	7

H. JACOBSON, Chairman and Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

ASHBURTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Mr. J. S. Tennant, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. C. F. Salmond, M.A.; Miss M. Connon, M.A.; Mr. T. W. Sandford; Mr. R. Meechan.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Government Capitation—				Overdraft at beginning of year	194	17	3
For free places	403	5	0	Office salary	26	6	0
For manual and technical instruction	28	13	4	Other office expenses	4	3	1
Current income from reserves	588	11	3	Other expenses of management	11	17	2
School fees	97	13	0	Teachers' salaries and allowances	636	5	0
Refund of law costs	1	1	0	Prizes	5	5	0
				Printing, stationery, and advertising	16	5	0
				Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	43	19	3
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	20	15	3
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	5	10	6
				Interest on current account	13	7	0
				Woodwork classes	28	13	4
				Instruction physical culture	20	0	0
				Trap-hire	1	5	0
				Furniture and freight	36	14	7
				Breaking-up expenses	2	12	0
				Balance at end of year	51	8	2
	£1,119	3	7		£1,119	3	7

GEO. B. INGLIS, Chairman.
JOHN DAVISON, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

2. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—English—King Lear; L'Allegro; Il Penseroso; Lycidas; Nesfield's Grammar. Latin—Principia Latina; Sight Translations; Gallic War, Books I. and III.; Æneid, Book II. French—Chardenal, Book II.; Hachette's French Reader; Hachette's French Prose. Arithmetic—The subject as for Junior University Scholarship Examination. Algebra—Hall and Knight, to page 317; graphs. Geometry—Baker and Bourne, Books I. to IV. Roman History—Merivale and Puller. Geography—As for Matriculation Examination. Trigonometry—Pendlebury, to page 94. Drawing—Freehand, model, and geometrical, as for matriculation. Science—Botany as for matriculation.

Lowest.—English—Nature in New Zealand (Drummond); The Globe Poetry-book (Macmillan); Nesfield's Grammar. Latin—Principia Latina. French—Méthode Naturelle (Hogben). Arithmetic—As for Junior Civil Service Examination. Algebra—To simple equations. Geometry—Baker and Bourne, Books I. and II. Geography—Standard VI.; South America. History—History of British Colonial Empire. Botany—Root, stem, leaf, flower, and fruit. Book-keeping—Elements of ordinary double entry as for Junior Civil Service Examination. Shorthand—Pitman's Teacher. Drawing—Freehand and geometrical. Woodwork—Department's programme first year. Sewing—Advanced plain needlework.

TIMARU HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Boys' School.—Mr. G. A. Simmers, M.A.; Mr. R. H. Rockel, M.A.; Mr. G. T. Palmer; Mr. W. H. N. Amos Sergeant-Major T. Jones.

Girls' School.—Miss B. M. Watt, M A.; Miss J. Mulholland, M.A.; Miss C. M. Cruickshank, M.A., B.Sc.; Miss E. M. Reid; Miss K. O'Brien; Sergeant-Major Jones.

1. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The *personnel* of the Board is the same as for the preceding year.

Again the work of the boys' school has been greatly interfered with by numerous staff changes. The Board regrets that its popular headmaster, Mr. G. A. Simmers, was so ill during the year that he was compelled to absent himself from work on several occasions, and that finally, by direction of his medical advisers, he had to ask for extended leave in order to take a trip to the Old Country. On the whole the efficiency of the Girls' school has been well maintained, and the Board has reason to be more than satisfied with the progress made, and with the results of the various examinations in which the school has been represented.

The Board regrets that the Department has not yet made arrangements for a regular and systematic examination of secondary schools.

The attendance at the schools has again materially increased, the numbers for the last term of the year being—boys, 93; girls, 95; showing increases of 21 and 22 respectively over those of 1903. The numbers of free pupils included in the above are—boys, 85; girls, 75; total, 160; so that the number of pupils that paid fees for the last term was only 28.

The increased attendance has been such as to tax the capacity of the present buildings to the utmost, and, if there is in the future a further increase it will be necessary either to add to the present structure, or, what would be preferable, to build a new and separate institution for the girls in some other part of the town. This matter has engaged the attention of the Board during the year, and also the question of providing a boardinghouse.

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	2,243	9	0	Management—			
Receipts from Government—				Office salary	76	19	0
For sites, building, furniture, &c. ..	71	2	4	Other office expenses	22	1	5
Books, &c., for Maori scholar	2	17	11	Teachers' salaries and allowances ..	2,008	4	1
Capitation for free places	726	1	1	Exhibition examination expenses.. ..	8	8	0
Capitation for Manual and Technical Instruction	47	0	0	Prizes	38	5	11
Current income from reserves	1,762	17	2	Printing, stationery, and advertising for schools	74	10	5
Interest on money invested	95	0	0	Cleaning, fuel, and light..	135	8	1
School fees	352	15	4	Woodwork shop (Government grant) ..	66	0	0
Interest on current accounts	4	11	10	Board's share of workshop	83	3	8
				Furniture	44	9	9
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	30	16	11
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	33	1	10
				Endowments—			
				Members' travelling-expenses	25	6	0
				Miscellaneous..	16	3	6
				School technical classes—			
				Salaries	72	10	0
				Apparatus	68	10	6
				Material	12	6	3
				School cadet uniforms	144	7	3
				Refunds—rent overpaid and fees	37	0	7
				Balance at end of year	2,308	1	6
	£5,305	14	8		£5,305	14	8

Wm. B. Howell, Chairman.
A. Bell, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct, except that the expenditure of £144 7s. 3d. for school cadet uniforms is without authority of law.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—Boys: English—Nesfield's Historical English; Nesfield's Manual; Abbott's How to Write Clearly; Chaucer's Prologue; Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, Tempest; Thackeray's Esmond; Selections from Tennyson. German—Siepmann's School Primer; Macmillan's Course, Part II.; Macmillan's First Reader; Buchheim's Modern Reader, Parts I., II.; selected proses. Latin—Hayes and Watts' Matriculation; selections from authors; Kennedy's Grammar; Walter's Latin Prose; North and Hillard's Latin Prose; Wilkin's Primer of Antiquities; Horton's Roman History; Abbott's Via Latina; Bell's Scalæ Mediæ; Allen's Grammar; Wilkinson's Selections from Livy. French—Half Hours with Modern French Authors; Wellington College Grammar; selected proses; Chardenal, 2; Le Tour du Monde; Le Voyage de M. Perichon. Mathematics, to Junior University Scholarship standard—Hall and Knight's Algebra; Hall and Stevens' Euclid; Lock's Trigonometry; Pendlebury's Arithmetic. Geography—Longmans' No. 3, as for Junior Civil Service Examination. Geometrical drawing, to matriculation standard. *Girls:* English—Nesfield's Historical English Grammar; Great Authors, Part II.; Selections from Chaucer; Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar; Macaulay's Essay on Bacon; Keats's Hyperion, Book I.; Tennyson's Coming of Arthur and Passing of Arthur; Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. Latin—Arnold's Latin Prose; Bryan's Latin Prose; Cæsar, Book VII.; Selections from Ovid; Sargent's Latin Passages for Unseen Translation. French—Macmillan's French Composition, II.; Wellington College Accidence; Bué's Idioms; Half-hours with Modern French Authors (Jules Lazare); Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Charles XII. Mathematics—Hall and Stevens's Euclid, Books I.–VI.; Hall and Knight's Elementary Algebra; Lock's Elementary Trigonometry; Pendlebury's Arithmetic; Pendlebury's Trigonometry. Botany—Aitken's Elementary Text-book of Botany; Introduction to Study of Botany by Dendy and Lucas. Science—Mechanics and Hydrostatics for Beginners, by Loney. History—Creighton's History Primer, Rome; Wilkin's Primer of Roman Antiquities.

Lowest.—Boys: Latin—Via Latina and Macmillan's Shorter Course, Part I. French—Chardenal I. and Hogben's Méthode Naturelle. English—Nesfield's Manual of Grammar and Composition. Algebra—Hall and Knight, to simultaneous equations and fractions. Geometry and Euclid—Euclid, Books I. and II.; Hall and Stevens's School Geometry, Book I. Arithmetic—Advanced Standard VI. and Junior Civil Service Examination; Pendlebury. Book-keeping—Thornton's Book-keeping (Primer), to ledger and journal and bills. Shorthand—Pitman's Instructor. Drawing—Model and freehand, as for Junior Civil Service Examination. Woodwork—First-year exercises. History—As for Junior Civil Service Examination. Geography—As for Junior Civil Service Examination; Longmans' World III. *Girls:* English—Nesfield's Manual of English Grammar and Composition; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare; Globe Poetry-book. History—Arabella Buckley's History; Henry IV. to Edward VI. Geography—Longmans' Ship Series, Europe. Latin—Via Latina, to page 53. French—Méthode Naturelle, to page 40. Arithmetic—Pendlebury. Algebra—Hall and Stevens. Euclid—Theorems, 1–12; Problems, 1–12; Hall and Stevens's Geometry. Botany—Youman's Botany for Beginners; nature-study without any text-book.

WAIMATE HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Report of the Governors.

Waimate, 19th June, 1905.

With regard to the Waimate High School Board, our annual report for 1904 is very much the same as on previous occasions.

Our contributions in the interests of the Waimate District High School amounted to close on £200, and included such items as £80 for the better staffing of the secondary department, scholarships, £40; fees for enabling promising pupils under the Sixth Standard to secure some measure of secondary education, £30; prizes for secondary scholars, gold medal, &c., about £10.

Our opinion is that our co-operation with the Education Board and the committee of the District High School is of material advantage to those bodies, and is much appreciated. We beg to say, however, if it is proper for us to refer to the matter at all, that any attempt to raise the standard of attainment for free places in the high schools, such as substituting a more rigid certificate of proficiency for an ordinary Sixth Standard certificate of competency, would considerably—especially in the case of outside country schools—reduce the numbers of those who would gladly avail themselves of secondary education.

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	1,873	11	7	Salary of Secretary	12	12	0
Current income from reserves	205	16	4	Office expenses	2	0	0
Interest on moneys invested	78	0	0	Other expenses of management	18	4	0
Interest on fixed deposit	14	4	7	Teachers' salaries and allowances	80	0	0
				Scholarships	40	12	6
				Exhibitioners' fees	30	0	0
				Printing, stationery, and advertising	8	12	6
				Interest on current account	0	4	0
				Balance at end of year	1,979	7	6
	£2,171	12	6		£2,171	12	6

Geo. Barclay, Chairman.
G. H. Graham, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

WAITAKI HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Boys' School.—Dr. J. R. Don, D.Sc., M.A., F.C.S., F.G.S.; Mr. W. G. Grave, M.A.; Mr. G. Uttley, M.A.; Mr. G. J. Park; Sergeant-Major Kibblewhite.

Girls' School. — Miss C. Ferguson, M.A.; Miss V. M. Greig, M.A.; Miss M. O. Cunninghame, B.A.; Miss M. G. McCaw; Sergeant-Major Kibblewhite.

1. Report of the Board of Governors.

Boys' School.—The Board has again to thank the Minister for his liberality in granting a subsidy of pound for pound towards the erection of new class-rooms. Friends and old pupils of the school, seeing the great want of room, liberally contributed over £400 towards the cost, thus enabling the Board to provide the necessary room, and it is confidently anticipated that the three new rooms in course of erection will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the second term.

Girls' School.—The new school was opened at the beginning of the year, and has met with all requirements giving entire satisfaction to the Lady Principal and her staff, and has been fully appreciated by the pupils who are enabled to pursue their studies with a greater degree of comfort and success.

Excellent work continues to be done at both schools. The Governors note with pleasure the advantage that has been taken of the free places granted under "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," and congratulate the Minister on his foresight in providing free secondary education in the colony.

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	338	1	8	Office salaries	87	10	0
Government grant for buildings, &c.	975	0	0	Law costs	6	6	0
Government capitation for free places	445	6	8	Other expenses of management	12	1	6
Current income from reserves	1,091	6	0	Ranger	22	10	0
Paid by School Commissioners	146	1	11	Teachers' salaries and allowances	1,468	6	8
School fees (Boys, £608 10s.; girls, £183 15s.)	792	5	0	Prizes	5	10	0
Interest on scholarship deposit	7	0	0	Printing, stationery, and advertising	35	11	7
Contractors' deposit	3	7	0	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	91	18	7
Amount recovered for cost of fencing	2	12	6	From Government grants—Girls' school	913	2	8
				Purchases and new works	405	5	0
				Fencing, repairs, &c.	307	17	6
				Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	46	9	0
				Drill Instruction	18	15	0
				Refund of fees	40	0	0
				Balance in bank at end of year	339	17	3
	£3,801	0	9		£3,801	0	9

Donald Borrie, Chairman.
A. McKinnon, Secretary.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. Work of the Highest and Lowest Classes.

Highest.—Boys: English—Nesfield's Grammar Past and Present; Higher-grade English (Blackie); Tutorial History of English Literature; Penny Poets—Keats, Shelley, Burns, Coleridge, Chaucer, Spencer; Shakespeare, Tempest, Julius Cæsar, King Lear, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet. Latin—Præceptors' Latin Course (Tutorial Series); Bradley's Arnold; Livy, Books XXI.

and XXII.; Cæsar, Gallic War, Book VII.; Horace, Odes, Book III. French—Le Roi des Montagnes (Edmond About); L'Avare (Molière); Le Verre d'Eau (Scribe); Les Trois Mousquetaires (Dumas). Algebra—Hall and Knight's Algebra; Dr. Knight's Factors. Euclid—Hall and Stevens, Books I. to VI. Trigonometry—Lock's Trigonometry; Hall and Knight's Trigonometry. Chemistry—Newth's Inorganic Chemistry; Sutton's Volumetric Analysis; Tilden's Practical Chemistry. Geology—W. W. Watts, Text-book of Geology; Geikie's Field Geology. Physics—Glazebrook's Heat; Deschanel's Heat; Deschanel's Light. Arithmetic—Goyen's Higher Arithmetic; Pendlebury's Arithmetic. *Girls:* English—Richard III.; Readings from Carlyle; Nesfield's Past and Present; Miscellaneous work. Latin—Arnold (Bradley); Allen's Grammar; Cæsar's Gallic War; Miscellaneous exercises. French—Chardenal II.; Wellington College Grammar; Blouet's Prose; Bué's Idioms. History—As for matriculation. Geography—As for matriculation. Science—Furneaux' Physiology. Scriptures—The Parables in the New Testament. Arithmetic—Goyen's, whole. Algebra—Hall and Knight, up to progression. Euclid—As for matriculation. Drill—Physical exercises. Drawing—Model, freehand, and landscape.

Lowest.—Boys: English—Dunlop's Grammar and Analysis; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare; Professor Murison's Selections from English Authors. Arithmetic—Layng's Arithmetic, Part I.; Pendlebury's Arithmetic, Part I. Latin—Morris's Elementa Latina; Scalæ Primæ. French—Siepmann's First French Book; Chardenal's First French Book. Geometry—Eggar's Practical Geometry. Algebra—Hall and Knight's Algebra for Beginners. Commercial Work—Pendlebury's Commercial Arithmetic; Macmillan's Commercial Geography. Macmillan's Long Tots and Cross Tots. *Girls:* English—Bowen's English Selections; poetry; Nesfield's Manual, to page 92. Latin—Lessons from blackboard. French—Chardenal I., up to exercise 146. History—Miss Buckley's, 150 pages. Science—Botany (practical), stems, leaves, vernation, chief families of flowers; physiology, bones, muscles, circulation of blood. Geography—Longmans' II., sixty pages, physical; eighty pages political. Scripture—The parables in the New Testament. Arithmetic—Goyen's, ninety pages. Algebra—Hall and Knight, sixty-five pages. Geometry—Practical lessons from blackboard. Drill—Physical exercises. Drawing—Freehand and model.

OTAGO BOYS' AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Boys' School.—Mr. A. Wilson, M.A.; Mr. M. Watson, M.A.; Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. J Macpherson, F.E.I.S.; Mr. F. H. Campbell, M.A.; Mr. R. T. Wood, B.A.; Mr. J. Reid, B.A.; Mr. J. G. Fullarton, B.A.; Mr. H. Chapman; Mr. E. K. Lomas: Mr. T. D. Adams; Mr. J. Hanna; Mr. G. E. Butler; Mr. D. Sherriff.

Girls' School.—Miss M. E. A. Marchant, M.A.; Miss F. M. Allan, M.A.; Miss H. Alexander, B.A.; Miss S. C. C. McKnight, M.A., B.Sc.; Miss E. E. Little; Miss F. Campbell, M.A.; Miss L. A. Downes, B.A.; Miss F. M. Wimperis, Miss M. Salmond; Miss M. W. Alves; Miss S. E. Albert; Miss E. B. Miller; Mr. J. Hanna; Mr. W. E. Taylor, F.R.C.O.; Miss J. C. Longford.

1. Report of the Governors.

I am pleased to say that the free-education scheme of the Government, which brings the high schools within the reach of deserving scholars from all classes of the community, has, after two years' trial, proved a success, and that the attendance at both schools has consequently been largely increased.

The results of the various competitive examinations indicate that the schools are fully maintaining their efficiency and usefulness.

The success of the pupils of the boys' school in the University examinations is a matter for gratification, the school having gained six of the fifteen scholarships offered in the colony.

Owing to the accession to the number of pupils attending the Girls' High School it was found necessary to provide more accommodation, and the Board has reluctantly been compelled to close the Girls' boarding establishment and use part of the building for additional class-rooms. The cost of making the necessary alterations is a serious tax on its income, and I regret that the Government cannot see its way to assist the Board with a grant of money for building-purposes.

2. General Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	684	9	0	Office salaries	220	0	0
Government capitation—				Other office expenses	10	0	0
For free places	2,389	18	6	Other expenses of management	121	8	0
For manual and technical instruction	120	15	0	Teachers' salaries and allowances	4,741	4	10
Current income from reserves	1,985	13	9	Boarding-school account	489	15	4
Interest on moneys invested, &c.	16	19	2	Prizes	31	16	4
Paid by School Commissioners	347	19	2	Printing, stationery, and advertising (schools)	129	19	0
School fees	1,391	13	5	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	310	15	1
Boarding-school fees (girls)	330	3	11	Expenditure on laboratories	107	9	10
Price of firewood sold	5	0	0	Water-rates	83	10	0
Proceeds sale from cooking-classes	3	16	0	Cooking-classes	53	2	8
Interest on prize-fund on fixed deposit	1	13	6	Furnishing, repairs, &c.	219	8	10
				Insurance	52	19	5
				Interest on debentures	157	10	0
				Amount transferred to sinking fund	17	10	0
				Balance on fixed deposit in Bank of New Zealand	531	12	1
	£7,278	1	5		£7,278	1	5

J. R. Sinclair, Chairman.
C. Macandrew, Secretary.

Examined and found correct, except that the amount has not been repaid to which exception was taken in the accounts for 1903, of £16 7s. 11d. paid for the expenses of a visit to Wellington of a member and the secretary of the Board.—J. K. Warburton, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Boys. English—Chaucer, Prologue; Shakespeare, Tempest; Spencer, Faerie Queene; Milton, Hymn on the Nativity, Lycidas; Macaulay, Milton; Historical English Grammar, Composition, &c. Latin—Livy, Book XXII. (forty chapters); Horace, Epistles; Virgil, Æneid, Book I.; sight translation from various authors; prose composition; Roman history. French—Selections from various authors; composition, grammar, &c. Mathematics—Arithmetic (whole subject); Euclid, six books; Algebra; Trigonometry. Science—Botany, the morphology and physiology of botanical types; Chemistry, the metallic elements, revision of non-metallic elements; physics, heat. *Girls:* English—Chaucer, The Nonne Preestes Tales; Shakespeare, Macbeth; Spenser, Faerie Queene (part); Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I.; Carlyle's Sartor Resartus (part); Historical English Grammar; Composition, &c.; Literature, general. Latin—Livy Book XXII., twenty-three chapters; Horace, Odes, Book IV., Book III., eight Odes; Middleton's Latin Verse; Reid's Translation at Sight; Composition, Grammar, &c.; Roman history. French—Chardenal's Advanced Exercises; Wellington College Reader; Boïelle, Poetry; Barlet and Masom, Higher French Reader; grammar, composition, &c.; Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse. German—Macmillan, Part II.; Second German Reading-book. Mathematics—Arithmetic, the whole subject; Algebra, to permutations and combinations; Geometry, Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI.; Trigonometry—Lock's Trigonometry, to solution of triangles. Science—Botany and Physics as specified for Junior University Scholarship.

Lowest.—Boys: English—Lady of the Lake and Adventures of Ulysses; Grammar and Composition. English History—1603–1714. Geography—British Isles and Europe. Latin—Welch and Duffield's Accidence. French—Chardenal's First French Course; Grammar and Composition, to page 36. Mathematics—Arithmetic (whole subject); algebra, to division; geometry—Book I., to Proposition 10 (Baker and Bourne). Science—Elementary light. Book-keeping—Thornton's Easy Exercises. *Girls:* English—Literature, Tennyson, The Princess; Longfellow, Miles Standish; History, James I. to Charles II.; Grammar, Composition, &c., Nesfield's Grammar, Prefixes 33 (one term's work), spelling, parsing, analysis, composition; Geography—Physical. French—Conversational and Oral Work—Bell's First French Course, to page 46. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Pendlebury, profit and loss, discount, and compound interest; Algebra, Hall and Knight's, to equations; Euclid (Baker and Bourne), experimental work, definitions, axioms, postulates, and four propositions. Science—Botany, structure of flowering plants.

SOUTHLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

Staff.

Boys' School.—Mr. T. D. Pearce, M.A.; Mr. H. O. Stuckey, M.A., B.Sc.; Mr. J. McKinnon; Mr. J. S. McGrath; Mr. J. Pow; Mr. J. Hanna.

Girls' School.—Miss E. Stevenson, M.A.; Miss J. R. Barr, M.A.; Miss B. Ayton, A.A.; Miss H. McKibbin, B.A.; Mrs. G. A. Turner; Mr. J. Hanna.

1. REPORT.

At the beginning of 1904 the Governors comprised Messrs. Watson, Hawke, Macalister, Thomson, and Froggatt. Mr. W. B. Scandrett was elected Mayor, and took his seat on the Board in April.

The still-increasing attendance at both schools necessitated considerable additional accommodation. The securing of the use of a large room in the Salvation Army barracks met the needs to an extent, but the arrangement is extremely inconvenient, and seriously affects the efficient control of the classes. The absolute necessity for the erection of a separate girls' school is becoming more and more apparent. The Board has been compelled to act without further delay. The architect was instructed to prepare plans and specifications, and as soon as these are completed a copy will be forwarded to your Department. The building will be erected on the land purchased by the Board with the grant made by the Government for that purpose.

At the commencement of the year it was found necessary to increase the staff.

With the experience of the two years since the adoption of the Government regulations the Board is satisfied that the inauguration of the principle of granting free places in the high school to pupils from the primary schools has been fully justified, as the following numbers on the roll at the beginning of each year show. During the first term of 1902, the year before the regulations came into force, there were 127 pupils in attendance: this number rose to 206 in 1903, to 248 in 1904, and in the first term of this year 1905 there are 256 on the roll.

The Board recognises that a likely result of this large increase of numbers, a result to be vigilantly guarded against, is a general lowering of the standard of work in the schools. Every possible means, however, is being adopted to counteract this downward tendency, and with the increased accommodation which is so urgently needed the Board hopes to be able to maintain the high standard of efficiency which has hitherto characterized the work of the schools.

The gymnasium erected by the Board is still much appreciated, and during the winter months is occupied almost every evening by various clubs, and in the daytime by pupils of the primary schools. The teachers of the country schools avail themselves of the gymnasium on Saturdays, and highly appreciate the provision.

The lectures on agricultural science referred to in last annual report were continued during the winter of 1904, but were not so successful as those delivered in 1903. The farming population do not appreciate the effort to the extent that was anticipated.

2. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
Balance at beginning of year	213	10	11	Office salary	83	6	8
Government grants for buildings, &c	850	0	0	Other expenses of management	35	13	7
Government capitation—				Teachers' salaries and allowances	1,761	0	0
For free places	1,168	5	10	Instruction, gymnasium school, salary	160	0	0
For manual and technical instruction	53	7	6	Prizes	38	12	4
Current income from reserves	934	12	11	Printing, stationery, and advertising	129	3	1
Paid by School Commissioners	197	4	0	Cleaning, fuel, light, &c.	152	15	3
School fees	680	17	4	Site and buildings	854	10	6
Rents from freeholds	56	7	4	Purchases and new works	54	13	1
Subsides	175	0	0	Fencing, repairs, &c.	136	5	5
Gymnasium fees	31	10	0	Miscellaneous (rates, &c.)	40	18	6
Sale of buildings, &c.	10	19	0	Interest on current account	4	13	0
				Rent	23	10	0
				Athletics	10	6	6
				Chemicals and appliances	30	1	8
				Technical classes	90	14	0
				Furniture and fittings	53	12	11
				Balance at end of year	711	18	4
	£4,371	14	10		£4,371	14	10

W. MACALISTER, Chairman.
CHARLES ROUT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.—J. K. WARBURTON, Controller and Auditor-General.

3. WORK OF THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES.

Highest.—Boys : English—Chaucer, Prologue (part) ; Tennyson, selections ; Macaulay, Clive ; Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice ; Historical English Grammar ; composition ; literature. Latin —Livy, selections ; Virgil, selections ; Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia ; unseens in prose and verse ; grammar ; prose composition ; history ; antiquities. French—Selections in prose and verse ; grammar ; prose composition. Mathematics—Arithmetic, the whole subject ; mental arithmetic ; Algebra, to binomial theorem ; Geometry, Euclid, Books I to VI ; Trigonometry, to solution of triangles. Science—Chemistry, inorganic ; metals and non-metals ; heat, to Junior Scholarship standard. *Girls* : English—Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar ; Macaulay's Essay on Clive ; Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Lycidas ; Spenser's Faerie Queene, Book I, selections ; the literature of the eighteenth century ; Nesfield's English Grammar and Composition ; parsing, analysis, composition, and letter-writing. Latin—Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose Composition ; De Bello Gallico, V. ; Virgil's Æneid, selections ; Ovid, Stories from the Metamorphoses. French—Wellington College Grammar, Eve and Baudiss ; Hachette's Second French Reader ; selected idioms. Mathematics—Arithmetic, the subject ; algebra to the end of quadratic equations ; Euclid, Books I., II., and III., ; trigonometry to the end of trigonometrical ratios. Science—Botany and physiology as for matriculation. History and Geography as for matriculation ; Ransome's History ; Meiklejohn's Comparative Geography. Mechanics—Loney's Statics and Dynamics, to page 176. First aid and ambulance.

Lowest.—Boys ; English — Scott's Lady of the Lake ; Kingsley's Westward Ho ! ; Globe Poetry Reader ; grammar, composition, and spelling. Geography—Topographical and commercial, Europe and Britain ; physical, astronomical, mathematical, political. English History—1485 to 1689. Latin : Welch and Duffield's Accidence ; Cæsar, Invasion of Britain ; composition. French : Hogben's Méthode Naturelle ; grammar and composition. Non-Latin or Non-French : Book-keeping ; and drawing, freehand, scale, and geometrical ; commercial routine. Mathematics—Arithmetic (the whole subject) ; mental ; algebra (to H.C. factor) ; Geometry, Book I. Science—Murché's Science Reader, Book VI ; general elementary science. *Girls* : English—Kingsley's Hereward the Wake ; Macmillan's Advanced Reader ; literature, selected authors ; Nesfield's Manual of English Grammar and Composition ; parsing and analysis, composition and letter-writing. Latin—Via Latina, to end of passive verbs ; gradatim. French—Hogben's Méthode Naturelle, first 100 pages. Arithmetic—Fractions and decimals, reductions, practice, proportion, equations, irregular distribution, time and work problems, mental arithmetic. History—Ransome's Smaller History to reign of George II. Geography—New Zealand and Australia, Southern Cross Geographies and Notes ; Europe and physical, Miklejohn's Comparative Geography. Botany and Physiology preparatory to matriculation class. First aid and ambulance, needlework, cooking, drawing.

B.—DETAILS RELATING TO DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS.

STAFF AND PUPILS OF DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

School.	Name of Teacher.	Classification or Degree.	Number of Hours given to Secondary Work.	Annual Rate of Salary of Special Assistant.	Annual Rate of Addition made to Salary of Teacher on Primary Staff.	Number of Pupils.		
						M.	F.	Total
Auckland—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Aratapu	Lewis, Percy G.	..	25	120 0 0	..	15	8	23
Cambridge	Brown, George	B.A., B2	25	150 0 0	..	14	20	34
Coromandel	Gatland, Alfred H.	D3	25	110 0 0	..	5	8	13
Hamilton West	Wilson, Ebenezer	M.A., A3	25	120 0 0	..	20	18	38
Onehunga	McIntosh, William N.*	D1	2	..	30 0 0	71	76	147
	Winter, Nathaniel A.	B.A., B1	25	295 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Warren, Thomas F.	C2	25	167 10 0	..	..	..	..
	Patterson, Florence I.	M.A.	25	41 13 4	..	..	..	..
Opotiki	Wilson, Henry B.*	C1	3	..	..	9	12	21
	Snell, Edgar F.	D3	22	120 0 0	..	..	..	..
Paeroa	Murphy, Francis*	D1	2½	..	5 0 0	21	23	44
	Dromgool, James C.	B.Sc., A4	25	165 0 0	..	..	..	..
Pukekohe West	Flavell, Dennis R.*	D2	9¾	..	..	16	10	26
	Roberts, William P.	D3	15¼	120 0 0	..	..	..	..
Waihi	Benge, Alfred*	D1	7	..	..	22	17	39
	McSporran, Robert	B.A., B4	18	150 0 0	..	..	..	..
Taranaki—								
Stratford	Tyrer, Florence A. R.*	D1	..	..	40 0 0	35	26	61
	Boyle, John*	M.A., A2	25	..	40 0 0	..	..	..
	Budd, Alice M.	M.A.	25	130 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Clark, Ernest H.	D2	..	150 0 0	..	..	..	..
Wanganui—								
Eltham	Thomas, Taliesin*	E1	2	..	..	20	23	43
	Chorlton, Arthur F. T.	C5	23	120 0 0	..	..	..	..
Feilding	Hill, John C.*	C1	10	..	33 17 6	21	16	37
	Mills, Clara B.	M.A., B.Sc., A4	25	140 0 0	..	..	..	..
Hawera	Strack, Conrad A.*	D1	5	..	..	22	33	55
	Niven, James	M.A.	23	200 0 0	..	..	..	..
Marton	Murray, John	M.A., A4	25	200 0 0	..	28	12	40
Wanganui Boys'	Aitken, James*	B.A.	4	..	9 13 4	66	..	66
	Varney, Arthur	C3	25	200 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Blair, Jeannie G.	B.A.	25	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
Wellington—								
Masterton	Jackson, William H.*	D1	2	..	45 0 0	40	46	86
	Burns, Andrew N.*	B.A., B1	..	..	32 10 0	..	..	..
	Thwaites, John E.*	C2	2	..	35 0 0	..	..	..
	Charters, Alex. B.	B.A., B2	25	235 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Wilson, Marion K.	M.A., A3	25	150 0 0	..	..	..	..
Pahiatua	Thomas, Joseph*	C1	8	..	6 16 8	15	25	40
	Webb, James S.*	D1	1	..	4 11 1	..	..	..
	Wedde, Elizabeth F.	B.A., B4	21	140 0 0	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay—								
Dannevirke South	Simmers, James M.	M.A., A2	25	250 0 0	..	21	32	53
	Spence, Mary W.*	C4	25	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne	Mann, Edward H.	B.A., B1	25	300 0 0	..	20	25	45
	Kinder, John	B.A., B3	25	200 0 0	..	..	..	..
Hastings	Smith, John A.*	B.A., B1	2	..	..	19	24	43
	Pegler Francis	C1	25	180 0 0	..	..	..	..
Woodville	Robson, Henry	C3	25	200 0 0	..	23	19	42
Nelson—								
Motueka	Wilkes, Frederick J.	M.A., B4	25	175 0 0	..	13	14	27
Reefton	Ainsworth, Emma E.	B.A., B2	25	175 0 0	..	13	16	29
Westport	Gifford, Arthur	M.A., A2	25	225 0 0	..	18	25	43
	McElwee, May	..	25	60 0 0	..	..	..	..
Grey—								
Greymouth	Cromie, George	B.A., B2	25	230 0 0	..	18	17	35
	Lewis, Annie	D4	25	108 6 8	..	..	..	..
Westland—								
Hokitika	Wake, Hugh Godfrey*	B.A., B1	20	..	50 0 0	12	21	33
	Low, Benjamin H.	B.A., B1	25	225 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Williams, Henry*	D1	..	..	45 0 0	..	..	..
	Moore, Marguerite D.*	E3	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..
	Brown, Jane R.	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	..
North Canterbury—								
Akaroa	Gray, Alexander	M.A., B.Sc., A2	25	172 0 0	..	15	13	28
Amberley	Alley, Frederick J.*	C1	2½	..	5 0 0	10	11	21
	Peebles, Madeline G.	..	21	110 0 0	..	..	..	..
Christchurch West	Hardie, Charles D.*	B1	..	..	..	114	63	177
	Waller, Francis D.	B.A., B2	25	250 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Chaplin, Emily A.	B.A., B2	25	150 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Denham, Henry G.	M.A., B3	25	175 0 0	..	..	..	..
Darfield	Prosser, Janet M.	M.A.	23	150 0 0	..	17	16	33
Kaiapoi	Mayne, Arthur J.	M.A.	25	150 0 0	..	15	14	29
Kaikoura	Smith, William C.	C5	25	130 0 0	..	5	8	13
Lincoln	Gibson, Glorianna F.	M.A.	25	110 0 0	..	8	21	29
Lyttelton	Just, Emile U.*	D1	..	..	25 0 0	90	55	145
	Burley, William E.	B.A., B3	25	200 0 0	..	..	..	..
Oxford East	Martin, Barbara	M.A.	25	130 0 0	..	6	8	14
Southbridge	Glanville, Gertrude M.	C1	25	145 0 0	..	19	28	47

Staff and Pupils of District High Schools—*continued.*

School.	Name of Teacher.	Classification or Degree.	Number of Hours given to Secondary Work.	Annual Rate of Salary of Special Assistant.	Annual Rate of Addition made to Salary of Teacher on Primary Staff.	Number of Pupils. M.	F.	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
South Canterbury—								
Geraldine	Montgomery, John R.*	B2	10	..	18 2 6	18	9	27
	Clark, Sydney A.*	D5	14	..	18 2 6	..	..	..
	Hughes, Alice	C2	..	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
Temuka	McLeod, Murdoch*	B.A., B1	12	..	105 0 0	29	26	55
	McCaskill, Donald*	B.A.	25	..	35 0 0	..	..	..
	Hintz, Alfred A.	D3	..	130 0 0	..	..	..	..
Waimate	Pitcaithly, George*	B.A., B1	12½	..	185 0 0	37	30	67
	Lang, Thomas M. M.	B.A., B2	25	224 10 0	..	..	..	..
Otago—								
Balclutha	McElrea, William *	B1	17½	..	72 12 0	24	22	46
	Turner, William W.*	C1	3	..	39 12 0	..	..	..
	Allan, Mary K.*	E1	3	..	19 16 0	..	..	..
	Gallowav, Agnes J.*	D4	10¾	..	..	..	..	..
	Murray, Florence	D4	..	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Hampden	Patterson, Thomas A.*	B1	12	..	4 10 0	10	7	17
	Mechaelis, William R.*	D3	15	..	33 4 2	..	..	..
	Watt, Margaret Mrs.*	E1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Chalmer, Clara E.	D2	..	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Lawrence	Stenhouse, John*	C1	32½	..	112 17 8	46	33	79
	Darton, Henry L.*	D1	5	..	61 11 6	..	..	..
	Fowler, Jane B.*	E1	1	..	30 15 10	..	..	..
	Hay, Isabella C.	D3	32½	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mosgiel	Pinder, Edward*	M.A., A1	21	..	46 8 0	14	14	28
	McArthur, Grace C.	C1	4	96 12 0	..	..	..	..
Naseby	Will, Louisa M.*	B.A., B3	25	..	20 0 0	4	15	19
	Brown, Isabel E.	D4	..	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Normal	Hardy, James*	D2	25	..	200 0 0	15	25	40
Palmerston	Ferguson, Daniel*	M.A., B1	17⅓	..	26 3 4	13	7	20
	Grant, James*	B.A , B1	6	..	17 3 10	..	..	..
	McGregor, Isabella	D4	..	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Port Chalmers	Rennie, James*	B.A., B.Sc., B1	9½	..	51 8 6	19	18	37
	Grav, James H.*	B.A., B1	12	..	28 1 0	..	..	..
	Orkney, Eva M.*	C2	6	..	14 0 6	..	..	.
	Graham, Amy S. de L.	D3	..	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Tapanui	Eudey, Walter*	C1	20	..	57 10 0	11	11	22
	Howat, Helen C.	D3	2	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Tokomairiro	Reid, James*	C1	27	..	65 3 6	20	29	49
	Coutts, Thomas R.*	B1	4	..	35 11 0	..	..	..
	McLaren, Mary*	E1	8	..	17 15 6	..	..	..
	Taylor, Lillias O.	D3	..	85 0 0	..	..	..	..
Southland—								
Gore	Brunton, John	B.A., B2	25	200 0 0	..	38	33	71
	Thompson, Marion	D2	23½	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
Riverton	Hewat, Ebenezer C.*	B1	25	..	12 10 0	10	29	39
	Robertson, George E.*	D1	..	...	12 10 0	..	..	..
	Acheson, Edith	D4	..	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
Winton	Wyllie, Alexander L.*	M.A.	11¼	..	..	3	12	15
	Wilson, James Reid	E2	12½	130 0 0	..	..	..	..
				9,275 12 0	1,757 17 11	1,207	1,123	2,330

Notes.—In the above list are included pupils not duly qualified in the following numbers: Waihi, Stratford, and Kaikoura, 1 male each; Eltham, 4 males and 3 females; Feilding, 1 female; Wanganui Boys, 24; Pahiatua and Dannevirke, 2 females each.

Teachers whose names are followed by an asterisk are on the primary staff of the school.

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Enclosure.

SIR,— Otago High Schools Office, Dunedin, 5th February, 1904.

By direction of the Board of Governors of the Otago Boys' and Girls' High Schools, I have the honour most respectfully to bring under your notice the grave disability under which many deserving pupils in primary schools in country districts throughout Otago suffer by reason of the age-limit of fourteen years imposed by clause 3 (*d*) of the regulations.

It is manifest that these pupils have not the same educational facilities as their town brethren. It is only reasonable to conclude that a large number of promising children are unable to pass the Sixth Standard under fourteen years of age, and are therefore precluded from taking advantage of the liberal provisions of the Secondary Schools Act of last session, which was, no doubt, introduced by your Government for the purpose of securing the benefits of a secondary education to all classes of the community.

In view of the foregoing, and believing it is the wish and intention of the Government to bring the benefits of the high schools within reach of residents in the country districts, my Board ventures to express the hope that you will see your way to remove the age-limit.

I may say that my Board has resolved to come under the provisions of section 5 of "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903."

I have, &c.,

J. R. SINCLAIR, Chairman.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Education, Wellington.

No. 2.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULAR RECEIVED FROM GOVERNING BODIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE governing bodies of nine institutions, controlling thirteen schools, desire to retain the age-limit, namely: The Whangarei High School, the Auckland Grammar School, the Wanganui Collegiate School (for Boys), the Napier High Schools (separate Boys' and Girls'), the Marlborough High School, the Nelson Colleges (Boys' and Girls'), the Christchurch High Schools (Boys' and Girls'), Christ's College Grammar School (Boys'), the Southland High Schools (Boys' and Girls').

The following six bodies would retain it with the modification indicated in brackets: The Thames High School (special provision for country children); the New Plymouth High School and the Waitaki High School (pupils passing the standard when under fourteen years to be allowed to enter next 1st January); the Palmerston North High School (two years tenure to be given to holder of free place from term when admitted); the Timaru High School (14½ years to be substituted for 14); the Governors of Wellington College express no opinion of their own, but forward that of the head-master, who thinks the limit not strict enough.

The remaining three high schools desire to have the age-limit abolished entirely: The Wanganui Girls' High School (also that the standard of proficiency should be lowered to Standard V.); the Rangiora High School; and the Ashburton High School (but that the standard of proficiency should be made higher than Standard VI.).

No. 3.

REPLIES IN FULL OF THE SEVERAL GOVERNING BODIES.

WHANGAREI HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— Whangarei, 8th July, 1904.

I have the honour to own receipt of yours of the 26th May, covering a circular letter received from the Chairman of the Otago High School regarding the age-limit of free-place scholars, and in reply beg to state that my Board has discussed the matter carefully, and considers the age-limit fixed in the secondary regulations satisfactory.

Yours, &c.,

J. MCKINNON, Secretary.

The Secretary, Education Department, Wellington.

AUCKLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SIR,— Secretary's Office, Auckland, 5th June, 1904.

In reply to your circular letter of the 26th May last *re* the age-limit of fourteen years under clause 3 (*d*) of the regulations of "The Secondary Schools Act, 1903," I have the honour to inform you that the Board of Governors of this school recommends the adherence of the age-limit of fourteen years in such regulations for the following reasons:—

1. The average age of passing Standard VI. being 13 years 10 months it is evident that the privileges are not reserved for the exceptional child, but are open to all of average ability.

2. The privileges will be most valued when some slight effort is needed to win them.

3. The retention of the age-limit will have the effect of making the idler children of the primary schools put forth an effort, and so will raise the standard of primary education.

4. The admission into the secondary schools of a number of dull or idle children above the average age as free pupils will certainly lower the standard of higher education.

5. It is the opinion of this Board that any one who cannot win a free place under the present liberal regulations would be better employed learning a trade than attempting secondary education.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. W. WALLACE KIDD, Secretary.

THAMES HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— Office of the Board of Governors, Thames, 7th July, 1904.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 26th May last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Otago High Schools Board, with reference to the age-limit for admission to free places under the Secondary Schools Regulations.

The Board has given the matter its consideration, and I am instructed to convey to you its opinion thereon as follows: "That this Board is of opinion that the regulations with regard to the admission of free scholars are entirely satisfactory as applied to town schools, but that special regulations should be framed by the Education Department to meet the disability under which pupils of country schools are no doubt placed with regard to the age-limit."

Yours, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. JAS. KERNICK, Secretary.

NEW PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— New Plymouth, 2nd June, 1904.

In reply to your circular dated the 26th May, I have pleasure in handing you the following resolution which was passed at the meeting of the Board on the 1st instant: "That, in reply to the letter from the Secretary for Education, the Board has no recommendation to make extending the age beyond fourteen; but would suggest that the regulations be altered so as to allow a child to enter who has passed Standard VI. under the age of fourteen, though it may be over the age of fourteen on the 31st of the following December."

Yours, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. WALTER BEWLEY, Secretary.

WANGANUI HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— Office of the Board of Governors, Wanganui, 22nd July, 1904.

I have the honour to state that your letter of the 26th May, and the copy of a letter received from the Board of Governors of the Otago High Schools, were considered by this Board at its meeting on the 18th instant.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Board passed the resolutions a copy of which is sent herewith.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Education Department, Wellington. W. J. CARSON, Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BOARD AT ITS MEETING ON THE 18TH INSTANT.

(1.) That the standard of proficiency for admission to secondary or district high schools should be Standard V., and not Standard VI. as at present.

(2.) That with regard to gaining the certificate for this standard, and hence with regard to admission to secondary or district high schools, no age-limit should be imposed; and that whether the child pass late or early it should be eligible for admission.

(3.) That in respect of pupils who gain the certificate of proficiency for Standard V., and who are desirous of entering a secondary or district high school, their parents should enter into an agreement with the controlling authority to allow their children to remain at some secondary or district high school for a period of not less than two years.

WANGANUI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

SIR,— Bishopscourt, Wellington, 27th July, 1904.

I wish to apologize sincerely for the long delay that has taken place with regard to your letter of the 26th May last, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Board of Governors of the Otago High Schools.

Your letter appears to have been sent to Wanganui, to the headmaster. It did not reach me until four or five days ago.

The headmaster, Mr. W. Empson, writes as follows: "The enclosed circular I mislaid, and have recently rediscovered. I had better send it on to you with my opinion, which is not worth very much. Of course it does not actually concern us at present, as we have no free scholars under the Act, but if we were interested I should say that fourteen was a very reasonable age, and that any possible cases of hardship would be amply met by the suggestion under head 6 in the circular."

May I ask you to be so good as to regard this as the answer of our Board of Governors to your inquiries.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC WELLINGTON,

Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Wanganui Collegiate School.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

PALMERSTON NORTH HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— High School Board, Palmerston North, 6th July, 1904.

Your circular letter of the 26th May, with copy of letter from the Board of Otago High Schools, has been before us, and I was directed to reply to the different points whereon you solicit opinion :—

1. Yes ; but there are many with more than average ability who are over fourteen years when they pass. Then, in this district they would have to pass Standard VI. under 13 years 7 months.
2. No ; but hardships exist.
3. Not as a rule.
4. Our building is capable of holding more and our staff of teaching more.
5. No.
6. Certainly ; clause 3 (*d*) will meet some cases—in our school two or three.
7. In this district, yes ; about half of those gaining certificates of proficiency. This conclusion has been arrived at by taking last year's numbers.

With respect to age-limit : I am directed to write on this point that it will certainly be a hardship to some children, especially to country children who are often rather older than town children when they pass Standard VI. An age-limit will tend to make teachers push the children through the standards, and that is not desirable.

If the age-limit had been in force after last examination, as well as the addition to clause 12, only about one-half of those who were admitted free to the district high school would have received the privilege.

The age-limit would not act so harshly if Regulation 12 were amended as suggested in my letter of the 25th May.

If the Minister cannot see his way to amend (as suggested by us) to " the 1st of January *nearest* date of admission," there will at least be no objection to an amendment as follows : " The two years' tenure of a free place to count from the beginning of the term in which the pupil is admitted."

On the point of finance, a secondary pupil at a district high school costs the colony about £10 per year. The same boy if sent to a high school will cost the country at the very most 15s. more, but generally less.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. G. HIRSCH, Secretary.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— Secretary's Office, Wellington, 26th August, 1904.

With reference to your letter of the 26th May on the matter of the representation made by the Otago High Schools Board, I am directed to enclose a copy of the letter received from the headmaster of Wellington College, to whom it was referred, giving his opinion upon the points raised. The Board in sending this expresses no opinion.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. CHAS. P. POWLES, Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

SIR,— Wellington College, Wellington, 2nd August, 1904.

In answer to your request that I should give my opinion on the questions set forth in the enclosed circular from the Secretary for Education, I send you the following :—

1. I think the limit of fourteen years is too high. The boy who cannot pass Standard VI. before that age is to a large extent wasting his time by continuing work at a secondary school.
2. The scholarship limit of age should not be over fourteen years.
3. At the time of beginning secondary work a boy should be under fourteen.
4. Provided the school had room for them, I do not think the admission of a large number of dull boys would interfere with the organization of the work. They would form a separate class, and would make but little progress.
5. If the test for admission be made more strict for the higher age-limit, the object to be sought will, it seems to me, be defeated.

6 and 7. The cases in which really deserving boys are unable to pass the Sixth Standard before fourteen are so few—if there are any—that it is far better to deal with those cases in a special way.

8. The answer given by the Secretary for Education must meet most of the cases referred to by the Otago High Schools Board.

Yours, &c.,

The Secretary to the Board of Governors, Wellington College. J. P. FIRTH.

THE NAPIER HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIR,— Napier, 3rd June, 1904.

Your memorandum, regarding the letter from the Dunedin High Schools Board, asking for an extension of the age-limit at which children could be received into the high schools, was laid before the Governors of Napier High School on the 2nd instant. I have been instructed to reply as follows :—

1. As it is quite clear that free places are intended for those whose ability is above the average, and as the average age of passing Standard VI. (for the whole colony) is 13 years 10 months, all deserving and capable of acquiring secondary education should pass Standard VI. before fourteen.
2. The widespread belief indicated by the fixing of the Junior Scholarship age at fourteen, thirteen, or twelve is founded upon the fact, attested by experience, that a boy or a girl deserving of free education does show merit before such an age.

3. It is not desirable to postpone the commencement of secondary education until fourteen or fifteen years of age. We do not doubt that some boys or girls would do good work even then, under great disadvantages, if they would continue long enough at school. Experience has shown, however, that such pupils rarely contemplate remaining long at school, and are generally non-progressive. It would be much better to commence secondary work, if possible, at twelve.

4. The admission of a large number of pupils fourteen or fifteen years of age, who had only just passed Standard VI., would cause considerable difficulty in the organization of a secondary school. Being mere beginners in all secondary subjects they could not be classified along with younger pupils who had made some progress in secondary work, and they would require special teaching. In fact, whether they were few or many this would be necessary, and would be unfavourable to general good work.

5. The raising of the standard of examination, together with the raising of the age, would not further the object asked for. If a child could not pass Standard VI. under fourteen he would not be any more likely to pass a harder examination under fifteen.

6. As it is intended to make provision by senior, junior, and residential scholarships for our own high-school pupils practically to the full limit of 3 (*d*) of the regulations, the suggestion of section 6 should not be entertained, especially as it opens up a very difficult and dangerous question. If entertained at all, we should still have to safeguard ourselves by an examination test, and that would be a return to the *status quo ante*.

7. No case of hardship under the age-limit of the regulations has come under our notice, but there have been many country children who have not accepted the scholarships for which they have qualified, because of the insufficient provision for board. This may affect other country children also.

8. With regard to district high schools, we are of the opinion that the existing anomaly would be removed, and all placed on an equality, if the age-limit, for the reasons given in sections 1 and 2 of this report, were made to apply to district high schools also. If this, for any unknown reason, be deemed impracticable, then the syllabus of the district high school should be of a continuation-school or technical character, according to the local requirements.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. DAVID SIDEY, Secretary.

MARLBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— High School, Blenheim, 15th June, 1904.

With reference to your circular dated the 26th May, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter received from the principal of the high school, in reply to a request for his opinion of the proposal contained in the said circular, and to recommend his remarks to the favourable consideration of the Department.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

THE removal of the age-limit would, in my opinion, have a prejudicial effect upon the organization of the secondary schools and upon their standard of work. The present limit of age does not press severely, for the child who was unable to pass Standard VI. when under fourteen would gain little advantage from a secondary school. Indeed, I am of opinion that many of those who do pass under fourteen might very well have been excluded. I have had to place nearly half of the free pupils admitted this year in a lower division with a separate teacher, in certain subjects, as it is extremely unlikely that they will be able to pass the Civil Service Junior Examination in two years from their admission, and their presence in the class impeded the progress of the others. Next year, when a new body of pupils of unequal attainments and industry is admitted, this difficulty of classification will be intensified. For this reason I should welcome a scheme for selecting the best of those who pass Standard VI. If this were done, and only those who obtained a certain proportion of marks (not necessarily high) received free places, I for my part should offer no objection to removing the age-limit. Of the free pupils admitted this year, some are wholly undeserving of their places, and their exclusion would be an advantage.

The proposal to remove the age-limit is made largely in the interests of country children, but the real difficulty in their case, unless they are near a railway-station, is the provision of board and lodging in town. If money is to be spent in the interests of country children, it should be in the direction of providing scholarships for the brightest among them to enable them to board in town. This principle is the basis of our own scheme, and I believe it might well be extended by the Government. I suggest an addition of, say, £1 to the capitation now granted, conditional on this extra capitation being employed by the Boards in giving scholarships of not less than £25 to country scholars not within reach of a high school by rail. The retention of an age-limit, or the substitution of a limit of attainment within the standard, might have a beneficial effect in stimulating to greater energy of work and regularity of attendance than could be expected from parents and pupils who knew that easy-going negligence would give a right to free places at whatever age the pupils passed.

JOHN INNES.

NELSON COLLEGE.

SIR,— College Office, Nelson, 23rd June, 1904.

I have the honour to acknowledge due receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a copy of another dated the 5th February, addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Education by Mr. Sinclair, Chairman of the Otago High Schools Board. Both of these have been carefully considered by the Council of Governors of Nelson College, with the result that they have come to the unanimous conclusion that the age-limit of fourteen years required by clause 3 (*b*) of the regulations (not 3 (*d*) as in type-written copy) should certainly be maintained for the following, amongst other, reasons :—

1. They do not find that deserving pupils in primary schools in country districts are under any greater disability from the age-limit than are the pupils of town schools ; on the contrary, a large proportion of the distinctions open to all primary scholars in the Nelson District have been gained by country pupils.

2. Except in rare cases, which may be accounted for by some special reason, and which may be met by clause 3 (*d*), the Governors consider that no pupil who has not passed the Sixth Standard examination within the prescribed limit of age is deserving of State aid towards secondary education. Your suggestion *re* the extension of the privilege of granting scholarships under this clause should, if acted upon, meet all requirements.

3. In the opinion of the Governors, the course of education given by the secondary schools should be begun early, and the longer it is delayed the less advantage the pupils gain from it ; moreover, secondary education beginning late and lasting for a year or so is of little practical value, and may in some cases be time wasted.

4. The admission of any considerable number of pupils of fourteen or fifteen years of age or more, and so backward as to have only just passed the Sixth Standard, would greatly disorganize any secondary school, as it would tend to create a set apart from the rest of the school (a condition which the Governors have earnestly and, so far, successfully striven to avoid), and their lack of ability would tend to bring the whole of the free pupils into contempt.

5. To raise the standard of qualification for older pupils would serve no useful purpose. The pupils would merely be kept so much longer at the primary school, trying under a less efficient system to do work which it is the part of the secondary school to teach.

6. The Governors based their decision to come under the Act (which they believe they were the first school in the colony to do) upon the average number of pupils annually qualifying, and for which they can see their way to provide sufficient teaching-power. If this number were greatly exceeded, the assistance which they have been already compelled to ask towards cost of buildings would be needed still more urgently and to a greater extent. In fact, without aid the Governors could not provide more accommodation than at present exists at the Nelson College.

To sum up—(*a*.) The Governors do not consider that the evil referred to by Mr. Sinclair exists in this district. (*b*.) Whether this be so or not, free places were meant for deserving pupils, not for idlers or incapable children. (*c*.) The admission of backward pupils of advanced age will be useless to themselves and demoralising to the rest of the school. I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. JAS. BLAIR, Secretary.

RANGIORA HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— Rangiora, 14th July, 1904.

In reply to your letter of the 26th May, covering a memorandum to the Department from the Chairman of the Otago High Schools Board, I have to state that your letter was forwarded to the headmaster of the school under our management.

I append his report, which was considered at a meeting of the Board last evening, and adopted as an expression of the Board's views on the matter.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education Wellington. ROBERT BALL, Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

SIR,— Rangiora High School, 14th July, 1904.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt through you of a memorandum from the Education Department, covering a copy of a letter sent to the Department by the Governors of the Otago High Schools. The said letter contains a suggestion that the age-limit for free pupils be abolished. The Department's memorandum invites the opinion of the governing bodies on the matter, and I have the honour to forward herewith a statement of my views on the question.

I shall first deal seriatim with the special points noted in the memorandum.

1. It is quite true that any child with ability above the average should pass the Sixth Standard under the age of fourteen. But if a boy's birthday is in June, and the primary school examination in August, he must either pass at the age of 13 years 2 months or lose his chance of a free place ; whereas, if his birthday is in December, he must pass at 12 years 8 months. In either case he might, of course, get into the secondary school by waiting until the next annual examination, and entering the secondary school at the commencement of the last term. But to this course there are two decided objections—(*a*) the secondary school authorities may object to an influx of free scholars during the last term, on account of the consequent dislocation of work ; (*b*) and, in any case, at the end of fifteen months at the secondary school the pupil, if desirous of continuing there, is asked to pass the same examination as those who have had the full term of two years.

As some indication of the extent to which this holds good, I may mention that in this school last year, out of forty-eight children who were granted free places, no less than eight, or about 16 per cent., entered during the last term for the reasons above stated, and were thus compelled to accept a fifteen months' instead of a two years' course, with little likelihood of being able to qualify for a further term.

2. The fact that Education Boards fix their Junior Scholarship age at fourteen, thirteen, or twelve certainly proves that, in their opinion, children deserving of secondary education show merit before that age. But it must be remembered that—(*a*) in every education district there exists hardships and anomalies arising from the age-limit; (*b*) and these scholarships are comparatively very few, and are gained by only the very brightest children, who, in most cases, have been specially prepared for the examination; (*c*) and the full powers of many children develop at a later age.

3. The important point, from the view of the small secondary schools, is that pupils before entering shall have passed Standard VI. I am of opinion that the admission of any children below that standard militates against the organization of such schools by increasing the number of classes under the direction of the individual teacher.

4. The age of admission seems unimportant; the standard of attainment, measured by a Sixth Standard pass, is all-important.

6. Yes. But in the case of this school, which, on account of the smallness of its revenue, is allowed only three free places, the proportion would have to be largely increased to meet all cases of hardship in connection with the age-limit.

In conclusion, it is my firm conviction that the abolition of the age-limit is the only way of doing away with the existing anomalies. That these anomalies are not unimportant is proved by the fact that out of sixty-three pupils admitted last year twenty-one were adversely affected by the age-limit; of these, some were admitted during the third term, in order to get free places for fifteen months instead of two years, some were granted exhibitions, the remainder paid the ordinary school fees.

For all these reasons I am strongly of opinion that the age-limit should be abolished.

Yours, &c.,

T. R. Cresswell, M.A., Headmaster.

The Chairman, Board of Governors, Rangiora High School.

Christchurch Boys' and Christchurch Girls' High Schools.

Sir,— Canterbury College, Christchurch, 29th June, 1904.

I have the honour, by direction of the Chairman, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th May, which was placed before the Board at a meeting held on the 27th instant, when the following resolution was passed: "That with respect to 'The Secondary Schools Act, 1903,' and clause 3 thereof, it is inadvisable at present to make the alteration suggested by the Board of Governors of the Otago High Schools, in the direction of doing away with the age-limit of fourteen years."

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. A. Cracroft Wilson, Registrar.

Christ's College Grammar School.

Sir,— Christ's College, Christchurch, 16th June, 1904.

I have the honour, by direction of the governing body of Christ's College, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th May last, enclosing copy of a letter received by the Education Department from the Board of Governors of the Otago High Schools.

After consultation with the headmaster of Christ's College Grammar School, I have the honour to reply with respect to clause 1 of your letter: From the fact that the average age of passing Standard VI. is 13 years 10 months, it seems plain that a boy or girl with ability above the average would probably pass Standard VI. before reaching the age of fourteen, not improbably before the age of thirteen.

With respect to clause 2: The widespread implied belief, that a boy or girl deserving of free secondary education would generally show merit before the age of fourteen, thirteen, or even twelve years was reached, seems to be founded upon good reason.

With respect to clause 3: The governing body of this College is of opinion that it would not be desirable to postpone the commencement of secondary education until a boy has reached the age of fourteen or fifteen years.

With respect to clause 4: The admission of a large number of pupils of fourteen or fifteen years of age who had only just passed Standard VI. would prejudicially affect the organization of this school.

With respect to clause 5: The test for admission to this school is made more strict for those of advanced years.

Clause 6: I have no remark to make.

Clause 7: No case of hardship under the present regulations has come under the notice of the governing body of this College. I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington. Walter Harper, Sub-Warden.

Ashburton High School.

Replies to Department's circular letter of the 26th May, 1904:—

1. Admitting the fact that a bright pupil should pass the Sixth Standard under fourteen years of age, there are likely to be always a few who, owing to accidents, have not been able to do so. The age

test seems to set a premium on precocity which a purely merit test appears to obviate. We are also of opinion that the standard of the certificate of proficiency is too low, and the supply of free-place pupils might be more reasonably regulated by raising the standard.

2. The fixing of the age-limit for scholarships is largely a matter of expediency.

3. We are of opinion that the wish and the capability to take advantage of a high-school course is more important than any age question. The subordinate position now taken by Latin also obviates the necessity of getting the high-school pupil at the earliest possible age.

4. The number cannot be very large if the average of passing is 13 years 10 months, and it could, moreover, be regulated by a more searching educational test.

5. There seems to be no pressing necessity to regulate any admission test by age.

6. Question 4 rather presupposes a number which Boards could not deal with under the endowment scholarship regulation.

7. The number of cases of real hardship may be few, but that does not remove the responsibility of trying to relieve them.

8. The merit test might relieve the financial difficulty as efficiently as the present age test.

9. Although we have answered the questions seriatim, we think it sufficient to say that we are unanimously of opinion that the age test should not be the determining factor in the admission of a child to a secondary school.

JOHN DAVISON, Secretary.

TIMARU HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— High School Board Office, 27th June, 1904.

The enclosed is a copy of the Board's reply to the various queries contained in the circular of the 26th May, 1904.

I have, &c.,

J. H. BAMFIELD, Secretary.

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

[Enclosure.]

SIR,— Timaru, 27th June, 1904.

In reply to the various queries contained in your circular of the 26th May, I am instructed to note as follows :—

1. The age-limit of fourteen years should undoubtedly be abolished, or, if not abolished, it should be raised at least to fourteen years and a half. This latter would serve two ends—leaving a larger margin for country children, and a larger interval to cover the delay between the date of examination and that of joining the school.

2. In the case of this Board the standard for the Junior Scholarships co-ordinates pretty well with the Fifth Standard ; besides, the Junior Scholarship standard is not always a test of what resources and aptitudes a boy or girl may exhibit some time after.

3. It is not desirable to postpone it longer than can be helped, but by insisting on a low age-limit you may shut out pupils who, if they had the chance, might prove themselves well worthy of the advantage extended to them.

4. Not seriously in any case, but the Board would gladly take the risk.

5. If the scholastic conditions of entrance should be raised much higher — say, the Seventh Standard—the number of candidates, it is feared, would be considerably reduced ; Seventh Standard qualifications are not to be attained in every school.

6. This, of course, in certain cases would be a considerate and generous way out of the difficulty, but we shrink from the round-about way of referring every such case to the Minister, involving both delay and uncertainty.

7. The possibility of hardship in not a few instances is obvious—at the present moment this Board can point to six or seven such instances.

8. This concession to district high schools we have reason to believe suits them admirably, and we would be pleased to have the same concession extended to us.

9. As to finance, taking into account all the possible contingencies open to us to imagine, any larger but still moderate expenditure would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages to be gained.

GEORGE BARCLAY,
Convener of Exhibition Committee Acting for Board.

The Secretary for Education.

WAITAKI HIGH SCHOOL.

SIR,— Oamaru, 22nd June, 1904.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th May, in which you ask my opinion on several points raised by the Governors of the Otago Boys' and Girls' High Schools in a letter to the Hon. the Minister of Education dated the 5th February last, in which they ask the Minister to consider if he can see his way clear to remove the age-limit for pupils entering the high schools under fourteen years of age.

I shall endeavour to give you my opinion on the various points asked for in their order.

1. I have no belief in the argument often used, that a pupil may not show any ability till thirteen or fourteen years of age, but may afterwards become a brilliant scholar. My experience is entirely in the opposite direction ; and I also find, on looking up the records of the Otago Education Board, that

as a rule the pupils in most of our small country schools pass the Sixth Standard at an earlier age than they do in the large town and city schools. Besides, I do not think the State should be called on to pay for secondary education to any pupils who do not show at least average ability in the primary schools before they pass the Sixth Standard.

As the Secondary Schools Regulations read at present there are cases of hardships, as the standard examinations in Otago are begun about the month of June and are not ended till December. Some pupils easily pass the Sixth Standard before they are fourteen years of age, but if they at once enter the secondary schools on passing Standard VI. they may only get five or even four terms as free pupils, instead of six terms as intended by the Secondary School Regulations. (See your letter to the Chairman of the Otago Education Board dated 7th April, 1904.)

I think if the regulations were altered so as to allow any pupil who had passed the Sixth Standard under the age of fourteen years at any time of the year to enter as a free pupil either during the year they pass Standard VI. or not later than the beginning of the next high-school year. There are a number of cases where pupils pass the Sixth Standard under fourteen years of age, but are over fourteen by the 31st December next, and therefore cannot enter the high school in the beginning of the following year as free pupils because they were over fourteen years on the previous 31st December, and if they enter, say, in September of the year in which they passed the Sixth Standard they are only entitled to four terms as free pupils. As you state in your letters to the Education Board of Otago before referred to, "The intention is that the tenure of a free place in a secondary school shall date from 31st December preceding the date of the pupil's admission to the secondary school." You will see that any pupil entering a secondary school in the second or third terms in any year will only be entitled to another full year, and in some cases if they wait till the beginning of the following year they may be over fourteen years of age on the 31st December preceding.

2. The great majority of children who will do credit either to the school or themselves will, in my opinion, show merit before they are thirteen or fourteen years of age. I think that the widespread belief is founded on fact.

3. Certainly not; they should begin at thirteen years of age or even earlier.

4. I am not aware that a large number of pupils fifteen years of age would affect the organization of a secondary school, but I think it would seriously affect the good results which should be shown by secondary schools at the end of each year, as a pupil who could not pass Standard VI. till over fourteen could not be expected to do as much credit to the school as one who could pass the standard test at twelve or thirteen years of age.

5. I think if the age-limit was raised, and the test for admission made more strict, the result would be very much the same as at present, as any pupil who cannot pass the Sixth Standard at fourteen years of age would not be able to pass an entrance examination higher than Sixth Standard subjects, as he could not pass in subjects which he had never been taught.

6. I think if the regulations were amended so as to authorise High School Boards, under clause 3 (*d*), to give a free place for every £30 or even £40 instead of £50 as at present, each School Board would be able to meet all cases of deserving pupils who might be excluded by the age-limit of fourteen years. There are two or three cases in this district of children of poor parents, who show considerable merit, who are precluded from taking advantage of secondary education as free pupils on account of the age-limit, but if the regulations were amended in the direction I have indicated in answering queries 1 and 6 these cases would be met. You will see that, having allotted the full number of free places allowed by the regulations under clause 3 (*d*), we are unable to give relief to any more, and unless some of the pupils who are now in the school as free pupils under clause 3 (*d*) drop out we may not have any openings for any pupils under clause 3 (*d*) next year.

The foregoing are my opinions on the whole subject, and I have to apologize for being so long in answering your letter, as I have been so busy with other matters that I had not the time until now to give your inquiry the consideration that it required.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

DONALD BORRIE, Chairman.

SOUTHLAND BOYS' AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS BOARD.

SIR,— Invercargill, 23rd June, 1904.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, covering a copy of letter of the 5th February from the Chairman of the Otago High Schools Board.

In reply I have to inform you that this Board is of opinion that the present regulations should have a fair trial before further alterations are made in them, as the Board approves on the whole of the regulations now in force.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary for Education, Wellington.

CHARLES ROUT, Secretary.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES
(PAPERS RELATING TO DISTRIBUTION OF).

[In continuation of E.-13, 1904.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

I.—Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 1st December, 1904.

Education Department,
Wellington, 25th November, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of £3,000 has been voted by Parliament for distribution to public libraries.

The distribution will take place on the 6th February, 1905, and no claim will be entitled to consideration that shall not have been sent in in due form and received by the Secretary for Education, Wellington, on or before the 30th January, 1905.

1. A library to be entitled to a subsidy must be public in the sense of belonging to the public, and of not being under the control of an association, society, or club whose membership is composed of a section of the community only, and if within a borough it must be open to the public free of charge. The receipts for the year from subscriptions and donations must not have been less than £2, exclusive of moneys received from endowments, or from Government, or from Borough or County Councils, or for special building purposes, or as rent, hire, or consideration for the use of any room, or building, or land belonging to the institution, in respect of none of which will subsidy be allowed. The *net* proceeds of concerts, lectures, or other entertainments on behalf of the current expenses of the library will be regarded as voluntary contributions. A subsidy will not be given to more than one library in the same town.

2. In the division of the vote a nominal addition of £25 will be made to the amount of the income of each library derived from subscriptions, donations, and rates, and the vote will be divided according to the amounts thus augmented; but no library will receive credit for a larger income than £75—that is, in no case will the augmented amount on which distribution is based exceed £100.

3. The whole of the subsidy must be expended without delay in the purchase of books for the library.

4. Application to share in the distribution must be by means of a statutory declaration by the Chairman, or Secretary, or Treasurer of the institution on behalf of which it is made, and must be accompanied by a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the institution for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1904; and *such declaration must be on the form provided for the purpose*, which form shall be as follows:—

Declaration.

I, [*Name*], of [*Place of abode*], [*Occupation*], do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am Chairman [*or* Secretary, *or* Treasurer] of the [*Name of institution*]; that during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1904, the receipts of the aforesaid institution for the maintenance of the library only were as follows: From rates levied by a local governing body under "The Public Libraries Act, 1869," or "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900," pounds shillings and pence; from the subscriptions of members, pounds shillings and pence; and from voluntary contributions other than members' subscriptions, pounds shillings and pence. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the information hereinafter furnished by me in the appendix hereto is correct in every particular; that the abstract of accounts is a true statement of the receipts and expenditure of the institution for the year herein specified; that the whole of the subsidy received during the year was expended in the purchase of books for the library; *and that by the rules of the library it is open to the public free of charge.*

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882." (Signature.)

Declared at , this day of , 190 , before me— , Justice of the Peace [*or* Solicitor, *or* Notary Public].

[Here affix and cancel a stamp at 2s. 6d.]

[Note.—The words relating to last year's subsidy and to free admission may be struck out if they are not applicable. The words in brackets are not part of the form, but indicate matter to be inserted or substituted.]

Copies of the form of application may be obtained from the Secretary for Education, Wellington, and from the Secretary of any Education Board.

ALBERT PITT,
For Minister of Education.

II.—EXTRACT from the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the MINISTER of EDUCATION.

By a vote of last session a sum of £3,000 was again granted for subsidies to public libraries. Notice thereof was inserted in the *Gazette* of the 1st December, 1904, and forms of application were sent to all libraries known to the Department. The method of distribution of the vote was the same as that adopted in previous years, as follows: A nominal addition of £25 was made to the amount of the income of each library derived from subscriptions, donations, and rates, provided that the receipts for the year were not less than £2, and the vote was divided according to the amount thus augmented; but no library received credit for a larger income than £75—that is, in no case did the augmented amount on which distribution was based exceed £100. In accordance with the *Gazette* notice, the day appointed for the distribution of the subsidy was the 6th February, 1905, and the amount of the vote was divided among the 411 libraries from which applications, each accompanied by a statutory declaration on the proper form, had been received. The vote, as thus dealt with, afforded a subsidy of 3s. 5·38d. in the pound of the nominal income, and the subsidies ranged from £17 4s. 9d. to £4 13s.

Some libraries supplied with the proper form failed to send in formal claims by the 30th January, 1905, the date fixed by the *Gazette* notice, and did not therefore participate in the vote.

The number of libraries participating in the vote shows an increase of fifteen as compared with the number aided in the previous year. In order that the purpose intended to be served by the vote may be attained, it is made a condition for participation that the whole of the subsidy granted to each library in the previous year shall have been expended in the purchase of books.

The following table shows the distribution according to education districts:—

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUBSIDY.

Education Districts.	Number of Libraries.	Income.	Amount on which Subsidy is calculated.	Amount of Subsidy.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	101	2,608 10 7	3,947 5 3	680 9 7
Taranaki	16	459 17 3	774 16 2	133 10 11
Wanganui	31	1,542 9 0	1,497 18 11	*258 4 9
Wellington	22	3,818 11 4	1,186 10 2	*204 10 10
Hawke's Bay	27	752 15 11	1,241 13 9	214 1 3
Marlborough	5	149 18 0	249 16 0	43 1 3
Nelson	27	682 16 9	1,237 4 3	213 5 1
Grey	5	179 17 6	297 8 0	51 5 4
Westland	5	76 11 9	201 11 9	34 15 6
North Canterbury	68	1,727 7 10	2,608 5 10	449 13 1
South Canterbury	18	494 14 0	824 2 6	142 1 6
Otago	54	934 19 11	2,159 14 11	372 6 6
Southland	31	363 15 10	1,138 15 10	196 5 1
Chatham Islands	1	12 10 0	37 10 0	6 9 4
Totals	411	13,804 15 8	17,402 13 4	*3,000 0 0

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* The subsidy to which the Mangaweka Library would have been entitled (£7 1s. 5d.) was not paid owing to the non-completion of the form of application; and the sum of £1 8s. 4d. was deducted from the subsidy payable to the Whareama Library, in consequence of an over-payment in the previous year, due to an error discovered in the form of application. The net payment out of the vote was therefore £2,991 10s. 3d.

III.—List showing Distribution of Subsidy in Detail.

[The word "Income" here means income from rates, subscriptions, and donations, and net proceeds of lectures, entertainments, &c., for the year 1904.]

Library.	Income. £	s.	d.	Subsidy. £	s.	d.
AUCKLAND.						
Arapohue	3	13	9	4	18	9
Aratapu	10	2	6	6	1	2
Auckland City	1,136	17	9	17	4	9
Awanui	5	3	6	5	4	0
Bombay	5	8	6	5	4	10
Cambridge	79	6	0	17	4	9
Dargaville	38	16	3	10	19	9
Drury	9	8	8	5	18	8
Fairburn	6	10	1	5	8	8
Gordon	4	0	0	5	0	1
Hamilton	119	17	2	17	4	9
Helensville	13	11	4	6	12	10
Hoteo North	2	12	6	4	15	3
Hukanui	20	6	10	7	16	1
Huntly	21	6	0	7	19	6
Kaeo	7	5	0	5	11	3
Kaipara Flats	21	4	6	7	19	6
Kaitaia	5	18	6	5	6	6
Kaiwaka	2	12	6	4	15	3
Kamo	50	0	0	12	18	8
Katikati	8	1	6	5	14	2
Kaukapakapa	6	4	0	5	7	10
Kawhia	2	5	0	4	14	0
Kawakawa	11	18	10	6	7	7
Kohukohu	38	8	9	10	18	9
Kuaotunu	2	2	0	4	13	3
Lichfield	2	0	0	4	13	2
Lucas Creek	2	14	0	4	15	8
Mahurangi	13	10	0	6	12	10
Mangapai	5	17	6	5	6	6
Mangapiko	3	10	0	4	18	4
Mangonui	5	0	6	5	3	7
Mareretu	4	0	0	5	0	1
Matakana, Lower	2	7	6	4	14	5
Matakohe	3	1	6	4	17	1
Maungaturoto	6	19	6	5	10	5
Morrinsville	6	19	6	5	10	5
Ngaruawahia	11	11	5	6	6	3
Ohaeawai	5	15	0	5	6	1
Omaha	6	10	3	5	8	8
Onehunga	92	16	9	17	4	9
Opotiki	39	15	6	11	3	4
Otahuhu	24	15	9	8	11	8
Otorohanga	11	13	8	6	6	8
Oxford	10	4	6	6	1	7
Paeroa	40	0	3	11	4	2
Pakiri	3	0	0	4	16	8
Papakura	10	19	6	6	4	2
Papakura Valley	4	15	0	5	2	8
Paparoa	4	16	6	5	2	10
Paterangi	4	13	0	5	2	3
Pirongia	6	14	10	5	9	6
Pokeno	2	12	6	4	15	3
Pongakawa	3	5	0	4	17	6
Port Albert	9	15	0	5	19	11
Pukekawa	5	3	6	5	4	1
Pukekohe East	3	17	6	4	19	8
Pukekohe West	28	0	0	9	2	9
Punakitere	2	7	6	4	14	4
Raglan	11	18	9	6	7	5
Rawene	5	0	6	5	3	6
Rodney	2	0	0	4	13	1
Rotorua	40	18	3	11	7	2
Ruatangata	4	14	6	5	2	6
Russell	2	11	6	4	14	11
Takapuna, Lake	5	13	9	5	5	9
Tapuhi	27	15	0	9	1	10
Tauhoa	3	4	6	4	17	3
Taumarunui	15	0	0	6	17	11
Taupo	11	10	6	6	5	10
Tauranga	4	10	0	5	1	8
Tauwhare	18	2	9	7	8	8
Te Arai and Mangawai	2	15	6	4	15	8
Te Awamutu	61	10	1	14	18	2
Te Kopuru	19	19	0	7	15	0
Te Kuiti	11	5	0	6	5	0
Te Puke	13	0	0	6	11	0
Te Rore	4	7	6	5	1	3
Te Uku	2	5	0	4	13	11
Thames	132	7	8	17	4	9
Tuhikaramea	3	17	6	4	19	7
AUCKLAND—*continued.*						
Turua	11	8	6	6	5	7
Wade	5	6	0	5	4	5
Waihi	21	5	0	7	19	5
Waikino	18	19	11	7	11	9
Waikiekie	5	0	0	5	3	4
Waikumete	3	8	6	4	17	10
Waimamaku	4	16	0	5	2	8
Wainui	2	13	0	4	15	2
Wairangi	3	4	0	4	17	2
Wairere	2	15	0	4	15	6
Wairoa South	5	1	9	5	3	9
Waitoa	4	10	0	5	1	8
Waiwera, Upper	10	10	0	6	2	4
Whakapirau	5	6	6	5	4	6
Whakatane	8	7	0	5	15	0
Whangarei	44	16	4	12	0	9
Whangarei Heads	2	5	0	4	13	11
Whangaroa	4	17	6	5	2	10
Whitford	2	14	0	4	15	3
Whitianga	14	15	0	6	17	1
Total	2,608	10	7	680	9	7
TARANAKI.						
Huirangi	2	5	0	4	13	11
Inglewood	41	6	9	11	8	9
Lepperton	3	10	0	4	18	3
New Plymouth	150	9	9	17	4	9
Ngaire	13	12	6	6	13	1
Oakura	4	17	6	5	2	10
Opunake	9	4	6	5	18	0
Puniho	5	7	6	5	4	8
Rahotu	12	17	0	6	10	7
Stratford	64	17	3	15	9	10
Tikorangi	35	15	3	10	9	4
Urenui	7	19	2	5	13	9
Uruti	4	0	0	5	0	0
Waimate Plains	16	17	9	7	4	5
Waitara	84	11	4	17	4	9
Warea	2	6	0	4	14	0
Total	459	17	3	133	10	11
WANGANUI.						
Alton	17	9	0	7	6	6
Ashhurst	11	1	0	6	4	4
Auroa	4	10	0	5	1	9
Awahuri	7	18	2	5	13	6
Beaconsfield	5	12	0	5	5	6
Bunnythorpe	21	18	11	8	2	0
Cheltenham	4	18	6	5	3	1
Clifton	27	8	10	9	0	10
Eltham	12	17	10	6	10	8
Feilding	117	12	2	17	4	9
Foxton	50	11	8	13	0	6
Hawera	177	13	9	17	4	9
Hunterville	25	4	4	8	13	3
Hurleyville	3	15	0	4	19	2
Kaponga	20	13	3	7	17	4
Kimbolton	14	17	6	6	17	7
Makino Road	2	1	3	4	13	4
Mangamahu	5	10	6	5	5	4
Mangaweka*	16	1	0	7	1	5
Manutahi	4	11	6	5	1	11
Marton	47	18	2	12	11	4
Maxwelltown	3	0	0	4	16	8
Ngamatapouri	10	12	6	6	2	9
Ngaputahi	8	0	0	5	13	9
Palmerston North	363	0	8	17	4	9
Patea	20	4	6	7	16	0
Pohangina	5	8	6	5	4	8
Rangiwahia	20	2	6	7	15	7
Turakina	5	18	0	5	6	7
Waitotara	44	14	6	12	0	5
Wanganui	461	3	6	17	4	9
Total	1,542	9	0	258	4	9

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* This amount was not paid, as the form of application was never completed. (See note to summary.)

III.—List showing Distribution of Subsidy in Detail—*continued.*

Library.	Income.	Subsidy.
Wellington.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carterton	71 13 0	16 13 2
Eketahuna	20 7 6	7 16 6
Featherston	51 19 2	13 5 7
Greytown	61 5 5	14 17 5
Hutt	169 15 6	17 4 9
Makairo	11 10 9	6 5 10
Mangatainoka	45 1 3	12 1 5
Martinborough	10 8 9	6 2 2
Masterton	154 5 3	17 4 9
Nireaha	3 5 0	4 17 5
Ohariu	10 4 9	6 1 7
Otaki	18 6 6	7 9 2
Pahautanui	5 8 6	5 4 10
Pahiatua	22 7 0	8 3 4
Petone	15 10 6	6 19 8
Porirua	3 14 9	4 19 2
Shannon	12 0 0	6 7 8
Uriti	7 1 0	5 10 5
Waione	6 0 0	5 6 11
Wellington	3,083 0 5	17 4 9
Weraroa	16 4 0	7 2 2
Whareama	19 2 4	*7 12 2
Total	3,818 11 4	204 10 10
Hawke's Bay.		
Dannevirke	150 16 6	17 4 9
Eskdale	5 5 0	5 4 4
Frasertown	18 17 6	7 11 4
Glenross	17 3 8	7 5 3
Hastings	110 4 8	17 4 9
Havelock	7 0 6	5 10 6
Kaikora	8 13 0	5 16 0
Makotuku	7 17 0	5 13 4
Maraekakaho	4 6 0	5 1 1
Mohaka	6 5 0	5 7 9
Motu	3 7 6	4 17 10
Norsewood	15 15 8	7 0 6
Ongaonga	13 13 4	6 13 2
Ormondville	6 12 6	5 9 0
Porangahau	38 5 0	10 18 0
Rakauroa	5 7 0	5 4 8
Takapau	21 14 6	8 1 1
Tamumu	3 0 0	4 16 7
Taradale	5 3 0	5 4 0
Turanganui (Gisborne)	150 1 0	17 4 9
Waikopiro	7 9 6	5 12 0
Wainui	6 9 0	5 8 5
Waipawa	35 17 6	10 9 10
Waipukurau	30 16 6	9 12 9
Wairoa	16 17 6	7 4 6
Weber	5 0 0	5 3 6
Woodville	50 17 7	13 1 7
Total	752 15 11	214 1 3
Marlborough.		
Blenheim	100 2 0	17 4 9
Havelock	22 0 0	8 2 1
Mahakipawa	2 10 0	4 14 11
Picton	21 14 0	8 0 11
Seddon	3 12 0	4 18 7
Total	149 18 0	43 1 3
Nelson.		
Appleby	3 6 6	4 17 7
Brightwater	10 0 0	6 0 9
Burnett's Face	52 16 6	13 8 3
Charleston	21 16 0	8 1 3
Clifton Terrace	3 15 0	4 19 1
Denniston	54 2 9	13 12 10
Dovedale	8 8 6	5 15 5
Foxhill	4 12 6	5 2 2
Granity	40 3 4	11 4 8
Hampden	5 7 0	5 4 8
Lyell	5 17 6	5 6 4
Millerton	68 13 2	16 2 9
Nelson—*continued.*		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Motupiko	2 10 0	4 14 10
Motupipi	3 0 0	4 16 7
Nelson	195 12 6	17 4 9
Reefton	35 17 6	10 9 10
Richmond	15 10 0	6 19 8
Riwaka	8 10 0	5 15 5
Sarau	7 0 0	5 10 5
Seddonville	39 0 3	11 0 8
Stanley Brook	3 2 6	4 16 11
Stoke	4 5 0	5 0 11
Takaka, Lower	7 7 6	5 11 8
Takaka, East and Upper	2 2 6	4 13 6
Waimangaroa	16 17 6	7 4 5
Waimea South	2 8 3	4 14 5
Westport	60 14 6	14 15 4
Total	682 16 9	213 5 1
Grey.		
Blackball	29 9 6	9 7 9
Brunner	39 12 6	11 2 9
Dunganville	18 0 6	7 8 5
Greymouth	82 9 6	17 4 9
No Town	10 5 6	6 1 8
Total	179 17 6	51 5 4
Westland.		
Hokitika	44 2 0	11 18 4
Kumara	5 17 0	5 6 5
Okuru	2 17 6	4 16 3
Rimu	13 5 6	6 12 1
Stafford	10 9 9	6 2 5
Total	76 11 9	34 15 6
North Canterbury.		
Akaroa	26 12 0	8 17 10
Ashburton	48 13 6	12 13 10
Ashley	3 11 6	4 18 7
Belfast	13 0 6	6 11 3
Brookside	13 7 0	6 12 5
Burwood	5 10 0	5 5 2
Chertsey	10 5 0	6 1 7
Cheviot	27 0 0	8 19 4
Christchurch	894 2 0	17 4 9
Clarkville	2 2 0	4 13 7
Courtenay	3 15 0	4 19 1
Cust	7 12 0	5 12 4
Dunsandel	10 7 3	6 2 0
Ellesmere	4 1 4	5 0 3
Eyreton	9 3 0	5 17 9
Eyreton West	9 1 0	5 17 5
Flaxton	3 2 6	4 17 1
Glentunnel	15 16 0	7 0 7
Greta Valley	4 3 10	5 0 9
Hororata	5 10 0	5 5 2
Islington	26 6 6	8 16 10
Kaiapoi	20 13 5	7 17 4
Kaikoura	31 15 4	9 15 8
Killinchy	18 11 6	7 10 2
Knightstown	20 8 6	7 16 7
Kowai Pass	3 9 0	4 18 2
Kowai North	17 8 4	7 6 3
Lakeside	2 11 0	4 14 9
Le Bon's Bay	5 7 0	5 4 8
Leeston	10 10 0	6 2 5
Leithfield	10 2 6	6 1 2
Lincoln	5 9 0	5 5 0
Little River	15 13 0	7 0 1
Loburn	3 5 0	4 17 5
Loburn North	2 0 0	4 13 3
Lyttelton	39 12 6	11 2 10
Marshland	6 6 6	5 8 0
Mount Somers	8 3 0	5 14 4
Okain's Bay	10 5 6	6 1 7
Oxford	20 9 2	7 16 7
Papanui	5 2 0	5 3 8

---

* £1 8s. 4d. was deducted from this amount to make good an overpayment in the previous year. (See note to summary.)

III.—List showing Distribution of Subsidy in Detail—*continued*.

Library.	Income.	Subsidy.
North Canterbury—*continued*.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pigeon Bay	3 17 6	4 19 7
Prebbleton	5 8 9	5 4 10
Rangiora	37 18 6	10 17 0
Riccarton	11 10 0	6 5 11
Rotherham	5 11 0	5 5 2
Saltwater Creek	11 4 10	6 5 0
Southbridge	11 0 0	6 4 2
Southbrook	6 19 0	5 10 4
South Rakaia	14 15 0	6 17 0
Spotswood	7 6 3	5 11 6
Springston	10 5 10	6 1 7
Stoke	4 7 11	5 1 5
Sumner	40 2 9	11 4 6
Tai Tapu	6 0 0	5 6 11
Templeton	7 8 6	5 11 10
The Peaks	4 0 0	5 0 1
View Hill	9 4 10	5 18 1
Waiau	8 10 0	5 15 6
Waikari	4 8 9	5 1 7
Waikuku	13 10 6	6 12 9
Wakanui	5 12 7	5 5 8
Waltham	18 15 0	7 10 11
Waterton	6 3 0	5 7 5
Weedons	4 11 6	5 1 11
West Melton	2 10 0	4 14 10
Woodend	10 13 9	6 2 11
Woolston	55 7 11	13 17 2
Total	1,727 7 10	449 13 1
South Canterbury.		
Fairlie	20 5 6	7 16 1
Geraldine	37 4 0	10 14 4
Gleniti	4 10 0	5 1 10
Hunter	19 13 7	7 14 0
Makikihi	9 4 8	5 18 1
Otaio	4 15 0	5 2 7
Otaio, Upper	3 5 0	4 17 5
Pareora	3 18 0	4 19 8
Pleasant Point	30 14 0	9 11 11
Rangitata	10 13 7	6 3 0
Redcliff	4 14 11	5 2 7
St. Andrew's	4 3 0	5 0 7
Temuka	42 13 6	11 13 4
Timaru	195 11 6	17 4 9
Waihaorunga	26 6 9	8 17 0
Waimate	58 11 0	14 8 1
Waitohi Flat	3 0 0	4 16 7
Winchester	15 10 0	6 19 8
Total	494 14 0	142 1 6
Otago.		
Alexandra	22 18 6	8 5 4
Allandale	2 0 6	4 13 4
Awamoko	11 7 8	6 5 5
Balclutha	32 2 7	9 17 1
Beaumont	11 16 1	6 6 9
Blueskin	3 4 6	4 17 6
Caversham	12 10 0	6 9 5
Clinton	8 19 6	5 17 3
Clyde	23 2 6	8 6 0
Crookston	4 18 0	5 3 1
Cromwell	22 13 6	8 4 6
Dunedin (Walker Street)	14 6 6	6 15 8
Dunrobin	4 18 6	5 3 2
Duntroon	8 10 0	5 15 7
Enfield	9 16 4	6 0 0
Green Island	12 16 0	6 10 4
Highcliff	3 17 6	4 19 8
Kakanui	8 3 9	5 14 5
Kelso	7 8 0	5 11 8
Kurow and Hakataramea	19 6 0	7 12 8
Lawrence	48 13 6	12 13 11
Livingstone	7 4 0	5 11 0
Otago—*continued*.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Macraes	10 16 6	6 3 4
Marewhenua	2 7 6	4 14 7
Miller's Flat	14 3 6	6 15 1
Mornington	13 0 0	6 11 2
Mosgiel	18 9 0	7 9 9
Naseby	18 14 6	7 10 7
Ngapara	10 9 9	6 2 5
Oamaru	200 5 0	17 4 9
Otepopo	11 6 3	6 5 1
Otiake	20 12 0	7 17 3
Outram	17 10 0	7 6 7
Owaka	5 17 6	5 6 4
Palmerston South	20 4 0	7 15 10
Patearoa	12 4 0	6 8 4
Papakaio	14 4 0	6 15 2
Port Chalmers	40 8 8	11 5 7
Portobello	5 12 6	5 5 6
Pukeuri	14 14 8	6 16 10
Ravensbourne	12 13 6	6 9 11
Roslyn	11 17 6	6 7 2
Roxburgh	23 6 0	8 6 7
Stirling	35 7 5	10 8 1
Taieri Beach	5 1 6	5 3 8
Taieri North	3 0 0	4 16 7
Tapanui	9 18 0	6 0 4
Waiareka	11 5 6	6 5 1
Waihemo	5 12 6	5 5 6
Waihola	13 10 0	6 12 9
Waikoikoi	3 10 6	4 18 3
Waikouaiti	30 1 6	9 9 9
Waitahuna	12 0 9	6 7 8
Waiwera	6 2 6	5 7 3
Total	934 19 11	372 6 6
Southland.		
Arrowtown	10 10 0	6 2 4
Calcium	5 0 0	5 3 5
Drummond	6 2 0	5 7 1
Edendale	2 2 6	4 13 7
Ferndale	2 5 0	4 14 0
Gibbston	3 12 6	4 18 8
Glenorchy	13 7 6	6 12 3
Gore	62 5 0	15 0 9
Groper's Bush	4 11 3	5 1 10
Heddon Bush	6 0 0	5 6 9
Kennington	5 12 0	5 5 6
Knapdale	2 8 9	4 14 8
Limehills	4 10 0	5 1 9
New River Valley	10 14 0	6 3 0
Niagara	6 1 0	5 7 0
Ocean Beach	18 5 0	7 9 3
Orepuki	3 15 0	4 19 0
Pukerau	4 9 6	5 1 8
Queenstown	21 7 4	7 19 9
Otama	3 15 0	4 19 0
Pembroke	4 2 0	5 0 4
Round Hill	2 15 0	4 15 6
Spring Bank	8 16 0	5 16 6
Stewart Island	73 6 8	16 18 11
Waianiwa	4 12 6	5 2 2
Wairio	2 0 0	4 13 0
Wallacetown	4 17 6	5 3 0
Winton	34 18 10	10 6 8
Woodend	5 2 6	5 3 9
Woodlands	4 7 6	5 1 3
Wyndham	22 4 0	8 2 9
Total	363 15 10	196 5 1
Chatham Island.		
Chatham Island	12 10 0	6 9 4
Total	12 10 0	6 9 4

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; (printing 1,605 copies), £5 11s.

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2—E. 13.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION:
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1890-91, 1903-4, AND 1904-5.

Laid on the Table by Leave.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

1890–91.*	£	1903–4.	£	1904–5.	£
Capitation	321,454	Teachers' salaries and allowances	371,525	Teachers' salaries and allowances	375,512
Inspection	4,000	Capitation and grant of £250 to each Education Board ..	73,933	Capitation and grant of £250 to each Education Board ..	76,074
School buildings	34,306	School buildings	66,099	School buildings	75,934
Scholarships	6,390	Scholarships	8,605	Scholarships	8,049
Total	£366,150	Total	520,162	Total	535,569
		Equal to an increase of £154,012 over 1890–91.*		Equal to an increase of £169,419 over 1890–91.*	
		The following additional payments were also made:—	£	The following additional payments were also made:—	£
		Manual and technical instruction	28,041	Manual and technical instruction	26,459
		Training colleges	1,395	Training colleges	3,434
		District high school grants ..	9,301	District high school grants ..	10,563
		Secondary schools grants ..	3,089	Secondary schools grants ..	13,846
		National Scholarships ..	..	National Scholarships ..	903
			41,826		55,205
		Total	£561,988	Total	£590,774
		Equal to an increase of £195,838 over 1890–91.*		Equal to an increase of £224,624 over 1890–91.*	

* NOTE.—These figures stood as 1900–1 in the return laid upon the table by the Right Hon. the Minister of Education, and printed in *Hansard*, Vol. 132, p. 185; but were afterwards stated by the Minister to be clerical errors for 1890–91 (*Hansard*, Vol. 133, p. 44).—H. O., Clerk H. of R.

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1905.

NEW ZEALAND.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Contents.

	PAGE
Table of Revenue and Expenditure ...	i
Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure	ii
Staff	ii
Comparative Return of Officers ...	iii
Health of Staff	iii
Appeal Board	iii
Newspaper Postage	iii
Post-office Inspection	iv
Offences, &c.	iv
Postage-stamps, &c.	iv
Parcel-post amended Regulations ...	iv
Pictorial Post-cards	iv
Unclaimed Registered Letters ...	iv
Departmental Rules and Regulations ...	iv
Post and Telegraph Map	iv
British Postal Orders	iv
Savings-Bank Interest	vi
Increase in Maximum Amount of Post-office Money-orders	v
Card-ledger System as applied to Post-Office Savings-Bank	vi
Buildings	vi
Old-age Pensions	vii
Articles posted and delivered ...	vii
Work performed for other Departments	viii
Gross Receipts and Payments ...	viii
Letter-carriers' Deliveries	ix
Newspapers registered	ix
Receiving-boxes	ix
Designations of Offices	x
Post-offices established and closed ...	x
Parcel-post	x
Registered Letters	xi
Official Correspondence	xii
Dead Letters	xii
Missing Letters	xiii
Money-orders	xiii
Savings-Bank	xiv
Postal Notes	xiv
Inland Mails	xiv
Ocean Mail-services	xv
Receipts and Payments on account of Ocean Mail-services	xvi
Telegraphs	xviii
Telegraph Business	xviii
Telegraph-messengers' Deliveries ...	xix
Telegraph and Telephone Offices established and closed	xix
Ocean Cable Services	xix
Cable Business	xx
Telephone Exchanges	xxi
Telephone Rates in other Countries ...	xxii
Superimposed Circuits	xxiii
Telegraph and Telephone Construction and Maintenance	xxiii
New Zealand Cable Services ..	xxiii
Trunk Telephone-wires	xxiv
Cheap Telephone-lines	xxiv
Metallic Circuits	xxiv
Wireless Telegraphy	xxiv
Electric Tramways and Electric Light Undertakings	xxiv
Schedule of Instruments and Batteries in use in Telegraph-offices ...	xxiv
Tables	1–34

(For Index to Tables see over.)

Contents—*continued*.

TABLES.

PAGE
No. 1.—Money-orders issued and paid—
  (*a.*) Issued in the Colony ... 1
  (*b.*) Drawn on the Colony ... 1
No. 2.—Money-orders issued—
  (*a.*) In New Zealand, on Offices beyond the Colony ... 2
  (*b.*) At Offices beyond the Colony on New Zealand ... 2
No. 3.—Number and Value of Postal Notes sold ... 3
No. 4.—Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order Offices and Post-Office Savings-banks in New Zealand ... 4–10
  Summary of Table 4 ... 10
No. 5.—General Statement of Post-Office Savings-Bank Business ... 11, 12
No. 6.—Balance-sheet of Post-Office Account ... 13
No. 7.—Securities, &c., standing in the Name of the Postmaster-General on account of Post-Office Savings-Bank Fund ... 14
No. 8.—Balance-sheet of Post-Office Savings-Bank ... 15
No. 9.—Number of Post-office Savings-Bank Accounts open ... 15
No. 10.—Inland Mail-services established, accelerated, &c. ... 16–20
No. 11.—Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails by the San Francisco Mail-service—
  (*a.*) From London ... 21
  (*b.*) To London ... 21
No. 12.—Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Mail-service—
  (*a.*) From London ... 22
  (*b.*) To London ... 23
No. 13.—Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails by the Orient Mail-service—
  (*a.*) From London ... 24
  (*b.*) To London ... 25
No. 14.—Estimated Number of Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards, Book-packets, Newspapers, and Parcels dealt with ... 26
No. 15.—Number of Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards, Packets, Newspapers, and Parcels posted in New Zealand, and the Number received from beyond the Colony 27
No. 16.—Number of Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards, Books, Newspapers, and Parcels delivered by Letter-carriers ... 28
No. 17.—Comparative Table showing the Progress of the Telegraph Department ... 29, 30
No. 18.—Cash Revenue derived from Private and Press Messages, the Value of Government Messages, and the Total Number of Transmitted Messages of all Codes 31
No. 19.—Paid Telegrams of all Codes ... 31
No. 20.—Number and Value of Telegraph Money-orders ... 31
No. 21.—Capital Cost, Working-expenses, and Revenue of Telephone Exchanges ... 32
No. 22.—Cost of Maintenance of Telegraph-lines ... 33
No. 23.—Expenditure on and Cost of Telegraph-construction ... 33–34

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
(REPORT OF THE) FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

My Lord,— General Post Office, Wellington, 26th June, 1905.

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year 1904, with the usual statement of revenue and expenditure to the 31st March last.

I have the honour to be
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
J. G. Ward,
Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner.

His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

REPORT.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department for the year 1904–5 are shown in the following table :—

Item.	Postal.			Telegraph.			Total.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stamps for postage (estimated)	326,367	19	1½	..			326,367	19	1½
Money-order and postal-note commission	22,238	13	0	..			22,238	13	0
Money-order commission received from foreign offices	742	12	1	..			742	12	1
Private box and bag fees	7,983	7	6	..			7,988	7	6
Miscellaneous receipts	25,904	19	7½	3,420	0	4	29,324	19	11½
Paid telegrams	..			167,581	13	7½	167,581	13	7½
Telephone exchanges	..			79,061	7	4	79,061	7	4
	383,242	11	4	250,063	1	3½	633,305	12	7½
Balance of expenditure over revenue (Telegraph)	..			8,914	9	5½	..		
Totals	383,242	11	4	258,977	10	9	633,305	12	7½
Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries (classified officers)	103,689	17	3	178,968	15	2	282,658	12	5
Salaries (country Postmasters and telephonists and contributions to railway officers)	18,762	19	6	24,077	19	5	42,840	18	11
Conveyance of mails by sea	56,277	6	4	..			56,277	6	4
Conveyance of inland mails	53,371	6	4	..			53,371	6	4
Conveyance of mails by railway	37,015	15	0	..			37,015	15	0
Money-order commission credited to foreign offices	2,385	19	6	..			2,385	19	6
Maintenance of telegraph-lines	..			30,981	14	6	30,981	14	6
Miscellaneous	29,440	6	9	24,949	1	8	54,389	8	5
	300,943	10	8	258,977	10	9	559,921	1	5
Balance of revenue over expenditure (Postal)	82,299	0	8	..			..		
" " (combined Department)	..			..			73,384	11	2½
Totals	383,242	11	4	258,977	10	9	633,305	12	7½

A continued expansion of the business of the Department has again to be recorded. The revenue for 1904–5 was estimated to produce £34,000 more than that of the previous year, but the estimate was exceeded by £18,000, the actual increase in revenue being over £52,000. The success of the penny post becomes more apparent, for although 1903–4 showed the estimated postages at £43,000 more than the previous year, a still further increase of over £36,000 is disclosed by last year's accounts in respect to all postal matter, the receipts from this source having risen in the year from £290,016 to £326,368. Such expansion, of course, necessitates increased expenditure on salaries, in which, however, it will be found that the rate of progression was only about half that of the increase in postages.

Adding the value of free official posted correspondence (£83,075 1s.) and official telegrams (£20,597 11s. 10d.), the net credit balance on the year's transactions amounts to £177,057 4s.

A considerable increase in the expenditure is due to the additional net payment to the Railway Department. For conveyance of mails by rail a total of £50,853 was paid, which, together with a contribution towards the salaries of officers of that Department acting as Postmasters, at the rate of £10,390 per annum, brings the total payment up to £61,243. Against this must be set recoveries amounting to £19,000 for services performed, leaving a balance in favour of the Railway Department of £42,243, compared with £23,631 the previous year. It should be explained that of the £50,853 paid for conveyance of mails the sum of £10,853 represented payment for work done in the previous year.

Salaries paid to officers of all classes absorbed 51 per cent. of the revenue, while the expenditure on all services, including salaries, amounts to 88 per cent. of the receipts. The net surplus of the combined departments was £73,385, or almost £20,000 more than that of the previous year.

The money-order business shows but slight advance, the orders issued numbering 407,783 and those paid 313,267, for £1,476,887 and £1,267,351 respectively. The comparatively small increase is accounted for by the greater use year by year of postal notes and the recent exchange of British postal orders inaugurated between this colony and the United Kingdom and certain other parts of the Empire. During the ten months ended the 31st March, 1905, 17,776 British postal orders were sold and 3,912 paid.

New Zealand postal notes numbering 785,347, for £250,123 7s. 6d., were sold.

Savings-Bank depositors have increased the amount standing to their credit by over £372,000, of which, however, £200,930 represents interest. Deposits totalled £5,836,540, and withdrawals £5,664,770. The balance at credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1904, was equal to £9 1s. per head of the population, amounting in all to £7,761,382.

There were 1,429 parcels, valued at £21,117, insured during the year, for which premiums amounting to £46 8s. 3d. were received.

The increase in telegrams handled is about 4 per cent., which, in view of the low rates and heavy increase in postal work, is somewhat disappointing. In all, 5,159,745 messages of all codes were forwarded, producing a revenue of £167,582.

The number of telephone-exchange subscribers again shows a considerable increase, having risen from 12,105 to 13,423, while the revenue reached £79,061, or some £8,000 more than the previous year.

There were 7,944 miles of telegraph-line, carrying 23,704 miles of wire.

The expenditure on telegraph extension was £79,298.

STATEMENT showing REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the POST and TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT for the Ten Years ended 31st March, 1905, and for the Years 1881–82 and 1891–92.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Balance of Revenue over Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881–82	234,529	8	0	233,291	10	4	1,237	17	8
1891–92	320,058	1	3	268,343	1	1	51,715	0	2
1895–96	365,727	6	5	332,325	4	8	33,402	1	9
1896–97	392,117	1	0	353,699	14	5	38,417	6	7
1897–98	408,383	15	3	364,403	3	1	43,980	12	2
1898–99	445,770	7	1	390,197	8	6	55,572	18	7
1899–1900	488,245	16	4	390,448	1	7	97,797	14	9
1900–1901	503,835	19	5½	418,271	16	11	85,564	2	6½
1901–1902	488,573	1	11½	465,756	9	5	22,816	12	6½
1902–1903	525,098	17	3½	487,814	10	0	37,284	7	3½
1903–1904	580,771	4	5½	526,746	14	5	54,024	10	0½
1904–1905	633,305	12	7½	559,921	1	5	73,384	11	2½
Total for ten years							£542,244	17	5½

STAFF.

The total number of officers on the staff on the 31st March was as under:—

	31st March, 1904.
Postmaster-General	1
Classified staff:—	
First Division	3
Clerical Division	1,342
Non-clerical Division	834
Telegraph messengers	525
Total, classified staff	2,705
Employees not on permanent staff:—	
Country Postmasters and Postmistresses	1,760
Nightwatchmen	2
Mail-cart drivers	4
Postmasters and telegraphists or telephonists who are Railway officers	168
Total	4,639

COMPARATIVE Return of Officers of the Post and Telegraph Department for the Years ended 31st March, 1904, and 31st March, 1905.

	Mar. 31, 1904.	Mar. 31, 1905.
Postmaster-General	1	1
Secretary	1	1
Superintendent of Electric Lines	1	1
Assistant Secretary and Inspector	1	1
Controller of Money-orders and Savings-banks and Accountant	1	1
Chief Clerk	1	1
Assistant Controller of Money-orders and Savings-banks and Accountant	1	1
Clerks in General Post Office—		
Secretary's Office	18	19
Inspector's and Dead letter Branch	7	8
Controller of Money-orders and Savings-banks and Accountant's Branch	69	73
Storekeeper and assistants	10	10
Master cable steamer "Tutanekai"	1	*
Electrician	1	1
Assistant Electrician	1	1
Mechanicians and cadets	6	6
Telegraph Inspectors	5	5
Carried forward	125	130
Brought forward	125	130
Assistant Inspectors of Post-offices	4	4
Chief Postmasters	17	17
Postmasters and Officers in Charge on permanent staff	116	114
Clerks (including Telephone Exchange cadettes and cadets in post-offices) Operators (including cadets in telegraph-offices)	1,360	1,466
Post Office Sorters	13	18
Letter-carriers	273	285
Messengers (Post Office)	66	77
Linemen	76	69
Telegraph message-boys	524	525
Nightwatchmen	3	2
Mail-cart drivers	4	4
Postmasters and telegraphists or telephonists who are Railway officers	160	168
Country Postmasters, Postmistresses, and telephonists	1,713	1,760
Totals	4,454	4,639

* Now treated as attached to Marine Department.

The conduct of the staff has on the whole been satisfactory. There have, however, been several cases of serious misconduct necessitating criminal prosecutions.

Regret has again to be expressed that so small a proportion of the younger officers qualify for the Civil Service examinations.

HEALTH OF STAFF.

The following table gives the average absence of officers on sick-leave:—

—	Numbers comprised (Principal Offices).	Average Absence per Sick Officer.	Average Sick-absence per each Officer employed.
		Days.	Days.
Men ...	1,451	20·64	6·80
Women ...	201	24·33	15·74

The principal causes of absence on account of sick-leave were pulmonary troubles, nervous debility, and surgical operations. The fact that the average absence on sick-leave is increasing appears to point to the urgent necessity for the appointment of Departmental medical officers.

There were four deaths.

APPEAL BOARD.

Seven appeals were dealt with by the Board of Appeal in April last year, of which two were reported against, four reported upon in favour of the appellants, and one reported upon partly in the appellant's favour. One was a question of departmental arrangements, in which the Postmaster-General was unable to agree entirely with the Board's finding, three were on the subject of the promotion of the officers appealing, and the fifth referred to the promotion of specially qualified officers.

Under "The Public Officers' Appointment and Powers Act, 1904," subsection (2) of section 5 of "The Post and Telegraph Department Act, 1894," has been amended so as to provide that the non-elective members of the Board shall be such persons as the Governor from time to time appoints.

Mr. John McGowan, Commissioner of Taxes, who had rendered valuable service as Chairman of the Appeal Board from its inception, died in September last. The late Mr. McGowan possessed the full confidence of the Administration and the service, and his sudden death was keenly regretted. Mr. F. W. Waldegrave, Under-Secretary, Justice Department, has been appointed Chairman in the place of Mr. McGowan, and Mr. Logan, Superintendent of Electric Lines, reappointed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

As announced in last year's report, the London Post Office agreed, subject to certain conditions, to deliver in the United Kingdom without surcharge newspapers posted in New Zealand prepaid 1d. each, irrespective of weight.

The penny rate on newspapers from New Zealand has now been extended to the following countries: Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Caicos Islands, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, North Borneo, Orange River Colony, St. Helena, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, South Sea Islands, Straits Settlements, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands.

The Australian Commonwealth Post Office was unable to see its way to agree to a penny rate irrespective of weight, in place of the present charge of 1d. for the first 20 oz. and ½d. for each additional 10 oz.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTION.

During the year the four Assistant Inspectors of post-offices visited and inspected 1,767 offices, and travelled 33,037 miles. In addition to this they also acted as relieving Chief Postmasters in several districts.

OFFENCES, ETC.

A case occurred in which a sum of £93 8s. 1d. was fraudulently withdrawn at Dunedin from a savings-bank account by a person other than the depositor. The culprit, who was prosecuted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, had stolen the depositor's pass-book. He had claimed to be unable to write owing to an alleged injury to his hand, and was wrongfully identified by a third person. The case proves another instance of the careless, if not reckless, manner in which well-known persons are often ready to identify men whose surnames are not even known to them.

A money-order telegram was claimed by a person at Christchurch other than the addressee, but of the same name, who cashed the order. He was prosecuted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

In the Wellington district a person who forged a name on a money-order receipt and requested payment of the amount was prosecuted. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A person who forged the name of another at Wellington to a telegram requesting remittance of an amount, and also to a resulting money-order telegram, and received the amount, was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

For forging a savings-bank withdrawal-receipt, and fraudulently obtaining a considerable sum of money, a young man at Wellington was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

POSTAGE-STAMPS, ETC.

Stamps cut from letter-cards, post-cards, postal wrappers, registered-letter envelopes, and embossed envelopes may now be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage. A "registration-fee" stamp cut out of a registered-letter envelope may be used on any registered packet, but not on an unregistered packet. Postage-due stamps, discount-stamps, or stamps cut from stamped paper (meaning thereby bill or note forms, share-transfer forms, or any other form on which a stamp is impressed for payment of stamp duties under "The Stamp Act, 1882") cannot, however, be used for prepayment of postage or for payment of telegrams.

Experience having shown that the sale of stamp booklets containing twelve stamps was not sufficient to warrant the continuance of this form of booklet, it has been decided to substitute booklets containing twenty-four penny stamps for those formerly issued containing twelve and thirty stamps.

PARCEL-POST AMENDED REGULATIONS.

Under a recent regulation the enclosure of coin, bank-notes, and bank drafts in inland parcels is permitted, provided the parcels are registered and sealed. Invoices may now be sent in inland parcels.

It has been decided to increase the limit of length of parcels containing fishing-rods from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. This will be a decided convenience to sportsmen throughout the colony. To enable the rods to be carried safely special receptacles have been provided.

PICTORAL POST-CARDS.

By an arrangement with the Commonwealth Post Office, pictorial post-cards bearing communications on the left-hand half of the address side may be sent to and from Australia without surcharge. The British Post Office was approached some time ago with respect to the granting of a similar concession, but was unable to see its way to do so.

The post-cards dealt with during the year showed an increase over the previous year of nearly 59 per cent. In 1902 there was a decrease, and in 1903 an increase of 11·62 per cent. The increase for last year is accounted for by the ever-growing popularity of the pictorial post-card, which, besides being used freely throughout the year, is posted in large quantities at the Christmas season. It would seem as if these cards are largely replacing the ordinary Christmas-card.

UNCLAIMED REGISTERED LETTERS.

The rule requiring all unclaimed registered letters to be opened in the Dead Letter Office has been relaxed to permit of the return of such letters to the senders unopened when the covers clearly indicate by whom the letters are sent.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The revision of the Rules and Regulations has been completed. The Telegraph section was issued to officers in January last. The General and Postal sections are now in the Press.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MAP.

The map was reissued in January last. The next issue will be made in 1907.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

The system of exchanging British postal orders between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, referred to in last report, was brought into operation on the 1st June, 1904, and, judging by the business transacted during the ten months ended the 31st March last, the system is proving a decided convenience in affording a simple means whereby small sums may be remitted at a comparatively nominal rate of commission.

The system has now been extended to include all the British Crown colonies and agencies of the British Post Office in foreign countries; but it is regretted that none of the larger British possessions—such as Canada, Australia, the Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal, and Orange River Colony—have yet agreed to join.

The practice of limiting the currency of the postal orders to three months from the last day of the month of issue, after which extra poundage was payable by the holder equal to the original poundage for every three months or fraction thereof beyond the first three months, has been modified in so far that in future only one rate of poundage will be charged after three months' currency, no matter what period may have elapsed since the order was issued.

It has been arranged with the London Post Office that New Zealand stamps not exceeding 5d. in value may be affixed to British postal orders issued in New Zealand, and such stamps will be recognised in the United Kingdom as an extension of value of the particular orders to which they are affixed. In like manner British postage-stamps affixed to orders issued in the United Kingdom will be recognised in New Zealand.

During the ten months ended the 31st March last there were 17,776 British postal orders sold, representing £8,821 15s., and in the same period 3,912 orders, for £2,768 4s. 6d., were paid.

A communication recently received from the Postmaster-General, Cape Town, covered copy of a proposal submitted to the British postal authorities relative to the issue of an Imperial postal order, which, it was suggested, should be used for the reciprocal interchange of remittances of small amounts throughout the Empire, in lieu of the existing arrangement, to which various objections were urged. The objections of the Cape office seem to some extent apparently based upon a mistaken apprehension of the relative proportion of the issues of postal orders and money-orders. Our experience so far has been that there was a very trifling loss in the shape of commission, and that quite a new class of business was created in the remittance of small amounts, which would not have been sent by money-orders, owing to the higher commission. The British postal order has been found to answer admirably the purpose for which it was introduced, and it is not believed that any practical advantage would be gained by substituting an almost similar note under a different name.

Statement showing the Number and Value of British Postal Orders sold in New Zealand from 1st June, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

/6	1/	1/6	2/	2/6	3/	3/6	4/	4/6	5/	5/6	6/	6/6	7/	7/6	8/	8/6	9/	9/6	10/	10/6	11/
358	989	652	713	995	597	310	476	231	1,681	187	368	186	451	290	224	165	151	95	2,095	198	145

11/6	12/	12/6	13/	13/6	14/	14/6	15/	15/6	16/	16/6	17/	17/6	18/	18/6	19/	20/	Total. Number.	Total. Amount. £ s. d.
67	173	139	129	90	67	38	324	31	84	34	70	65	84	45	169	4,610	17,776	8,821 15 0

Statement showing the Number and Value of British Postal Orders paid in New Zealand from 1st May, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

/6	1/	1/6	2/	2/6	3/	3/6	4/	4/6	5/	5/6	6/	6/6	7/	7/6	8/	8/6	9/	9/6	10/	10/6	11/
18	83	44	89	170	56	25	39	16	359	7	25	11	13	30	15	6	12	5	540	16	8

11/6	12/	12/6	13	13/6	14/	14/6	15	15/6	16/	16/6	17/	17/6	18/	18/6	19/	20/	21/	Total. Number.	Total. Amount. £ s. d.
8	16	13	7	5	8	5	54	9	10	2	6	10	5	5	10	2,007	145	3,912	2,768 4 6

INCREASE OF MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS.

In pursuance of proposals submitted by the General Post Office, London, in 1904, and outlined in last report, authority was given by Order in Council of the 3rd October, 1904, to extend the maximum amount for which a single money-order could be issued in New Zealand for payment within the colony from £20 to £40; also authorising the extension of the limit to £40 for money-orders issued in New Zealand for payment in the United Kingdom, British colonies, and foreign countries, provided that the consent in writing of the postal authority of the country concerned is first obtained.

Money-orders are now issued for payment in New Zealand up to the increased limit, and the following countries have agreed to the extension as from the dates given below:—

United Kingdom, 1st October, 1904.
Fiji, 1st October, 1904.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.
Natal, 1st October, 1904.
Transvaal, 1st October, 1904.
Australia, 1st December, 1904.
Canada, 1st January, 1905.
Ceylon, 1st January, 1905.
Germany, 1st February, 1905.
Samoa, 1st February, 1905.
India, 1st February, 1905.
Cape of Good Hope, 1st March, 1905.

Money-orders may also be issued for the maximum sum for payment in most of the foreign countries with which this colony has only an indirect exchange.

The maximum amount for which a single money-order may be drawn for payment in the United States of America will remain for the present at £20, as the postal laws of that country do not permit of any extension of the existing limit until sanctioned by Congress.

SAVINGS-BANK INTEREST.

On the 1st December, 1904, the rate of interest allowed Savings-Bank depositors was raised to 3½ per cent. for balances at credit not exceeding £200, and 3 per cent. for that portion of the balance exceeding £200 but not exceeding £500. This benefits depositors not alone by the increase in the rate, but also by allowing the higher rate on the first £200 at credit irrespective of the sum of the total balance up to £500. whereas in the past the lower rate only was paid on the whole amount at credit so soon as it exceeded £200.

In this connection it may be convenient to place on record the fluctuations in the rates of interest allowed since the introduction of post-office savings-banks in New Zealand.

They are as follows :—

Date when Rate fixed.	Up to £200.	From £200 to £500.
1st February, 1867	4	3
1st July, 1874	4½	4
1st June, 1893	4	3½
1st January, 1896	3½	3
1st November, 1897	3	2½
1st December, 1904	3½	3

CARD-LEDGER SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK.

The question of adopting the card-ledger system for the accounts of depositors in the Post-Office Savings-Bank is under consideration. It is believed that the card-ledger would afford quicker and more convenient reference, because of the minute classification of accounts, the freedom of the ledger from closed accounts, and the ease with which the cards may be handled. The capacity of the card-ledger is practically unlimited. The accounts, once opened, have not to be transferred to a new ledger, as the ledger, without any rewriting, expands and contracts as the accounts increase or are closed.

The adoption of the card-ledger would also render possible a variation in the present method of identifying depositors. which is by means of the signature of the depositor written on the fly-leaf of the pass-book. It has been urged against this practice that it is an incentive to fraud, by enabling a depositor's signature to be copied by any dishonest person into whose hands a pass-book may come by theft or otherwise. The card-ledger would enable a specimen signature to be recorded on the card containing the particulars of the depositor's account, by which means the operation of determining the identity of persons applying for withdrawals would be greatly facilitated, and the risk of successful forgery diminished.

In order to test the suitability of the system a trial is being made at the chief post-office, Wanganui.

BUILDINGS.

During the year new brick buildings were completed and occupied at Eltham and Kaiapoi, and at Otaki (the latter opened on the 10th May last). A new wooden building has been completed at Waikaka. New brick buildings are in course of erection for Palmerston North, Greymouth Nelson, Tauranga, and Winton, and new wooden buildings at Waipiro Bay, Tokomaru Bay, Pungarehu, Whakarewarewa, and Half-moon Bay.

The growing requirements of the Wellington Chief Post-office have necessitated the occupation of a large portion of the old building lately purchased from the Levin Estate. The whole of the parcels branch has now been removed into the building facing Grey Street and adjoining the chief post-office, and the letter-carriers have also been housed in commodious quarters on the top floor of the same building, thus setting free considerable space in the mail-room for the urgent requirements of that branch. The growth of business has rendered it necessary to remove the Te Aro Post-office from the shop in which it has been conducted for many years. A suitable building has been rented in Ghuznee Street, and a permanent officer placed in charge. The post and telegraph building at Collingwood was destroyed by a fire which consumed a considerable number of the business premises of the town on the 7th November last, and a new building is about to be erected.

The following general repairs, additions, &c., were carried out during the year: Akaroa: additions, drainage, &c.; Alexandra South: additions, &c.; Auckland: alterations to and raising roof of telegraph-operating room and telephone exchange, additional room in brick over passage, removal of fumigating-shed to new site; Christchurch: additional private letter-boxes, &c.; Feilding: erection of clock; Grey Lynn: purchase of property and alterations to building; Hawera: installation of electric light; Kaeo: repairs, &c.; Lower Hutt: purchase of land for new building; Manaia: alterations, additions, &c., to quarters; Mangonui: additions, alterations, &c.; Middlemarch: additions for post-office at railway-station; Mohaka: general repairs, drainage, &c.; Oamaru: renovations; Port Albert: repairs, painting, &c.; Pukekohe: additions for post-office at railway-station; Queenstown: renovations to office and quarters; Ranfurly: additions for post-office at railway-station; St. Albans: purchase of land and building for post-office, and alterations; Seddon: additions for post-office at railway-station; Shannon: addition of new public room, &c.; Stirling: additions for post-office at railway-station; Taihape: fittings for temporary office; Te Aroha: repairs, painting, &c.; Te Awamutu: repairs, painting, &c.; Te Horo: erection of office; The Port (Nelson): additions and alterations; Timaru: alterations, &c.; Waiau: additions to Postmaster's quarters; Waihi: additional private boxes; Waimate: alterations, additions, &c.; Waitotara: purchase of site; Wakapuaka: repairs to officer in charge's and officers' quarters; Waverley: alterations, painting, &c.; Wellington (General Post Office): improved accommodation for letter-carriers, renewing plaster damaged by earthquake, alterations and additions to private letter-boxes, fitting up premises for parcels branch; Wellington Telephone Exchange: additions, &c.; Whakatane: removal of temporary building to new site, fencing, &c.

Old-age Pensions.

The following is a comparative return showing the number and amount of old-age pension payments made each month for the two years ended 31st March, 1905:—

Month.	1903–4.				1904–5.			
	Number of Payments.	Amount.			Number of Payments.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
April	12,272	17,343	0	8	11,326	15,940	13	0
May	12,201	17,237	12	1	11,475	16,155	17	9
June	12,060	17,051	17	3	11,477	16,171	1	6
July	12,124	17,148	13	1	11,619	16,332	15	9
August	12,040	17,010	8	8	11,621	16,338	17	2
September	11,989	16,934	11	0	11,744	16,487	12	5
October	12,064	17,001	1	7	11,655	16,384	7	8
November	11,925	16,827	8	2	11,587	16,281	8	10
December	11,938	16,824	16	8	11,699	16,466	5	9
January	11,829	16,651	7	6	11,501	16,188	19	1
February	11,883	16,760	14	4	11,716	16,485	2	1
March	11,601	16,351	3	8	11,544	16,237	9	10
Totals ...	143,926	£203,142	14	8	138,964	£195,470	10	10

Return for same Period of Number of Payments and Amounts in each Postal District.

Postal District.	1903–4.				1904–5.			
	Number of Payments.	Amount.			Number of Payments.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Auckland	29,529	41,396	14	10	27,769	38,871	5	11
Blenheim	1,931	2,688	18	4	1,748	2,480	18	4
Christchurch	21,108	29,395	0	9	20,959	29,008	5	8
Dunedin	22,168	31,221	19	7	21,600	30,217	4	2
Gisborne	1,324	1,872	4	4	1,226	1,736	0	4
Greymouth	6,467	9,513	18	5	6,268	9,243	17	6
Hokitika	6,115	8,954	15	11	6,081	8,849	19	4
Invercargill	9,598	13,500	13	10	9,481	13,292	17	8
Napier	5,524	7,680	0	2	5,325	7,394	5	4
Nelson	4,032	5,419	0	11	3,620	4,852	9	4
New Plymouth	2,645	3,681	12	1	2,614	3,629	9	1
Oamaru	2,752	3,939	11	4	2,512	3,527	15	3
Thames	5,702	8,182	6	2	5,457	7,842	8	7
Timaru	4,418	6,136	17	3	4,352	6,045	15	9
Wanganui	4,175	6,007	5	8	4,067	5,814	2	1
Wellington	13,054	18,611	4	7	12,640	17,919	2	2
Westport	3,383	4,940	10	6	3,245	4,744	14	4
Totals ...	143,926	£203,142	14	8	138,964	£195,470	10	10

POST OFFICE.

Articles posted and delivered.

The number of articles posted in the colony and received from places outside the colony during the year 1904, as compared with the number in 1903, was as under:—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Letters—			
Posted in the colony	60,639,233	56,549,532	
Received from places outside the colony ..	4,480,327	3,963,115	
	65,119,560	60,512,647	4,606,913
Letter-cards—			
Posted in the colony	1,381,874	1,174,810	207,064
Post-cards—			
Posted in the colony	2,053,363	1,377,987	
Received from places outside the colony ..	257,188	75,476	
	2,310,551	1,453,463	857,088

Books and pattern-packets—			
Posted in the colony	17,976,214	17,613,689	
Received from places outside the colony ..	2,131,707	1,954,045	
	20,107,921	19,567,734	540,187
Newspapers—			
Posted in the colony	15,404,618	14,107,523	
Received from places outside the colony ..	6,096,126	5,588,911	
	21,500,744	19,696,434	1,804,810
Parcels—			
Posted in the colony	289,617	267,974	
Received from places outside the colony ..	67,887	59,655	
	357,504	327,629	29,875

The letters increased 7·61, letter-cards 17·63, post-cards 58·97, books and pattern-packets 2·76, newspapers 9·16, and parcels 9·12 per cent.

In 1903 letters increased 6·74, letter-cards 14·57, post-cards 11·62, books and pattern-packets 5·05, newspapers 6·37, and parcels 12·33 per cent.

The average number of letters posted per head of population was estimated to be 71·76, or 73·4 including letter-cards. The averages in 1903 were 68·94, or 70·38 including letter-cards.

The Post Office receipts for the year amounted to £383,242 11s. 4d., an increase of 11·67 per cent.

The expenditure was £300,943 10s. 8d., an increase of 11·1 per cent.

The balance of postal revenue over expenditure was £82,299 0s. 8d. The estimated value of the free official correspondence of other Government Departments was £83,075 1s. The gross earnings of the Post Office for the year were therefore £466,317 12s. 4d., and the credit balance £165,374 1s. 8d.

WORK PERFORMED FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Among the many branches of Government work performed by the Department may be mentioned the following:—

Customs duties were collected on parcels and other articles coming through the post from places beyond the colony amounting to £37,209 10s. 8d., and on account of ordinary Customs work £2,212 13s. 7d.

The Advances to Settlers receipts amounted to £447,396 12s. 11d., and payments to £451,799 0s. 4d.

Fishing licenses were issued by Postmasters to the value of £1,566 15s. 6d., and game licenses to the value of £2,263.

For the Government Insurance Department premiums were collected from the public amounting to £27,246 5s. 5d.

Publications sent out by the Government Printer and paid for through the Post Office brought in £831 4s. 3d.

Income-tax amounting to £143,656 5s. 1d., and land-tax £259,839 8s. 9d., were collected by Postmasters.

The sum of £6,387 19s., fees due to the Machinery Department, was received.

Under the Mining Act the receipts were £213 6s.

New Zealand Consols for £1,030 were sold on behalf of the Treasury.

£7,845 19s. 3d. was the amount paid for Official Assignees as dividends in bankrupt estates.

The amount paid to old-age pensioners through the Post Office was £196,322 5s. 4d.

On behalf of the Public Trustee £433,386 2s. 6d. was received, and £438,856 1s. 10d. paid.

Railway revenue amounting to £10,885 13s. was collected by Postmasters.

Fees for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages received by Postmaster-Registrars were £2,249 19s.

Receipts from the Hanmer Springs Sanatorium amounted to £2,217 19s. 1d.

Sheep rates amounting to £19,247, and £24 7s. sundry amounts, were collected for the Stock Department.

On behalf of the Tourist Department £1,502 6s. 1d. was received.

Valuation Department fees paid to Postmasters reached £2,986 4s. 1d.

Claims on the General Government for £683,147 14s. 7d. were paid on behalf of the Treasury.

Discount-stamps numbering 3,220,800, for £3,355, were sold, and 3,024,864, for £3,150 18s., redeemed during the year.

The amount invested by the general public in Government 4-per-cent. debentures through the medium of the Post Office was £104,800.

GROSS RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

The gross amount received by the Department during 1904 was £16,385,474 10s. 8½d., of which £13,998,953 19s. 7½d. was departmental, and £2,386,520 11s. 1d. on account of other Departments.

The gross amount paid out was £16,332,668 18s. 10½d., made up of £13,930,042 8s. 4½d. departmental, and on behalf of other Departments—to individuals £1,777,971 1s. 4d., and to accounts £624,655 9s. 2d.

The total gross receipts and payments were therefore £32,718,143 9s. 7d.

LETTER-CARRIERS' DELIVERIES.

Deliveries by letter-carrier were established at: Auckland—Pukekohe, Rotorua, including Ohinemutu. Wanganui—Taihape. Wellington—Levin.

Letter-carriers' deliveries were extended as follows:—Auckland (C.P.O.): Second daily delivery in Mount Eden, to include Fairview, Kingsview, and Woodside Roads, Pencarrow Avenue, Windmill and Melton Roads, Paice Avenue, Burnley Terrace, and Kingsland Block. Rotorua, to include village of Whakarewarewa. Christchurch (C.P.O.): In Heathcote district, to include Sandwich Road and part of Norwood Road; Heathcote delivery, to include Baretta Street, Spreydon; New Brighton delivery, to Breeze's Road and along tramway-line between Wainoni and New Brighton; Linwood (first delivery), to include Cemetery and Berry's Roads, Kruse, Jubilee, and Stanley Streets, and Cranley Road; Linwood (second) and North Opawa deliveries, to include Hereford, Cashel, and Buccleugh Streets, Park Road, Tuam Street to Canal Reserve, and Wellington, Havelock, and Marlborough Streets; Sumner, to include Clifton and Seaton. Dunedin (C.P.O.): St. Kilda delivery, in Anderson's Bay Road to Junction of Tomahawk Road. Mosgiel, quarter-mile along Factory Road, taking in Severn and Mossburn Streets. Greymouth (C.P.O.): Suburban delivery, to include Blaketown district; and Cobden delivery, to include whole of township. Napier (C.P.O.): To include Western Spit. Dannevirke, to Te Papakuku Block; twenty chains further along the road into the Te Papakuku Block; to take in the district bounded by Colac Street on the north, Taradale Road on the south, the borough boundary on the east, and Adelaide Road on the west. Hastings, to include Frederick, Nelson, and Duke Streets, Cemetery Road, Tomoana Road to Boundary Road, Omahu Road to Canning Works, Southland Road to the "Willows," Willow Park, Grove, and Selwood Roads, Lumsden Road to Taylor's Farm, and Copeland Road to Tait's Farm. Nelson (C.P.O.): To take in The Port delivery. (The Port separate delivery abolished.) New Plymouth: Inglewood, morning delivery, on west to Waiongona Bridge, and on north to borough boundary; to include the whole of Konini Street. Waitara, morning delivery on east side of river to end of Richmond Street, also to first house on Main North Road, and to fourth house on Ngatimaru Road beyond junction with Main North Road; and on west side of river to end of Parris Street, down Nelson Road to McLean Street, and along Brooke's Terrace to Cracroft Street. Timaru (C.P.O.): North delivery, to include the whole of Waimataitai Hill; south delivery (afternoon), to junction of Otipua and Main South Roads; Waimate, along Timaru Road to Bathgate's Corner. Wanganui (C.P.O.): To include suburbs of Eastown, Sedgebrook, Gonville, and St. John's once daily; late delivery to include business part of Guyton Street between Victoria Avenue and Wicksteed Street; Gonville delivery to include Alma Road. Wellington (C.P.O.): Brooklyn delivery, to include Mitchell Street, Karepa Road, and Rubin Avenue. Carterton, northward, to Christie's, Anderson's Line; eastward from Park Road, taking in Rutland and Richmond Roads; and westward along Belvedere Road and Connolly's Line to Burnett's. Hutt, from junction of Waiwetu Road to Hutt Racecourse, and from junction of Lower Waiwetu Road to suspension bridge, White's Lane; also from junction of Lower Waiwetu Road along the Lowry Bay Road to Wainui Hill; afternoon delivery, to Blackbridge; afternoon delivery, to Lower Belmont Road, along Parliament Street, and the Hutt Main Road to White's Lane, including Leary and Bridge Streets. Levin, to Weraroa to include Oxford and Seddon Streets as far as Makomako Road, including the intermediate cross streets. Palmerston North, second delivery to include College Street on the south and Fitzroy and Terrace Streets on the east.

Letter-carriers' deliveries were increased in frequency at:—Auckland (C.P.O.): A special delivery made in Queen Street at 11 a.m. on Saturdays. Christchurch: Ashburton, a fourth delivery (in business parts only) made after arrival of express trains; Sumner, a second delivery made daily, except Saturday, around Sumner and Clifton, omitting Redcliffs. Dunedin: Lawrence, from twice to thrice daily. New Plymouth: Inglewood, additional delivery (afternoon) made in principal streets. Wellington: Palmerston North, a third delivery daily made around the Square after arrival of the northern express.

Letter-carriers' deliveries were curtailed as follows:—Auckland—Coromandel: Delivery now bounded on the north by posting-box north of hospital, Kapanga Road, south by Hauraki Road, east by Whangapoua and the Tiki Roads to Plummer's Corner, and on the west by Bunker's and Hauraki Freeholds Mines.

Letter-carrier's delivery was diminished in frequency as follows:—Wanganui: At Mangaweka by abolition of second delivery daily.

Letter-carrier's delivery was abolished at:—Nelson—The Port (included in city delivery).

NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED.

Fifteen newspapers were registered for transmission by post, and seven ceased publication.

RECEIVING-BOXES.

Forty-five receiving-boxes were established at: Auckland—City and suburbs, 6; Kirikiriroa, 1; Rotorua, 1. Christchurch—City and suburbs, 4; Ashburton, 1. Dunedin—City and suburbs, 1; Milton, 1; Mosgiel, 1; Waikouaiti, 1. Gisborne—Town, 1. Greymouth—Runanga, 1. Hokitika—Ross, 1. Napier—Town, 1; Dannevirke, 2. Nelson—City, 2; The Port, 1. New Plymouth—Town, 1. Timaru—Waimate, 1. Wanganui—Town, 2; Eltham, 1. Wellington—City and suburbs, 8; Feilding, 1; Palmerston North, 3; Weraroa, 1. Westport—Town, 1.

Seventeen receiving-boxes were closed at: Auckland—City and suburbs, 3; Dargaville, 1. Christchurch—City and suburbs, 2. Gisborne—Town, 2. Thames—Greerton, 1. Wanganui—Eltham, 1. Wellington—City and suburbs, 5; Feilding, 1; Mangatainoka, 1; Masterton, 1.

DESIGNATIONS OF OFFICES.

The designations of offices were changed as follows:—Auckland—Arch Hill to Grey Lynn (to Grey Lynn-Arch Hill, 1905); Grey Lynn to Arch Hill (to Surrey Crescent, 1905); Opango to Whangateau. Christchurch—Harewood Road to Harewood. Dunedin—Sandymount to Pukehiki. Gisborne—Te Arai Bridge to Manutuke. Invercargill—Belmont to Mangapiri. Nelson—Elmslie's Bay to French Pass. Wellington—Dreyerton to Kopuaranga.

Designations were corrected as follows:—Auckland—Waiau Pah to Waiau Pa. New Plymouth—Tuhara to Tahora. Wellington—Northlands to Northland.

POST-OFFICES ESTABLISHED, ETC.

Seventy-two post-offices were established (of these 7 were reopened offices) and 29 closed:—

Opened.

Anaroa, Napier
Aorangi, Wellington
Aorere, Nelson
Awa-iti, Nelson
Birch Hill, Blenheim
Braeburn, Nelson
Cashmere, Christchurch
Egmont Village (reopened), New Plymouth
Eureka, Auckland
Fitzherbert West, Wellington
Gate Pa, Thames
Grey Lynn, Auckland
Hinakura, Wellington
Horeke, Auckland
Hurimoana, New Plymouth
Islington, Christchurch
Kaipaki, Auckland
Kakatihi, Wanganui
Kanakanae (reopened), Gisborne
Karekare, Auckland
Kohi (reopened), Wanganui
Kongahu, Westport
Makauri, Gisborne
Mangahei, Napier
Mangaoronga, Wellington
Mangarakau, Nelson
Mangorei, New Plymouth
Manui, Wanganui
Matiere, Auckland
Ma-waro, Timaru
Moa Creek, Dunedin
Mokoia, Wanganui
Mornington, Dunedin
Naumai, Auckland
Ngaputahi, Wellington
Ngatira, Auckland
Ocean Bay, Blenheim
Oio, Auckland
Okoha, Blenheim
Omakau, Dunedin
Onerahi, Auckland
Orautoha, Wanganui
Otago Heads, Dunedin
Otamakitai, Thames
Owhango, Auckland
Parawa, Invercargill
Pareora East, Timaru
Pirinoa, Wellington
Pokokomuka, Napier
Pori (reopened), Wellington
Pukekata, Wanganui
Ranana, Wanganui
Raukura, Wanganui
Rissington (reopened), Napier
Robin Hood Bay, Blenheim
Sandy Bay, Nelson
Sandymount, Dunedin
Streamlands, Auckland
Tatapouri, Gisborne
Tawharanui, Auckland
Te Ahuahu (reopened), Auckland
Tuatapere, Invercargill
Tuturau, Invercargill
Waiharakeke, Auckland
Waihoaka, Invercargill
Waikawa Bay, Nelson
Waingarara, Thames
Waipapakauri, Auckland
Waitoa, Auckland
Wakatahuri, Blenheim
Whangape (reopened), Auckland
Willowbridge, Timaru.

Closed.

Aberfeldie, Wanganui
Awatere, Blenheim
Cardiff, New Plymouth
Claverley, Christchurch
Greenburn, Christchurch.
Grey Lynn, Auckland
Hawainga, Wanganui
Henley West, Dunedin
Huarau, Auckland
Ida Valley, Dunedin
Ingram's Homestead, Wanganui
Kanakanae, Gisborne
Kotikotia, Wanganui
Kutuku, Hokitika
Mawheraiti, Greymouth
Ngatapa, Gisborne
Nihotupu, Auckland
Packington, Auckland
Pori, Wellington
Pouawa, Gisborne
Pukeroa, Wanganui
Sedgebrook, Wanganui
Sommerville, Wanganui
Taumatatahi, Wanganui
Taylorville, Wanganui
Western Spit, Napier
Whareponga, Gisborne
Whenuakura, Wanganui
Whitecombe, Dunedin.

The number of post-offices open at the end of the year was 1,887.

PARCEL-POST.

The following table shows the number and weight of parcels posted during the years 1890, 1900, 1903, and 1904:—

Postal Districts.	1890.			1900.			1903.			1904.		
	Number.	Weight.		Number.	Weight.		Number.	Weight.		Number.	Weight.	
		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Auckland	21,882	57,912	10	40,287	122,449	9	55,623	192,866	10	61,933	219,254	12
Thames	1,491	3,661	8	2,989	9,094	4	3,727	11,196	1	4,381	12,273	12
New Plymouth	1,007	2,674	3	3,038	9,615	9	4,920	14,845	4	5,273	16,679	14
Gisborne	938	2,570	6	2,022	5,771	15	3,363	9,820	10	2,535	7,274	5
Napier	6,265	17,075	14	8,848	28,142	15	10,744	32,946	5	11,528	35,996	10
Wanganui	4,035	9,563	8	8,846	28,206	10	12,508	38,127	14	12,837	41,286	5
Wellington	25,893	74,544	2	44,322	160,737	4	66,238	240,286	13	75,149	272,630	10
Nelson	4,723	13,370	7	5,261	16,916	4	5,803	19,771	9	6,733	22,469	13
Westport	1,077	2,332	4	1,868	4,645	15	2,885	7,758	10½	2,921	7,359	9
Greymouth	2,509	6,243	13	2,583	7,711	4	2,991	10,285	5	3,199	10,417	2
Hokitika	1,413	3,924	5	2,527	9,173	5	2,964	10,579	7	3,131	11,136	13
Blenheim	1,846	4,357	11	1,961	5,976	4	2,309	7,804	8	2,426	7,875	10
Christchurch	19,383	58,708	4	30,897	118,206	3	37,573	140,619	3	39,770	144,827	8
Timaru	2,013	4,774	8	1,743	5,294	1	3,025	8,441	9½	3,176	9,474	6
Oamaru	859	2,123	3	1,149	4,162	7	1,707	5,883	15	2,407	8,583	2
Dunedin	22,500	65,329	13	34,411	125,419	10	44,619	164,277	12	44,983	170,583	0
Invercargill	3,458	7,477	5	6,661	20,617	0	6,975	19,113	4	7,235	20,245	13
Totals	121,292	336,643	12	199,413	682,140	7	267,974	934,624	12	289,617	1,018,369	0

The following table shows the number and weight of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom and the undermentioned places during the years 1903 and 1904:—

Country.	Received.						Despatched.					
	1903.			1904.			1903.			1904.		
	Number.	Weight.		Number.	Weight.		Number.	Weight.		Number.	Weight.	
		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
United Kingdom and foreign countries (*viâ* London)	37,652	163,875	0	43,808	192,379	0	7,575	19,567	0	8,552	22,127	12
United States of America ..	5,024	14,366	6	5,310	15,659	9	1,286	3,442	1	1,321	2,778	11
Canada	353	762	0	386	755	8	167	409	14	286	809	6
Victoria	5,058	15,527	10	5,937	17,607	0	2,365	4,932	12	3,062	6,407	14
New South Wales	8,865	25,241	0	9,287	26,903	4	3,322	6,461	14	3,842	7,849	9½
South Australia	347	913	9	417	1,198	0½	325	772	13	394	932	11
Queensland	449	1,065	0	555	1,267	8	453	1,132	1	677	1,644	8
Tasmania..	349	992	8	320	839	5	496	1,029	14	589	1,230	7
Western Australia	291	941	6	292	719	4	394	905	1	560	1,209	15
Samoa	12	54	2	12	37	6	170	498	5	175	527	9
Fiji	73	184	7	67	163	9	286	751	5	328	942	6
Ceylon	260	849	13	390	1,129	11½	78	190	8	74	192	15½
Uruguay	..	..		..	..		21	75	15	24	89	14
Cape Colony	352	730	14	391	558	8	396	933	1	445	947	14
Natal	84	141	15	114	192	8	89	204	11	107	219	9½
India	486	1,313	8	601	1,928	4¼	154	399	13	204	470	7
Totals	59,655	226,959	2	67,887	261,338	5¼	17,577	41,707	0	20,640	48,381	8½

The declared value of parcels received from places outside the colony in 1904 was £165,939. The Customs duty collected amounted to £34,341 14s. 8d.

The declared value of parcels despatched to places beyond the colony was £20,722, as against £20,844 in 1903.

On the arrival of the "Turakina" at Wellington in November last, two bags containing 24 parcels were found to have been broached, and part of the contents stolen. The contents of 13 parcels were satisfactorily identified and delivered, leaving 11 having the whole or part of the contents missing. Subsequently a fireman on the "Tongariro" was arrested for receiving a tablecloth knowing it to have been stolen, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. The tablecloth was identified as belonging to one of the broached parcels. Nothing further has been recovered. Arrangements have been made for the more secure stowage of mails in future.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

The number of registered articles dealt with in 1904, compared with the numbers in 1890, 1900, and 1903, is shown below:—

Postal Districts.	1890.			1900.			1903.			1904.		
	From Places beyond the Colony.	Registered in the Colony.	Totals.	From Places beyond the Colony.	Registered in the Colony.	Totals.	From Places beyond the Colony.	Registered in the Colony.	Totals.	From Places beyond the Colony.	Registered in the Colony.	Totals.
Auckland ..	7,119	34,398	41,517	18,108	101,533	119,641	20,068	121,952	142,020	25,746	140,533	166,279
Thames ..	130	4,781	4,911	267	19,912	20,179	345	19,034	19,379	310	18,573	18,883
New Plymouth ..	341	3,372	3,713	1,310	16,903	18,213	2,150	22,199	24,349	2,017	17,455	19,472
Gisborne ..	118	2,120	2,238	421	7,193	7,614	337	6,791	7,128	373	6,948	7,321
Napier	999	10,911	11,910	1,659	26,685	28,344	1,836	26,079	27,915	8,584	25,318	33,902
Wanganui ..	211	6,060	6,271	2,151	24,980	27,131	2,442	30,453	32,895	2,530	33,167	35,697
Wellington ..	6,129	30,369	36,498	9,513	85,915	95,428	17,934	121,729	139,663	20,886	145,256	166,142
Blenheim ..	92	3,193	3,285	116	6,371	6,487	147	9,182	9,329	147	8,805	8,952
Nelson	322	3,430	3,752	644	14,726	15,370	1,314	18,043	19,357	1,708	19,383	21,091
Westport ..	112	3,254	3,366	354	6,974	7,328	926	8,425	9,351	1,059	8,759	9,818
Greymouth ..	102	8,879	8,981	680	11,606	12,286	957	13,901	14,858	840	15,125	15,965
Hokitika ..	95	2,579	2,674	94	4,344	4,438	536	10,324	10,860	534	9,937	10,471
Christchurch ..	3,659	20,404	24,063	5,404	49,049	54,453	7,480	51,623	59,103	8,276	62,440	70,716
Timaru	312	3,551	3,863	1,196	9,973	11,169	705	10,496	11,201	798	10,368	11,166
Oamaru ..	278	2,505	2,783	120	8,880	9,000	114	6,171	6,285	140	6,562	6,702
Dunedin ..	4,615	19,696	24,311	6,954	44,003	50,957	8,797	53,895	62,692	8,215	57,759	65,974
Invercargill ..	1,740	9,819	11,559	3,352	24,989	28,341	6,700	29,214	35,914	6,742	27,307	34,049
Totals ..	26,374	169,321	195,695	52,343	464,036	516,379	72,788	559,511	632,299	88,905	613,695	702,600

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The estimated volume and value of official and other free correspondence posted during 1904 is given in the statement below :—

District.	Letters.	Packets.	Registered Articles.	Newspapers.
Auckland	918,853	10,817	26,772	70,561
Thames	88,777	2,764	1,730	36,866
New Plymouth	147,849	15,300	3,684	62,835
Gisborne	47,749	2,296	992	19,459
Napier	241,956	14,100	1,817	60,036
Wanganui	253,747	4,670	7,800	110,729
Wellington	1,424,254	565,699	37,156	497,694
Blenheim	53,872	1,906	1,020	25,000
Nelson	139,958	7,164	6,038	52,608
Westport	39,026	1,016	1,971	33,722
Greymouth	55,809	3,270	2,913	23,158
Hokitika	44,824	3,875	4,109	32,200
Christchurch	586,157	25,480	22,204	124,956
Timaru	104,247	3,335	968	24,752
Oamaru	50,037	1,200	884	32,199
Dunedin	467,987	58,567	17,746	232,228
Invercargill	346,619	20,117	5,314	81,370
Totals	5,011,721	741,576	143,118	1,520,373

The estimated value of official correspondence was £83,075 1s.

DEAD LETTERS.

The following comparative table shows the number of unclaimed letters, letter-cards, and post-cards dealt with in the Dead-letter Office and by Chief Postmasters during the undermentioned years :—

Manner of Disposal.	1884.	1885.	1887.	1890.	1895.	1896.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Opened and returned to the writers	68,942	66,592	62,847	60,540	61,065	63,112	68,872	74,132	76,692	100,036	107,476	107,271	119,642
Returned unopened to other countries	9,134	8,115	7,287	7,779	12,929	7,546	8,899	9,706	9,707	12,251	14,401	18,176	26,048
Reissued	107	185	96	141	199	148	219	178	265	*5,112	†13,373	203	234
Destroyed	3,986	2,872	5,974	2,660	3,617	4,069	3,368	4,536	4,900	5,705	6,249	9,579	12,167
Returned unopened by Chief Postmasters	17,593	19,187	20,185	21,931	25,980	26,414	33,273	22,915	40,282	44,523	54,285	93,920	85,670
Totals ..	99,762	96,951	96,389	93,051	103,790	101,289	114,631	111,467	131,846	167,627	195,784	229,149	243,761

* Including 4,911 troopers' letters. † Including 13,180 troopers' letters.

The proportion of dead or unclaimed letters, letter-cards, and post-cards to the total number dealt with in the colony was 0·35 per cent., as against 0·36 per cent. in 1903.

37,715 book-packets and circulars were returned to foreign countries; 19,131 were returned to senders through the Dead-letter Office; 88,830 were returned by Chief Postmasters: a total of 145,676 book-packets and circulars, as compared with 139,742 in 1903.

1,538 letters were wrongly addressed; 25 letters were discovered to have been posted with previously used stamps; 2,939 unclaimed registered letters were dealt with.

2,479 newspapers and 1,738 books and other articles without addresses were received, many of which were subsequently applied for and delivered.

1,800 newspapers were returned to the publishers.

681 letters and 200 letter-cards were posted without addresses.

25 letters with libellous addresses were intercepted.

The undermentioned articles of value were found in letters opened in the Dead-letter Office, and returned to senders where practicable :—

	£	s.	d.
476 post-office orders	1,154	15	9
45 bank drafts	4,431	14	11
376 cheques	2,769	6	1
19 dividend warrants	28	10	4
10 promissory notes	365	16	7
Credit notes	300	0	0
Postal notes	211	8	2
Stamps	28	7	5½
Bank-notes	327	0	0
Gold	38	0	0
Silver and copper*	14	4	0¼
Representing a total of	£9,669	3	3¾

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* Including a United States silver dollar bill.

In addition, 1 gold watch, 1 gold wrist watch, 16 silver watches, 2 metal keyless watches, 1 Waterbury watch, portions of 2 rolled-gold American Waltham watches, 1 gold chain, 3 silver chains, 1 steel chain, 23 gold-mounted greenstone brooches, 6 gold brooches, 7 silver brooches, 1 metal brooch, 15 gold rings, 2 gold-mounted greenstone pendants, 4 silver-mounted greenstone pendants, 7 greenstone pendants, 2 greenstone bracelets, 3 gold bangles, 3 pairs of gold sleeve-links, 1 gold locket with three small rubies, 1 pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, 1 gold-mounted greenstone bean, 1 greenstone cross, 3 silver sovereign cases, 4 greenstone hearts, 1 greenstone ornament, 2 military ornaments, 2 rubies, 11 pieces of greenstone, 1 gold charm, 8 gold pins, 3 serviette-rings, 4 silver butter-knives, 6 purses, 1 small silver tray, 1 piece of kauri-gum, 2 studs, 3 small pieces of gold, 1 bread-fork, 1 necklace, 2 trinkets, 17 packets and 39 sheets of foreign stamps, 1 silver coin (foreign), 22 thimbles, 6 pawn tickets, 32 share certificates, 19 Tattersall tickets, 1 half-adult return saloon ticket Wellington to London, 1 half-adult steerage ticket Wellington to Bluff, 1 order for steerage passage Capetown to Wellington, 1 second-class railway ticket Dunedin to Christchurch, half a bank-note, 2 horse-registration certificates, 1 second-class engineer's certificate, and 8 lottery tickets were dealt with.

The number of inland, intercolonial, and international articles received and disposed of during the years 1903 and 1904 was as under:—

	1903.					1904.				
	Letters.	Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Packets.	News-papers.
Inland.										
Returned, delivered, &c., through Dead-letter Office	88,463	2,000	452	17,698	1,650	101,908	2,557	53	17,369	1,800
Returned by Chief Postmasters direct ..	88,132	..	5,788	86,277	..	81,345	..	4,325	88,830	..
Destroyed in accordance with law ..	8,333	166	183	1,229	50,787	8,684	753	405	1,599	55,307
Australian.										
Originally addressed to other States:—										
Returned to writers	5,366	..	144	515	..	4,902	..	68	703	..
Destroyed in accordance with law ..	218	25	56	33	..	633	37	129	64	..
Returned to other States as unclaimed	8,387	..	400	4,831	..	12,900	..	615	5,749	..
International.										
Originally addressed to other countries:—										
Returned to writers	10,679	..	370	966	..	10,072	..	316	1,059	..
Destroyed in accordance with law ..	386	63	149	60	..	828	103	595	97	..
Returned to other countries as unclaimed	8,890	..	499	29,455	350	11,628	..	905	31,966	291
Totals	218,854	2,254	8,041	141,064	52,787	232,900	3,450	7,411	147,436	57,398

Missing Letters.

2,007 inquiries for letters and 1,579 for other articles alleged to have been posted and not delivered were made during 1904. In 1,050 of the inquiries for letters and 833 for other articles—over one-half the total number—the investigations by the Department resulted in the missing articles being traced or accounted for. These may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Traced Cases.			
Letters.	Other Articles.		Found to have been
92	57	...	Missent, misdelivered, or otherwise delayed through fault of Post Office.
87	60	...	Delayed in delivery through fault of addressees.
66	48	...	Not posted.
37	55	...	Posted later than advised; forwarded by slower routes than letters of advice, &c.
142	131	...	Defectively or wrongly addressed.
82	46	...	Mislaid or lost after delivery.
72	21	...	Returned through Dead-letter Office as unclaimed, &c.
472	415	...	Delivered. Reason for inquiry not given, but probably in most cases omission by addressees to acknowledge receipt.
1,050	833		

Money-orders.

Twenty money-order offices were opened during the year—namely, Ballance, Castlecliff, Cheltenham, Greenmeadows, Grey Lynn, Gumtown, Hinakura, Hukerenui, Kilbirnie, Koeke, Mataroa, Mornington, Muritai, Ohura, Oio, Pihama, Pirinoa, Turangarere, Waimamaku, and Whitford.

Four offices were closed—namely, Opitonui, Piriaka, Riverhead, and Tokatea.

The number of offices open at the end of the year was 526, as against 510 twelve months previously.

407,783 money-orders were issued for £1,476,887 8s. 5d., as compared with 396,312 for £1,416,224 12s. 4d. in 1903—an increase of 11,471 in number and £60,662 16s. 1d. in amount.

313,267 money-orders amounting to £1,267,351 0s. 11d. were paid, as against 304,106 for £1,224,842 12s. 4d. during 1903—an increase of 9,161 orders and £42,508 8s. 7d.

There were 61,057 telegraph money-orders issued for £210,790 7s. 6d., as compared with 54,933 orders for £187,472 14s. in 1903—an increase of 6,124 in number and £23,317 13s. 6d. in amount.

126,128 orders for £328,661 5s. 5d. were issued on places beyond New Zealand, as against 122,777 orders for £308,157 6s. 8d. during 1903.

30,844 orders for £117,617 8s. 6d. were issued in places beyond New Zealand for payment in the colony, as compared with 30,812 orders for £117,521 9s. 11d. during the previous year.

The commission received for money-orders amounted to £16,385 9s., as against £15,881 18s. 5d. received during 1903.

SAVINGS-BANK.

There were twenty-one offices opened during the year for the transaction of Savings-Bank business—namely, Ballance, Castlecliff, Cheltenham, Greenmeadows, Grey Lynn, Gumtown, Hinakura, Hukerenui, Kilbirnie, Koeke, Mataroa, Mornington, Muritai, Ohura, Oio, Pihama, Pirinoa, Rangiwahia, Turangarere, Waimamaku, and Whitford.

Four offices were closed—namely, Opitonui, Piriaka, Riverhead, and Tokatea.

There were 510 offices open at the end of 1904, as against 493 at the end of the previous year.

57,769 accounts were opened and 42,280 closed, the net gain on the year's working being 15,489 accounts. The number of depositors on the 31st December was 259,164, and the proportion of accounts per head of population was 1 in 3·31, as compared with 1 in 3·42 at the end of the previous year.

The deposits numbered 469,799, representing £5,836,540, an average of £12 8s. 6d. per transaction. The withdrawals numbered 323,609 for £5,664,770 3s. 9d., an average of £17 10s. 1d. for each withdrawal.

The net amount added by the depositors to their savings during the year was therefore £171,769 16s. 3d., plus £200,930 6s. 1d. interest earned and credited, making a total of £372,700 2s. 4d.

The total amount at credit of depositors increased from £7,388,681 18s. 7d. at the close of the previous year to £7,761,382 0s. 11d. on the 31st December last, representing a sum equal to £9 1s. per head of the entire population, and £29 18s. 11d. to each depositor. Last year the figures were £9 0s. 2d. and £30 6s. 5d. respectively.

The interest credited to depositors since the Post-Office Savings-Banks were established in 1867 now amounts to £2,907,147 13s.

The cost of working the Savings-Banks amounted to 4·84d. per transaction, or about £16,000 for the year.

The cost of management per cent. on the total amount at credit of depositors was 0·206 per cent., or 4s. 1d. per £100.

POSTAL NOTES.

The following were created postal-note offices during the year 1904–5 :—

Auroa
Ballance
Cheltenham
Colac Bay
Greenmeadows
Gumtown
Hinakura
Hukerenui
Livingstone
Mahau
Nydia Bay
Ohura
Oio
Papatowai
Pihama
Pirinoa
Puketitiri
Tiniroto
Tokarahi
Turangarere
Waimamaku
Whitford
Woodside

—a total of 23. Six offices were closed—namely, Cardrona, Opitonui, Piriaka, Riverhead, Tokatea, and Upper Waiwera.

The number of offices at which postal notes were sold at the end of the year was 620, as compared with 603 on the 31st March, 1904.

785,347 notes of the value of £250,123 7s. 6d. were sold, as against 707,044 for £220,069 11s. sold during the previous year.

The postal notes paid numbered 775,417, of the value of £247,320 15s. 6d., as compared with 704,031, of the value of £219,312 2s. 6d., paid during 1903–4.

The postal-note commission amounted to £5,404, as against £4,795 3s. 4½d.

INLAND MAILS.

During a heavy flood in the Opawa River on the 18th March, 1904, a regrettable accident occurred to the Nelson–Blenheim mail-coach whereby Mr. George Richardson, the driver, lost his life, and four horses were drowned. One bag of mail from Blenheim to Havelock Suburban was lost. The late driver left a wife and one child, who were provided for under the policy against accident which the Department requires all mail-contractors to take out.

In March, 1904, floods occurred in the district south of Dunedin, causing interruptions to railway mail-services on the main line, and on the Lawrence and Owaka branch lines.

In November last important changes were made in the railway and steamer services providing close through connection between Auckland and Invercargill, which reduced the total time of the journey by south-bound steamer and rail to about fifty-five hours. From Invercargill to Auckland the time occupied is about fifty-two hours. The express daily services between Christchurch and Dunedin, and Dunedin and Invercargill, were, in addition, duplicated. The alterations have provided services which are a marked improvement on those formerly existing. Under the initial arrangement the train from Wellington to New Plymouth was timed to leave at 9.10 a.m., but as this was found to disarrange business in the Manawatu district it was from the 1st March last decided to put forward the time of departure to 7.50 a.m. This involved a very close connection for the steamer from Lyttelton, but only on a few occasions during the summer was there any failure. With the beginning of winter, however, the Union Steam Ship Company has found it necessary to withdraw one of the fast steamers from the Lyttelton–Wellington "ferry" service, and to substitute one of the slower steamers of the fleet. The New Plymouth – Onehunga "ferry" service will probably be reduced from daily to four times weekly as from the 1st July. This is much to be regretted. The new train-running made it necessary to provide a night mail staff at the Invercargill Post-office.

Following on the extension of railway communication to Omakau (Ophir) on the Otago Central line on the 1st September, 1904, daily mail communication by that route between Dunedin and Cromwell was established; and the services between Cromwell and Pembroke and Queenstown were improved.

Among improvements effected in mail-services during the year were the following:—

The delivery of parcels in Auckland City was arranged to be performed by contract. In consequence of an extension of the northern section of the North Island Main Trunk Railway, the subsidised mail-service between Taumarunui and Piriaka was abolished. At the southern end an extension to Taihape admitted of the withdrawal of the coach service between that place and Mangaweka. The mail frequency to Taihape was also increased to twice daily. An additional mail-service, providing a second daily mail, was established between Eltham and Kaponga. The coach service between New Plymouth and Opunake was increased in frequency from thrice weekly to daily; and that between Waiouru and Moawhango was altered by the substitution of Taihape for Moawhango as the southern terminus. On the renewal of the coach service between Springfield and Kumara, the running from Otira to Springfield was increased in frequency from twice to thrice weekly throughout the year, and in the opposite direction a similar increase was arranged for during the tourist season. The Culverden – Hanmer Springs coach service was accelerated. The service between Omarama and Pembroke during the summer, which enabled tourists visiting Mount Cook to travel direct between Lake Pukaki and the southern lakes without deviation to the East Coast, was satisfactorily performed during the summer of 1904–5.

The number of contracts for inland mails in operation in 1904 was 647.

There were in addition 502 services not under bond.

The length of inland postal routes by road (counted one way only) was 11,613 miles, and the total number of miles travelled 2,891,245, at an average cost of 3·54d. per mile. In 1903 the respective mileages were 10,569 miles and 2,725,716, at an average cost of 3·57d. per mile.

Ordinary railway-trains with mails travelled 3,573,156 miles.

The estimated sum payable to the Railway Department for the conveyance of mails by ordinary trains was £40,000.

OCEAN MAIL-SERVICES.

San Francisco Service.

The San Francisco service, which expires on the 9th November, 1906, has of late impaired its good name for regularity, especially in respect of the homeward voyages. The mails have too frequently been late in reaching London, the delays varying from one day to five days. These delays were not altogether due to the late arrival of the steamers at San Francisco. There have been many delays on the American railways and across the Atlantic from weather conditions and other causes. The contractors are using every effort to assure their steamers reaching San Francisco sufficiently early for the mails to be transferred to the trains for New York timed to leave at 10 a.m. Failure to connect with this train may mean missing the Saturday fast steamer from New York, and a corresponding late delivery in London. The Twentieth Century express, a very fast train running between Chicago and New York, is now availed of, and as the east-bound trains since the 1st May leave San Francisco at 11 a.m. instead of 10 a.m. it is hoped that the London delivery will be more regular than it has been for some time.

On the Union Steam Ship Company's San Francisco contract being cancelled in 1900, and the Oceanic Company taking up the service, there was advisedly no provision for the conveyance of Australian mails, the company being left to make its own arrangements with non-contracting colonies.

The Commonwealth applied their poundage rates of 2s. per pound for letters and post-cards, and 4s. 6d. per cwt. for other mail-matter, to the San Francisco service as from the 1st December, 1900, a very material reduction as compared with the rates of 12s. per pound for letters, 1s. 6d. for books, and 6d. for newspapers formerly paid. The contractors were so dissatisfied that they declined to accept such a minimum payment, and the matter in dispute is still the subject of correspondence. During the Postmaster-General's late visit to Australia he took occasion to confer with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General on the question, in the hope that the service would receive better treatment from the Commonwealth.

The service for the collection and distribution coastwise of the San Francisco mails has been performed satisfactorily.

Vancouver Service.

The contract for the Vancouver service expired in February last, and by temporary extensions is to be continued until August, 1906, at an increased subsidy of £6,000 a year, shared between Canada, the Commonwealth, and Fiji, in the proportion of £3,000, £2,700, and £300.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time between this colony, the Commonwealth, and Canada, with the object of the service embracing New Zealand. The Queensland Government was desirous of withdrawing, and New Zealand was prepared to take her place and pay £20,000 a year if Brisbane were omitted and the steamers called at Auckland or Wellington at the contractors' option. The Commonwealth Government was agreeable, but Canada was not favourable to the change, although there was reason to suppose that consent would eventually be given. Within the last few weeks the position has assumed an entirely new phase, as the Queensland Government has intimated that it will not be adverse to the continuation of the service provided the subsidy of £10,000 a year is paid by the Commonwealth, as in the case of other mail subsidies, and not by Queensland alone. It is probable that the Federal Government will agree to this, and, if so, New Zealand will thus be effectually shut out, as the service could not take in Brisbane as a calling-place as well as a New Zealand port.

The outlook, so far as New Zealand is concerned, in the direction of diverting the service, is now anything but encouraging. At one time there was every prospect of the colony securing it. Further efforts, however, will be made to get the steamers to call at New Zealand.

Suez Services.

The Federal mail-services performed under contract by the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient steamship companies between the United Kingdom and Australia expired in January last. The Imperial Government renewed a contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a fortnightly despatch to Australia; but the Commonwealth Government was unable immediately to arrange for the alternating fortnightly service from Australia with either the Orient Company or any other, and for a time forwarded mail-matter at the minimum poundage rates. The Federal Government, however, eventually succeeded in making a contract with the Orient Company as from the 11th and 16th April from Sydney and Naples respectively. The service, which is fortnightly (providing a weekly despatch), is for a 696-hours service for £120,000 a year (against a 662-hours service by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers), and has to be ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament. The contract is operative until January, 1908.

The uncertainty of re-establishing a regular weekly contract service between Great Britain and Australia *viâ* Suez resulted in much larger use being made of the San Francisco service for a time. The "Sierra" left San Francisco on the 18th March last with 1,878 bags of mail for all ports, the largest mail despatched by a contract steamer in the San Francisco service; of these, 900 bags were for Australia.

As the result of personal discussions in Melbourne in April last between the Postmaster-General of New Zealand and the Commonwealth Postmaster-General, there is a probability of the Commonwealth making increased payments to the San Francisco service, and this colony securing the use of the Federal services at Postal Union rates. New Zealand paid the Commonwealth 12s. per pound for letters, 1s. 6d. per pound for books, and 6d. per pound for newspapers; while the Commonwealth refused to pay the San Francisco contractors more than 2s. per pound for letters and 4s. 6d. per hundredweight for other matter—a payment wholly inadequate to the value of the service to Australia.

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on Account of the SAN FRANCISCO, PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, and ORIENT MAIL-SERVICES for the Year 1904.

San Francisco Service.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DR.									
Payments by weight—									
On mails from New Zealand	18,467	0	1						
On mails from Fiji	56	6	4						
				18,523	6	5			
Interprovincial service, mail agents, &c.				4,761	4	5			
Transit charges: San Francisco to New York				4,300	7	5			
Transit charges: New York to Queenstown				1,822	10	9			
							29,407	9	0
CR.									
Postages collected in the colony				14,317	18	5			
Contributions from Fiji...				56	6	4			
							14,374	4	9
Net cost to the colony							£15,033	4	3

1,449,250 letters and post-cards, 729,596 books, and 1,438,332 newspapers were received from, and 1,385,566 letters and post-cards, 222,732 books, and 421,284 newspapers were despatched to, the United Kingdom *viâ* San Francisco.

The average time within which mails were delivered by the San Francisco service was—From Auckland to London, 30·78 days, as against 30·22 days in 1903; and from London to Auckland, 30·55 days, as compared with 30·47 days in the previous year. The shortest delivery was made in 28 days.

Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Lines (Suez Services).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr.						
Payments to P. and O. and Orient lines	3,649	19	0			
Transit charges across Australia	152	19	4			
Transit charges across Europe	348	10	6			
Gratuities (to and from Australia)	1,993	6	0			
				6,144	14	10
Cr.						
Postages collected in the colony	1,776	1	11			
Postages, &c., from London and foreign offices ...	1,504	0	11			
				3,280	2	10
Net cost to the colony				£2,864	12	0

The number of letters and post-cards, books, and newspapers conveyed from and to the United Kingdom by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient packets was: Received—1,014,573 letters and post-cards, 465,906 books, and 1,912,874 newspapers; despatched—158,592 letters and post-cards, 21,714 books, and 42,970 newspapers.

The maximum, minimum, and average number of days within which the mails were delivered at and from London and Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin, and Bluff during 1904 by the San Francisco service and by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient lines was:—

	San Francisco Service.			P. and O. Line.			Orient Line.		
	Max.	Min.	Average.	Max.	Min.	Average.	Max.	Min.	Average.
London to Auckland ..	33	30	30·55	39	37	37·30	43	37	38·15
Auckland to London ..	34	28	30·78	43	36	40·07	44	40	41·50
London to Wellington ..	34	31	31·67	40	38	38·67	41	38	39·42
Wellington to London ..	35	30	31·83	45	41	42·28	46	37	42·85
London to Dunedin.. ..	35	32	32·72	41	38	39·12	44	38	39·25
Dunedin to London.. ..	37	31	33·61	44	40	40·82	45	41	42·29
London to Bluff	36	33	33·47	40	37	38·37	43	37	38·50
Bluff to London	38	32	34·36	43	39	40·07	44	40	41·54

The several subsidised sea mail-services, the subsidy-payments for the year 1904–5, the dates when established, and the date on which each terminates are shown below:—

Service.	Annual Subsidy or Payment.			Duration of Service.		Number of Voyages per Annum.	Mileage for Complete Voyage.	Cost per Mile.	
				When established.	When terminated or terminable.				
	£	s.	d.					s.	d.
Auckland and San Francisco ..	18,467	0	0	Mar., 1870	Nov., 1906	17	5,925	3	8·00(a)
Auckland and Fiji	1,690	0	0	June, 1880	..	13	2,334	1	1·37
Auckland and South Pacific islands	1,200	0	0	June, 1885	..	12	6,992	0	3·43
Auckland and Devonport ..	60	0	0	Aug., 1863	Dec., 1906	939	6	0	2·56
Auckland and Great Barrier ..	250	0	0	Oct., 1891	Dec., 1906	52	120	0	9·62
Dargaville and Tangiteroria ..	100	0	0	Nov., 1893	Dec., 1906	52	46	0	10·03
Helensville and Matakohe ..	150	0	0	Jan., 1881	Dec., 1906	52	118	0	5·87
Helensville and Dargaville ..	450	0	0	Jan., 1881	Dec., 1906	104	170	0	5·42
Horeke, Kohukohu, Rawene, Koutu, Rangi Point, and Opononi	147	0	0	Jan., 1889	Dec., 1906	52	48	1	2·13
Russell and Opua	102	0	0	Jan., 1889	Dec., 1906	156	16	0	9·81
Russell and Waitangi	10	0	0	Jan., 1904	Dec., 1906	52	14	0	3·30
Whangaroa (all boating in harbour)	44	0	0	..	Dec., 1906	(as required)	..		..
Wellington, Ketu Bay, Homewood, Maori Bay (and other offices), and Havelock	700	0	0	Dec., 1891	Dec., 1906	26	183	1	0·18
Wellington and Motueka ..				Nov., 1902	Dec., 1906	43	210		
Havelock and Bulwer	125 137	0 10	0 0(b)	Jan., 1904	Dec., 1906	26	64	1	6·83
Nelson, Totaranui, Takaka, and Collingwood	100	0	0	..	Dec., 1906	104	130	0	1·78
Nelson and Croixelles	50 60	0 0	0 0(c)	Jan., 1904	Dec., 1906	52	44	0	6·25
Westport and Karamea	500	0	0	June, 1886	Dec., 1906	36	102	2	1·13
Westport and Little Wanganui ..	450	0	0(d)	Jan., 1895	Dec., 1906	12	82		
Hokitika, Okarito, Bruce Bay, Paringa, Haast, Okura, and Jackson's Bay	600	0	0	Jan., 1886	Dec., 1906	6	384	5	2·50
Lyttelton and Chatham Islands (including Pitt Island)	300	0	0	..	Mar., 1906	6	1,050	0	11·43
Lyttelton and Pigeon Bay ..	225	0	0(e)	..	Dec., 1906	156	14	0	8·57
Bluff and Half-moon Bay ..	245	0	0	July, 1886	Dec., 1906	52	48	1	11·56
Bluff and Ruapuke Island ..	36 45	0 0	0 0(f)	Sept., 1903	Oct., 1905	52	26	0	7·07
Bluff and Te Oneroa	300 234	0 0	0 0(g)	April, 1893	April, 1905	12	208	1	11·03
Interprovincial service in connection with San Francisco line	4,000	0	0	Nov., 1886	Nov., 1906	17	..		..

(a) On basis of payment for outward voyage, which alone is controlled by New Zealand. Payment by weight of mail-matter carried not to exceed £20,000 a year.

(b) Subsidy increased by £12 10s. a year from 20th October, 1904, and Nydia Bay included in service.

(c) Subsidy increased by £10 from 1st April, 1905, and Wairangi included in service.

(d) Subsidy reduced by £50 from 1st January, 1905.

(e) First time of treating as a sea mail-service.

(f) Subsidy increased by £9 from 28th October, 1904.

(g) Subsidy reduced by £66 from 1st May, 1904. Payments to be made in moieties by Marine and Post and Telegraph Departments.

TELEGRAPHS.

The total value of the telegraph and telephone business for the year ended the 31st March last, including miscellaneous telegraph receipts and Government telegrams, was £270,660 13s. 1½d., as compared with £261,941 6s. 6½d. for the previous year—an increase of £8,719 6s. 7d., or 3·33 per cent.

The following is a comparison of the traffic in paid telegrams during the last ten years:—

	Number.			Value.		
1895–96 ...	1,899,632	...	... ...	£92,289		
1896–97 ...	2,285,001	Increase,	20·29 per cent. ...	97,453	Increase,	5·60 per cent
1897–98 ...	2,469,415	"	8·07 " ...	96,537	Decrease,	0·94 "
1898–99 ...	2,717,548	"	10·05 " ...	101,104	Increase,	4·73 "
1899–00 ...	3,159,093	"	16·25 " ...	114,383	"	13·13 "
1900–1 ...	3,534,444	"	11·88 " ...	126,382	"	10·49 "
1901–2 ...	3,850,391	"	8·94 " ...	141,581	"	12·03 "
1902–3 ...	4,271,218	"	10·93 " ...	153,338	"	8·30 "
1903–4 ...	4,671,904	"	9·38 " ...	162,498	"	5·97 "
1904–5 ...	4,900,495	"	4·89 " ...	167,581	"	3·12 "

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

Table showing the number of telegrams forwarded, and the revenue derived therefrom, during the four quarters of the financial years 1903–4 and 1904–5 respectively:—

Quarter.	Number of Telegrams forwarded. Year ended 31st March, 1904.	Number of Telegrams forwarded. Year ended 31st March, 1905.	Increase per Cent.	Revenue. 1903–4. £	s.	d.	Revenue. 1904–5. £	s.	d.	Increase per Cent.
June quarter	1,086,890	1,142,677	5·13	38,072	6	0	39,262	19	11	3·12
September quarter ...	1,069,311	1,134,318	6·07	37,350	18	7	38,760	4	3	3·77
December quarter ...	1,215,959	1,280,432	5·30	42,233	3	6	43,777	7	10	3·65
March quarter	1,299,744	1,343,068	3·33	44,841	5	6½	45,781	1	7½	2·09
	4,671,904	4,900,495	4·89	162,497	13	7½	167,581	13	7½	3·12

The telegraph receipts for the financial year, including telephone-exchange subscriptions, private-wire rents, &c., amounted to £250,063 1s. 3½d., compared with £237,564 4s. 11½d. in 1903–4—an increase of £12,498 16s. 4d., or 5·26 per cent.

The expenditure was £258,977 10s. 9d., as against £255,863 1s. 2d. for the previous year—an increase of £3,114 9s. 7d., or 1·22 per cent.

There were 7,943⅞ miles of line and 23,704 miles of wire at the close of the year—an increase of 165 and 773 miles respectively.

The net expenditure out of Public Works Fund for telegraph extension was £79,297 15s. 1d., as compared with £47,226 19s. 7d. in 1903–4.

The number of private wires and subsidised lines was 350, compared with 364 in 1903–4. The amount received for rent, maintenance, &c., was £1,973 19s. 5d., as against £2,018 7s. in 1903–4.

The total number of telegraph and telephone offices open at the close of the year was 1,200. Of these, 262 were telegraph-offices, and 938 telephone-offices.

The number of telegrams of all codes forwarded during last financial year was 5,159,745—an increase of 194,548, or 3·91 per cent., over 1903–4.

The proportion of paid telegrams per head of population was 5·75, and 5·65 the previous year.

The number of ordinary telegrams forwarded was 3,720,114, of the value of £126,578 7s. 10½d., compared with 3,603,674, for £123,782 6s. 8½d., in 1903–4—an increase of 116,440 and £2,796 1s. 2d.

The urgent telegrams numbered 187,027, of the value of £11,894 8s. 3d.—an increase of 10,251 in number, and £443 17s. 9d. in amount.

The average value of each ordinary telegram was 8·16d., and of each urgent telegram 1s. 3·26d.

367,066 Press telegrams, of the value of £15,274 19s. 0½d., were forwarded in 1904–5, as compared with 364,860, valued at £15,115 19s. 8d., forwarded in 1903–4—an increase of 2,206, or 0·6 per cent., in number, and an increase of 1·05 per cent. in value.

The value of each Press telegram averaged 9·98d., as against 9·94d. in 1903–4.

The bureau messages numbered 626,288, of the value of £13,833 18s. 5½d., as compared with 526,594, of the value of £12,148 16s. 9d.—an increase of 99,694 in number, and £1,685 1s. 8½d. in amount.

The average value of each bureau message was 5·3d., as against 5·54d. in 1903–4.

The following figures show the growth of the traffic in bureau messages as compared with ordinary telegrams:—

				Average Value. Year 1904–5.	Average Value. Year 1903–4.
The total number of ordinary telegrams increased by	116,440, or 3·23 %	and relative receipts by	£2,796, or 2·26 %	8·16d.	8·24d.
The total number of bureau communications increased by	99,694, or 18·93 %		£1,685, or 13·87 %	5·3d.	5·54d.

The number of Government telegrams forwarded was 259,250, valued at £20,597 11s. 10d., as compared with 293,293, of the value of £24,377 1s. 7d.—a decrease of 34,043 in number, and of £3,779 9s. 9d. in amount.

61,057 money-orders, for £210,790 7s. 6d., were transmitted by telegraph, as against 54,933, for £187,472 14s., in 1903—an increase of 6,124 telegrams.

The number of paid forwarded telegrams to every hundred letters posted in New Zealand for delivery within the colony was 8·08, as against 8·26 in 1903–4.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS' DELIVERIES.

Telegraph messengers' deliveries (by Departmental messenger) were established as follows: Auckland—Raglan. Christchurch—Culverden. Greymouth—Totara Flat. New Plymouth—Urenui. Westport—Millerton.

OFFICES OPENED and CLOSED during Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Opened.

Akatore,
Balcairn,
Cambridge West,
Craigieburn,
Douglas Road,
Eiffelton,
Flemington,
Gorge Road,
Hapuka,
Heathdale,
Himatangi,
Hinakura,
Hinuera,
Kaikoura Wharf,
Kohuratahi,
Lauder,
Lochiel,
Longbeach,
Macleod's Terrace,
Mangarawa,
Maranui,
Mount Eden Railway,
Mount Hercules,
Ngatira,
Ngaurukehu,
Northland,
Oio,
Omakau,
Omanaia,
Omarama,
Otematata,
Owaka Valley,
Pirinoa,
Puketeraki,
Purekireki,
Quail Island,
Riverlea,
Roslyn Bush,
Spotswood,
Tahatika,
Te Ahuahu,
Te Akatea,
Terrace End,
Te Wharau,
Tokato,
Umutaoroa,
Waihao Forks,
Waikuku,
Waimamaku,
Waingaro,
Waterton,
Wharekuri,
Wharerata,
Whenuakura,
Whetukura,
Whitford,
Willowby.

Closed.

Awatere,
Cardiff,
Castle Hill,
Ida Valley,
Kuripuni,
Opitonui,
Piriaka,
Thorndon,
Waikowhai,
Waimatua.

Summary.

Number of offices open on the 31st March, 1904, 1,153; opened during year, 57; closed during year, 10; increase, 47. Number of offices open on the 31st March, 1905, 1,200.

OCEAN CABLE SERVICES.

There has been an increase of 5·89 per cent. in the value of the colony's outward international cable traffic for the year, while the traffic to and from Australia has decreased by 5 03 per cent. in the number of messages and 8·09 in value, but this falling-off is probably but temporary. The proportion of cable messages to and from New Zealand transmitted by the Pacific cable exceeds 75 per cent. of the total traffic.

The working of the Pacific cable has been satisfactory. Interruptions due to weather conditions and forest fires occurred on the Canadian land-lines, but the delays as a rule did not exceed a few hours.

The Pacific Cable Board has been able to arrange with the Atlantic companies for the delivery in duplicate of cablegrams *viâ* Pacific to addressees in the United Kingdom.

Since early in 1904 the section of the cable between Doubtless Bay and Norfolk Island has been worked by the Wheatstone automatic with much success.

The receipts and working-expenses of the Pacific cable for the year ended the 31st March, 1905, are estimated (after six months' working) as under:—

	£		£
Traffic revenue	80,000	Annuity and renewals ...	112,545
Deficit	82,089	Working-expenses... ...	49,544
	£162,089		£162,089

New Zealand's proportion of the deficit of £87,751 4s. 5d. on the second year's working of the Pacific cable amounted to £9,750 2s. 9d. The traffic receipts amounted to £79,824.

It should be mentioned that the yearly deficit includes a terminable annuity-payment of £77,545, which includes not only interest, but a sinking fund which extinguishes the capital cost of the cable in fifty years.

The conference of delegates representing the Pacific cable partners, which has been adjourned from time to time, met on the 21st June instant. Sir Sandford Fleming represents this colony.

CABLE BUSINESS.

The number and value of cable messages forwarded from New Zealand during 1904 are shown in the following statement:—

Viâ *Pacific*.

Destination.	Ordinary.		Press.	
	Number of Messages.	Value.	Number of Messages.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
International	19,202	32,722 12 7	52	159 18 9
Australia	55,602	10,913 14 10	434	358 9 11
Total for 1904	74,804	43,636 7 5	486	518 8 8
Total for 1903	72,595	39,512 19 2	325	297 0 8

Viâ *Extension*.

Destination.	Ordinary.		Press.	
	Number of Messages.	Value.	Number of Messages.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
International	3,306	5,272 0 3	88	145 4 0
Australia	9,089	1,932 10 4	977	483 16 0
Total for 1904	12,395	7,204 10 7	1,065	629 0 0
Total for 1903	16,351	10,344 11 4	1,270	938 10 5

The colony's outward international and Australian cable business, not including Press, for the years 1903 and 1904 was as follows:—

International.

	Number of Messages.	Value. £ s. d.
1904	22,508	37,994 12 10
1903	20,826	35,879 8 7
	Inc. 1,682*	Inc. 2,115 4 3†

* 8·07 per cent. † 5·89 per cent.

Australia.

	Number of Messages.	Value. £ s. d.
1904	64,691	12,846 5 2
1903	68,120	13,978 1 11
	Dec. 3,429*	Dec. 1,131 16 9†

* 5·03 per cent. † 8·09 per cent.

There was a total decrease of 1,747 messages, and an increase of £983 7s. 6d. in value.

The forwarded and received cable Press business for the past ten years ended 31st December, 1904, has been:—

Year.	Forwarded.			Received.		
	Number of		Value.	Number of		Value.
	Messages.	Words.		Messages.	Words.	
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1895	1,168	68,682	433 13 0	3,926	314,136	1,782 13 5
1896	1,069	92,946	531 4 9	2,946	285,369	1,576 1 3
1897	1,294	128,839	945 4 8	3,665	323,617	1,752 7 5
1898	1,154	133,342	907 7 0	3,599	282,882	1,599 7 0
1899	1,570	182,066	1,800 10 4	3,822	298,218	1,690 12 4
1900	1,034	139,295	1,457 4 5	4,014	333,300	1,878 9 1
1901	1,420	148,400	2,718 12 0	3,989	351,291	1,967 19 3
1902	1,830	202,968	1,772 8 4	4,443	396,438	2,200 10 6
1903	1,595	159,732	1,235 11 1	5,636	425,824	2,333 10 2
1904	1,551	161,094	1,147 8 8	4,488	392,888	2,169 1 3

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Four new exchanges were opened during the year, and one closed. 1,318 new subscribers were added to the exchanges throughout the colony, bringing the total connections up to 13,423, an increase of 10·89 per cent. for the year. Of the total increase, 595 were added at the four chief centres.

There were on the 31st March last 28 central and 57 sub-exchanges, a total of 85 in all.

The following is a comparative return of the telephone-exchange connections for the years 1903–4 and 1904–5:—

Exchange.	Number of Subscribers or Connections:	
	March 31, 1904.	March 31, 1905.
Ashburton	118	130
Auckland	1,707	1,854
Devonport	34	38
Blenheim	133	137
Christchurch	1,479	1,647
Akaroa	36	40
Doyleston	7	7
Duvauchelle	...	8
Leeston	11	10
Lincoln	8	6
Little River	8	9
Lyttelton	8	8
Rangiora	15	15
Southbridge	6	6
Dannevirke	88	109
Dunedin	1,579	1,702
Balclutha	24	27
Clinton	8	8
Kaitangata	10	13
Milton	21	23
Palmerston	18	19
Port Chalmers	21	22
Waikouaiti	8	8
Feilding	133	45
Sanson	1	1
Gisborne	281	329
Greymouth	183	193
Reefton	44	47
Hamilton	...	66
Hawera	143	157
Eltham	26	30
Kaponga	...	6
Manaia	18	14
Patea	31	33
Hokitika	129	132
Kumara	10	10
Ross	6	6
Invercargill	335	372
Bluff	30	33
Edendale	5	5
Gore	83	88
Lumsden	16	16
Mataura	10	11
Otautau	25	24
Riversdale	17	16
Riverton	18	18
Winton	22	25
Woodlands	5	5
Wyndham	12	12
Masterton	155	205
Carterton	33	38
Eketahuna	18	30
Greytown North	10	9
Napier	384	399
Hastings	118	185
Weber	1	1
Nelson	220	251
New Plymouth	320	329
Inglewood	18	23
Waitara	16	14
Oamaru	210	219
Ngapara	2	2
Pahiatua	79	82
Woodville	20	23

Exchange.	Number of Subscribers or Connections March 31, 1904.	March 31, 1905.
Palmerston North	264	328
Foxton	24	25
Rotorua	70	91
Stratford	98	106
Thames	78	82
Paeroa	25	29
Timaru	206	243
Fairlie	12	11
Geraldine	...	28
St. Andrew's	8	9
Studholme Junction	6	6
Temuka	17	18
Waimate	29	35
Wanganui	425	445
Hunterville	5	6
Marton	47	63
Okaiawa	1	1
Waverley	8	7
Wellington	2,103	2,260
Westport	109	125
Whangarei	36	55
	12,105	13,423

The connections are classified: Paying, 12,377; free, 276; bureaux, 770: total, 13,423.

The following are particulars of telegraph and telephone wires, &c., in the colony on the 31st March, 1905, exclusive of those now maintained by the Railway Department:—

	Telegraph.	Telephone.
Miles of lines, 31st March, 1904	7,779⅛	721½
„ 31st March, 1905	7,943⅞	785½
Miles of wire, 31st March, 1904	22,920½	9,834⅛
„ 31st March, 1905	23,704	11,028
Increase during the year—		
Miles of line	164¾	64
Miles of wire	783½	1,193⅞
Cables—		
Submarine, 31st March, 1904	283·107 knots.	3·392 knots.
„ 31st March, 1905	283·107 „	3·392 „

TELEPHONE RATES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following list of rates charged for telephone exchange connections in other countries, extracted from the latest available publications, will be of interest:—

New York, for 600 messages a year, $60 (£12); for 800 messages, $75 (£15); for 1,000 messages, $87 (£17 10s.); extra talks, 8c. each. For 1,200 messages, $99 (say, £20); and extra talks, 7c. each.

Helsingfors (Russia).—Annual subscription, from £5 to £5 10s. if the instrument and line are hired, and £3 10s. if bought. Workmen and female operators receive on an average 3s. a day of ten hours.

Rome.—Subscription, £6 14s. annually, with an extra charge for distances exceeding 3 kilos. (1·8 miles). Workmen's wages, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d. a day of ten hours. Female operators receive £1 5s. to £2 a month.

Florence.—Annual subscription, from £6 10s. for 1 kilo (0·6 mile) to £9 3s. 4d. within 3 kilos. (1·8 miles). Wages same as at Rome.

Amsterdam.—Municipal telephone. Each subscriber on entry pays £2 1s. 8d., and £7 10s. per annum.

Rotterdam.—Entrance fee less than Amsterdam. Private (not business) subscribers pay £5 10s. a year. Capital outlay per wire in Amsterdam, £33; Rotterdam, £45.

Stockholm.—Entrance fee, £2 15s. 6d. Annual subscription, £4 8s. 10d. for unlimited calls. Average length of wire, 1·3 kilo. (0·8 mile). Wages, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 1d. per ten-hours day.

Vienna.—Annual subscription, £8 6s. 8d. within a radius of one mile and a quarter. Female attendants paid from £2 10s. to £3 10s. a month; workmen, 2s. to 3s. a day.

Belgium.—Annual subscription, £10 8s. 4d.

Antwerp and Brussels.—Single wire within 3 kilos. (1·8 miles): Annual subscription, £10 8s. 4d.; each additional kilo., £2 1s. 8d. For double wires the charge is increased by 50 per cent.

Switzerland.—Annual subscription, £4 and £2 16s. for the first two years, and £1 12s. for succeeding years, a charge of ½d. being made for each communication, 'thus proportioning the expense to the use made of the telephone.' Workmen's wages, 3s. to 3s. 5d. a day of ten hours.

Berlin.—Annual subscription, £7 10s. per instrument. Wages: Female clerks, 2s. 3d. to 3s. a day; workmen, 3s. to 4s. 6d. a day.

Glasgow.—National Telephone Company. Annual subscription, £10 the first year and £8 10s. second year; or a toll service of £3 10s., and 1d. for each talk.

Tunbridge Wells.—Maximum rates fixed were those charged by National Company for unlimited users within area—namely, £10 a year within a mile; £2 10s. each additional half-mile.

In Australian States before Federation and in New Zealand.

State.	Service for Distances up to One Mile from Exchange.	Charge per Annum.		
		£	s.	d.
New South Wales (Sydney and suburbs)	Business...	9	0	0
	Private residence	5	0	0
New South Wales (country)	Business	8	0	0
	Private residence	5	0	0
Victoria (Melbourne and suburbs) ...	Business	9	0	0
	Private residence	5	0	0
Victoria (country)	Business	7	0	0
	Private residence	5	0	0
Queensland (throughout whole State) ...	One rate up to half-mile ...	6	0	0
	Every additional half-mile ...	1	5	0
Tasmania (throughout whole State) ...	Business	6	0	0
	Private residence	4	10	0
Western Australia (throughout whole State)	Business	7	0	0
	Private residence	5	0	0
South Australia (throughout whole State)	Business	10	0	0
	Private residence	5	0	0
New Zealand	Business (continuous service) ...	7	0	0
	Private	5	0	0
	Business (limited service) ...	5	0	0

Proposed Commonwealth Charges Under Toll System.

Subscribers connected.	Annual Ground-rent.			Free Calls covered by Ground-rent.	Extra Calls (each).					
					1 to 1,000.		1,001 to 5,000.		5,001 to 20,000.	
	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 to 5,000	4	10	0	300	0	1	0	0½	0	0¼
5,001 to 20,000... ...	5	0	0	300	0	1	0	0½	0	0¼

Charges in United Kingdom.

London.—Unlimited service with two miles, £17 per annum; or toll service, annual subscription, £5, and 1d. for each call. Minimum payable for calls, £1 10s.

Glasgow municipal rates, £5 5s. per annum; unlimited conversations.

Paris, £12 10s. per annum.

Lyons, £10 10s. per annum.

Warsaw, £7 10s. per annum.

Moscow, £8 7s. per annum.

SUPERIMPOSED CIRCUITS.

The Department has for several years been superimposing telephone circuits on telegraph-wires and telegraph circuits on telephone-wires. It is obvious that the use of telegraph-wires for telephone purposes is limited, and nearly all the wires available for this purpose have now been absorbed. Wherever the conditions permit, use will be made of telegraph-wires for telephone purposes or *vice versa*, either superimposed or on the condenser system. It is intended to give a telephone service between Wellington and Palmerston North on the condenser system—that is, using telegraph-wires both for telegraph and telephone purposes. Certain alterations to the line will be necessary, but in a few months it is hoped to put the system in operation.

There is also in operation what is known as duplex-telephone circuits, and these will be extended where the necessary wires exist. Such a duplex circuit is at work between Napier and Hastings, where four telephone-wires allow of a third metallic circuit being superimposed on the two metallic-circuit pairs.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

NEW ZEALAND CABLE SERVICES.

The cables across Cook Strait, including the Wanganui–Wakapuaka cable, have been periodically tested with satisfactory results. No faults have occurred during the last two years.

The cable connecting the Middle Island with Stewart Island continues in good working-order.

It may be of interest to note that the four Cook Strait cables are quadruplexed. One is used direct to Dunedin and one to Christchurch. The other two are quadruplexed to Blenheim, and through repeaters there, Wellington is enabled to work on one a duplex circuit to Christchurch and a duplex circuit to Greymouth, and on the other a duplex circuit to Nelson and a duplex to Wakapuaka, with Blenheim intermediate. Wellington has direct communication with these places in the Middle Island, as well as all important towns in the Wellington, Napier, Wanganui, and New Plymouth districts; and also with Auckland.

These four cables are equal to sixteen single wires, and a single wire has a capacity in ordinary working of forty messages an hour. When quadruplexed the wire has four times the carrying capacity.

The Wanganui–Wakapuaka cable is duplexed, making it equal to two single wires.

TRUNK TELEPHONE WIRES.

Contrasted with the use that can be made of a telegraph-wire, it is found that a trunk telephone-wire has the very limited capacity of about fifty to sixty spoken communications a day; and where a telephone circuit, either metallic or single, is carrying that volume of business there is a demand for an extra wire. Where there are other wires on the same poles, efficient communication requires the provision of a metallic circuit—that is, two wires; and where there is an existing single-wire circuit for any length, and a second one is required, it is absolutely necessary to erect a metallic circuit to have each free from induction from the other. This points to the necessity of charges being made for spoken communications in proportion to the length of wire. This is the practice in England, America, and other countries. In England the charges are 3d. for twenty-five miles, 6d. for twenty-five to fifty miles, 9d. for fifty to seventy-five miles, 1s. for seventy-five to 100 miles, and 6d. for every additional forty miles. The time allowed at the above rates is three minutes. With three minutes as the basis of charge it is found from records made here that each spoken communication takes up the circuit for an average of nine minutes.

Before the Department extends its trunk-telephone facilities these facts will require consideration, and a preliminary scale of distance rates prepared. On ordinary telephone-lines, which serve the largest number of offices in the colony—namely, 936 out of a total of 1,200 offices—used for the transmission of telegrams, the business that can be done is about twenty messages an hour, while spoken communications between subscribers or telephone bureaux average only six to seven an hour.

CHEAP TELEPHONE LINES.

Every effort is being made to reduce the cost of country extensions, consistent with safety to the public and a reasonable prospect of an uninterrupted service. The cost of poles is the largest item of expenditure, and by the use of a pole costing 10s. extensions may be made for about £20 a mile. Each extension must be dealt with, however, on its merits. Its remoteness from a lineman's station, the character of the country, fenced or open, the number of roads or gateways, whether sheep-country or cropping-country, have all to be considered, also whether long or short cartage of poles and material is necessary.

METALLIC CIRCUITS.

The work of installing metallic circuits to eliminate induction from electric tramways, telegraph-wires, and neighbouring telephonic circuits is in progress at Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin. Materials for Christchurch also are now coming to hand.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Department is watching the progress of the system, which has recently been considerably developed; and there can be no question that it has come to stay. When recently in Australia the Postmaster-General of this colony, in the course of an interview with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General, discussed the desirableness and feasibility of establishing wireless stations between Australia and New Zealand, and Mr. Sydney Smith expressed himself favourable to the proposition. Since then the matter has been under the consideration of Government, and the Postmaster-General has been requested to make a specific recommendation.

For communication with vessels at sea, and outlying islands, the wireless-telegraph system could be brought into use with considerable advantage.

Further important developments are foreshadowed by inventors, who, however, are naturally very reticent on the subject; at least, until their latest improvements are open for public use.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT UNDERTAKINGS.

The work of the Department under the Electric Telegraph Commissioner, who has the delegated powers of the Board of Control for electrical undertakings, including tramways, and also the authority under the Electric Lines Act to issue licenses, has been steadily increasing.

The tramway undertakings now in existence in the Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin districts include eight Orders in Council, all of which have been reviewed for the Board of Control, and supervision over the electrical conditions of these undertakings is continually being exercised. One of them (the Dunedin tramways) involves a 32-mile transmission-line, in course of erection, at a voltage of 35,000.

Up to the present nine licenses have been granted by the Electric Telegraph Commissioner under the Electric Lines Act, and several are now being dealt with. These licenses embody regulations framed to meet the varying circumstances of each installation, mainly to secure the safety of the public. The work in connection with this is very great, and involves much consideration and technical knowledge.

The following is a list of licenses issued: Bluff, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gore, Hawera, Inglewood, Maori Hill, New Plymouth, Outram, and Reefton.

Owing to the many technical branches of electrical work requiring attention, and the rapid growth of all branches of the business, especially in exchange-work, an increase in the superior and technical staff will have to be considered. The Department has officers capable of filling any such positions.

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUMENTS AND BATTERIES IN USE IN TELEGRAPH-OFFICES.

Inspectors' Districts.	Morse Instruments (in use).		No. of Duplexes.		No. of Direct Sounder Sets.	No. of Quads.	No. of Quad Translator Sets.	No. of Autos.	No. of Telephones not connected with Exchanges.	No. of Cells.				
	Constant Current.	Intermittent Current.	Single Current.	Double Current.						Leclanche.	Gordon.	Daniell.	Bichromate.	Storage.
Auckland ..	34	64	13	4	2	10	2	1	235	5,698	40	274	..	6
Wellington	61	151	14	7	12	18	5	2	132	7,771	700	1,130	22	38
Nelson ..	9	32	9	4	..	1	3	..	115	3,248	..	541	10	..
Christchurch	101	30	3	5	..	6	1	2	44	1,652	..	861	552	2
Dunedin ..	99	68	2	1	..	6	1	1	144	4,474	..	620	42	4
Totals ..	304	345	41	21	14	41	12	6	670	22,843	740	3,426	626	50

AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

Construction.

The following new lines have been erected during the year :—

	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Waipa Prison (lead off Waiotapu line)	$0\frac{3}{16}$	$0\frac{3}{16}$
Ngaruawahia to Te Akatea and Waingaro	16	16
Auckland to Newton and Mount Eden Railway	..	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Cambridge Sanatorium	$0\frac{7}{16}$	$0\frac{7}{16}$
Auckland to Warkworth (diversion of Nos. 1 and 2 wires) ..	..	96
Waiotemarama to Waimamaku	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Hinuera (lead off Morrinsville–Putaruru line)	$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Cambridge to Cambridge West	1	1
Auckland to Atiamuri Junction (diversion of No. 3 wire) ..	..	156
Tauranga to Te Puke diversion	13	26
Paengaroa Junction towards Matata diversion	18	18
Hamilton to Te Awamutu (diversion of No. 5 wire)	..	18
Auckland – Manukau Heads (second wire)	..	23
For Railway Department—		
Paeroa Railway to Puriri Railway	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Totals	$62\frac{7}{8}$	$371\frac{1}{8}$

Railway wires ceased to be maintained by this Department from 31st July, 1904 :—

	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Newmarket – Mount Eden telephone	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Mount Eden and Avondale signal-repeaters	..	$0\frac{3}{8}$
Auckland–Penrose telephones	..	7
„ blocks	1	$19\frac{3}{4}$
Auckland Railway crossing bells	..	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Greenlane Racecourse platform	..	1
Newmarket signalbox tunnel	..	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Auckland – Mount Smart telephone..	..	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Otahuhu Railway – Papakura Railway telephone	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Tuakau–Whangarata telephone	..	$2\frac{1}{8}$
Huntly–Ohinewai telephone	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Paeroa Railway – Puriri Railway telephone	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Totals	$28\frac{3}{8}$	$66\frac{7}{8}$

The total number of miles of poles and wire in this district, exclusive of those maintained by the Railway Department for their own use, is $2{,}063\frac{1}{2}$ and $5{,}608\frac{7}{8}$ respectively.

Maintenance.

The reconstruction of the Auckland – Doubtless Bay section was completed at the beginning of the year. Reconstruction of the section Otahuhu to Hamilton has been finished, and the line from Hamilton to Cambridge rebuilt. These sections are now in first-class order.

Nos. 1 and 2 north wires, which originally ran *via* Helensville, are now on the main line *via* Waiwera.

Another wire from Auckland to Atiamuri Junction (156 miles), taking the place of a wire *via* Thames and Mercer, has been erected, thus giving another direct wire to Napier and south.

The line, Tauranga – Te Puke, has been diverted from the coast to the main road, requiring the erection of 13 miles of poles and 26 miles of wire.

The Te Puke – Paengaroa Junction line has been entirely rebuilt and strengthened.

Maketu–Opotiki line: This line, for a distance of 18 miles along the beach, has been diverted to the main road. The whole section is receiving a thorough overhaul, which will be completed early in the year.

Manukau Heads: A second wire, 23 miles long, has been erected on the main south line, for the purpose of forming a metallic circuit to the junction of the Heads line, thereby eliminating induction. A transformer is inserted at that point, and the circuit continued on the single wire to the terminal office. This arrangement gives entire satisfaction.

The Paeroa–Waihi line is being rebuilt, and will be completed early in the year.

The Hikutaia Junction line towards Katikati is being diverted to within 8 miles of Katikati, and will run through Waihi, connecting with the new line on to Paeroa, thus providing a much better route.

The Cambridge - Te Awamutu line, which carried one wire only and would require considerable attention to thoroughly repair, will be dismantled. The wire has been diverted to the King-country line from Hamilton.

Offices.

Ten new offices were opened in the district during the year, nine being connected by telephone, and one (Mount Eden Railway) by Morse instruments.

Three offices were closed—viz., Waikowhai, Opitonui, and Piriaka; whilst Omanaia was reopened.

The total number of offices open is now 271, 50 of which are Morse and 221 telephone.

Two offices, Newton and Whakatane, were converted from telephone to Morse, and one, Katikati, from Morse to telephone.

The Tauranga, Whakatane, and Mangonui offices have been refitted, whilst those at Dargaville, Cambridge, and Te Awamutu have been fitted with duplex sets, and the Auckland office with two new quadruplex sets of instruments for the purpose of meeting the steadily increasing traffic.

Two small offices, Okete and Ardmore, were burnt down during the year, but communication was soon restored.

The ceiling of the Auckland operating-room has been raised, and the ventilation considerably improved.

Telephone Exchanges.

The Auckland Exchange is steadily increasing in numbers, there being on 31st March a total of 1,854 connections, an increase of 147 for the year. Of these, 1,773 are paying, 23 free, and 58 bureaux. There are also 387 extension telephones connected with the exchange. A new section of 300 numbers is being added to the switchboard, which will enable 2,400 connections to be dealt with.

108½ miles of poles and 1,951 miles of wire are utilised for the present connections.

A new exchange was opened at Hamilton. On the 31st March there were 66 subscribers, requiring the erection of 4¾ miles of poles and 26 miles of wire.

Substantial increases at Rotorua and Whangarei, by 21 and 18 subscribers respectively, have taken place; whilst all the other exchanges show a slight increase over the number of connections last year.

The 7 exchanges are working satisfactorily. The total connections therewith number 2,215 (2,093 paying, 33 free, and 89 bureaux). The poles and wire connected with the various exchanges aggregate, respectively, 138 miles and 2,117½ miles

Metallic Circuits.

On the 31st March there were 285 subscribers connected by metallic circuit.

The work on the eastern side of the city, which embraces Otahuhu, Onehunga, Ellerslie, Epsom, Remuera, and Parnell, and most of which required very long circuits, entailing considerable labour, is completed.

In the remainder of the city the work will be comparatively easy, and a much larger number of subscribers will be joined up in a shorter time.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Construction.

The following new lines and wires were erected in this district during the year:—

		Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Inglewood to Halcombe	Part of through wire, Wellington to New Plymouth	..	134½
Shannon to Otaki		..	24
Gladstone to Te Wharau		14	14
Mangatera to Umutaoroa		4½	4½
Kilbirnie to Maranui (lead off Worser Bay line)		0¼	0¼
Aramoho to Aramoho Railway		0¼	0¼
Martinborough to Hinakura		14½	14½
Waitara to Sentry Hill		..	3¾
Utiku to Ohutu		0⅜	1⅞
Ngaurukehu (lead off Mataroa–Ruanui line)		0¼	0¼
Napier to Hastings (metallic circuit)		..	25
Northland (lead off Wellington–Karori line)		..	0¼
Gisborne to Manutuke (metallic circuit)		..	16
Muriwai to Wharerata		..	8
Patea to Whenuakura		..	0¾
Petone to Hutt		..	2½

Construction—continued.

	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Riverlea (lead off Eltham–Kaponga wire)	..	..
Napier to Eskdale	..	1
Woodville to Mangarawa	2	2
Douglas Road (lead off Toko–Strathmore wire)	..	..
Wairoa to Opoutama (new route)	23	46
Telephone exchange to telegraph office, Wellington	..	0½
Napier to Napier Park Racecourse	..	3
Otaki Railway to Otaki (loop lines)	..	12
Levin to Shannon (new route)	9½	57
Palmerston North to Terrace End	..	1
Whangamomona to Kohuratahi	4¼	4¼
Ormondville to Whetukura	3⅛	3⅛
Himatangi (bridged across Foxton – Palmerston N., metallic circuit)	..	..
Transferred from telephone exchange, Napier (for metallic circuits)	..	9¾
For Public Works Department—		
Mangaweka to Taihape	14	14
Totals	90	404
Lines dismantled—		
Whenuakura, from main line to old office	..	2½
Wairoa to Opoutama (old beach route)	21	42
Shannon to Levin (old route)	12	72
Totals	33	116½

The above operations resulted in a net increase of 57 miles of poles and 287½ miles of wire, making grand totals of 2,087⅝ miles of poles and 7,330⅞ miles of wire maintained in this district, exclusive of those maintained by the Railway Department for their own use.

Ten private wires, principally in outlying districts, have been erected, aggregating 7¼ miles of poles and 10¾ miles of wire.

Maintenance.

The lines generally are in good order, several sections, enumerated below, having recently been overhauled; but the following sections still need attention: Wairoa–Mohaka, Wangaehu–Feilding, Pakipaki–Waipukurau, Waipukurau–Porangahau, and Otaki–Wellington. The work will be taken in hand during the year.

The following sections were overhauled and strengthened with extra or larger poles where necessary:—

	Miles.
Inglewood to Wangaehu	120
Nuhaka to Opoutama	7
Gisborne to Opoutama	43
Kaitoke to Upper Hutt	8
Pohui to Rangitaiki	50
Masterton to Castlepoint and Whakataki	45
Gisborne to Manutuke	8
Wellington to Hutt (partial)	8
Opoutama to Mr. Ormond's	5½
Nuhaka to Morere	6¾
Otaki to Otaki Railway (reconstructed)	1½
Total	302¾

Heavy gales followed by a severe snowstorm in August last did much damage to the line on the high levels between Napier and Taupo.

Line faults are still caused by traction-engines and threshing-machines colliding with the wires, and also by persons felling trees, or throwing pieces of wire, over the lines.

Offices.

Sixteen new offices have been opened and three closed during the year.

A new Jackknife testboard has been erected at New Plymouth, and the instruments refitted and rearranged to provide room for a forked quadruplex repeater set, which has been installed to work on the Wanganui – New Plymouth and New Plymouth – Auckland circuits. A full quadruplex repeater set has also been installed at Napier for repeating on No. 2 wire, between Wellington and Auckland.

A lineman is now stationed at Hastings.

A new permanent office has been erected at Eltham, and sledge offices at Te Horo and Kahukura, requiring the transfer of instruments, &c.

The name of the Te Arai Bridge office has been changed to Manutuke, and that of Dreyerton to Kopuaranga.

There are 334 offices in the district—61 Morse and 273 telephone.

Metallic Circuits.

The erection of two additional wires between Napier and Hastings has provided another metallic circuit for bureau purposes, and by coupling this circuit with the previously existing metallic circuit, a third metallic circuit has been superimposed on the other two, all of which are working very satisfactorily and carrying a large amount of work.

The section between Wellington and Otaki of the No. 3 Morse wire, Wellington to Palmerston North, and the Wellington–Otaki telephone-wire, have been utilised to install a metallic circuit for bureau purposes between Wellington Exchange and the Otaki Post-office, with intermediate offices bridged across the two wires. Telephonic communication on the circuit, 50 miles in length, is now practically free from induction from neighbouring wires, and the Morse superimposed over these is working very satisfactorily from Wellington to Palmerston North, with Otaki and Levin intermediate.

Telephone Exchanges.

One new sub-exchange was opened during the year at Kaponga, with 6 subscribers. The exchange at Otakeho was closed.

New switchboards have been fitted at Inglewood, Marton, Waitara, and Eltham, and the exchanges at Masterton and Hastings have been refitted.

Thirteen telephones were destroyed by fire, 9 of them at Wellington.

The exchange at Hawera has been removed to a more suitable and commodious room on the first floor, and a new switchboard installed.

Considerable alterations to the lines at Hawera, Manaia, and Okaiawa were needed on account of the operations of the Hawera Electric Light Company.

New Plymouth was visited by a severe thunderstorm in August last, and by a whirlwind in December. The former did considerable damage to the switchboard indicator coils and line wires, and the latter damaged the lines considerably.

The extensive alterations to the lines in Wellington, on account of the installation of electric tramways, were completed early in January. The subscribers to this exchange continue to increase rapidly, the total number being 2,260, an increase of 157 for the year. Of these, 2,157 are paying subscribers, 49 free, and 54 bureaux.

In addition there are 519 extension telephones, making a grand total of 2,779 instruments used. With the addition of the subsection of 300 numbers just received, the capacity of the exchange will be 2,700.

The poles and wire necessary to connect the present subscribers total 51¾ miles and 2,119 miles respectively, irrespective of that connected with bureaux.

There are 30 exchanges in the district, all of which are working satisfactorily. The subscribers connected therewith aggregate 5,403, an increase of 535 for the year. Of this number 5,021 are paying, 111 free, and 271 bureaux, connected by 280 miles 67 chains of poles and 4,045 miles 45 chains of wire. Extension telephones at the various exchanges number 793, making a grand total of 6,205 telephones in use.

The alterations to the Wellington Exchange building and the installation of the cable-drying machinery therein has been completed, and a large number of poles erected preparatory to the suspension of the lead-covered cables

NELSON DISTRICT.

Construction.

The following new lines have been erected to connect the offices indicated hereunder :—

	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Kaikoura to Kaikoura Wharf	2	2
McLeod's Terrace (lead off Okarito line)	..	0⅛
Heathdale (lead off Brunner line)	..	0⅛
Maniaroa (lead off Tadmor line)	..	..
Hapuka (cut in on Kaikoura–Blenheim line)	1	1
Mount Hercules (lead off Okarito line)	0¼	0¼
Totals	3¼	3½
Lines dismantled—		
Belgrove section	..	5
Railway wires, &c., ceased to be maintained by this Department—		
Greymouth–Reefton section	17	26
Westport–Conn's Creek section	10¾	10¾
Westport–Crane Wharf	0¾	0¾
Totals	28½	37½

The total mileages of poles and wire maintained in this district are 994⅝ and 2,788⅝ respectively.

Maintenance.

The following sections have been overhauled and strengthened: Takaka–Motueka, Motueka–Richmond, and Hokitika–Kumara. The Ahaura–Reefton section is in course of overhaul. A flying overhaul of the Okarito–Ross section has been made, but considerable work is necessary to make the line thoroughly efficient.

The Havelock - Pelorus Bridge section was reconstructed, owing to the line having been washed away during a flood in March last year.

The encroachment of the Teremakau River on the roadway at several places on the Kumara–Taipo section necessitated a deviation of our line at these places.

The Haast River signalling-wire, which was washed away, was replaced in a less dangerous position.

Telephones were installed at the Big Wanganui and Wataroa Rivers in place of the bells hitherto used. The lines in connection therewith were also strengthened.

The Reefton–Lyell–Longford section requires attention, but the lines generally are in good order. Very few interruptions to traffic have occurred during the year.

Offices.

Five new offices were opened and one (Awatere) closed, making 158 offices open, of which 23 are Morse and 135 telephone.

An extra set of Morse instruments has been put in at Picton to facilitate disposal of the traffic upon arrival of steamers.

Several offices have been removed to new premises and others refitted.

The Lyell building was struck by lightning on the 25th August last, and the inside of the office, as well as the instruments, and part of the line, was wrecked. Prompt measures were taken to restore communication and effect repairs.

The Collingwood office was burnt down on the 7th November.

Telephone Exchanges.

The exchanges in the district are in good working-order. The subscribers number 901, an increase of 67 for the year. Of this number 774 are paying, 36 free, and 91 bureaux; 40 extension telephones are in use, making a total of 941 telephones, requiring 64½ miles of poles and 436¾ miles of wire.

CHRISTCHURCH DISTRICT.

Construction.

The following new lines and wires were erected :—

	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Ashburton to Longbeach and Flemington, *via* Winslow ..	16½	23¾
Temuka to Geraldine (metallic trunk circuit)	..	15
Amberley to Balcairn	..	4
Woodend to Waikuku	..	4½
Spotswood (fork off Cheviot–Mendip line)	0¼	0¼
Ohoka–Kaiapoi–Woodend (circuit made metallic)	..	11¼
Duvauchelle to Akaroa (trunk wire)	..	6
Totals	16¾	64¾

The construction of the metallic trunk circuit between Glenavy and Waimate to connect with the Oamaru–Glenavy circuit was commenced on the 28th March.

The total mileage of poles in the district is 921½, and of wire 3,553¾.

Maintenance.

The overhaul of the line between Timaru and Christchurch has been completed to a point half a mile north of Rolleston. Every fifth pole is doubled to increase the stability of the line.

Four miles of the Rangiora–Amberley line has been reconstructed to give facilities for the erection of additional wires. Minor line maintenance has been attended to where necessary.

Offices.

Eleven new offices have been opened and one (Castle Hill) closed, a new office in place thereof being opened at Craigieburn.

A new brick building at Kaiapoi was opened on the 19th December.

At Temuka and Geraldine circuits have been rearranged. Those stations now work Morse to Timaru superimposed over the metallic trunk wire, and are no longer in circuit on No. 8 wire. This practically gives Christchurch another clear wire to Timaru.

Sydenham has been converted from a telephone to a Morse station.

There are 164 offices in the district—61 Morse and 103 telephone.

Telephone Exchanges.

New sub-exchanges were opened at Geraldine and Duvauchelle.

A large amount of reconstruction work has had to be done in Christchurch City in consequence of the introduction of electric tramways, and also owing to increased business, thus necessitating the use of larger poles.

There are 1,647 connections to the Christchurch exchange—1,563 paying, 39 free, and 45 bureaux—an increase of 168 for the year.

A new subsection of 450 numbers is being erected, which will bring the capacity of the exchange up to 2,400.

A 2-horse power motor has been installed to take the place of the gas-engine for charging the batteries.

The Timaru exchange has increased by 37 subscribers, there being 243 connections.

Ashburton has 130 subscribers, an increase of 12.

Other exchanges show slight increases over last year. The total number of subscribers is 2,236—2,075 paying, 52 free, and 109 bureaux—an increase of 262.

There are 411 extension telephones, 364 of which are connected with the Christchurch exchange.

All exchanges are working satisfactorily.

DUNEDIN DISTRICT.

Construction.

The following extensions have been carried out during the year:—

			Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.
Kurow to Otematata and Omarama			32	32
Seacliff to Puketeraki			0¼	2¾
Invercargill to Winton (metallic circuit)			..	37½
Gorge Road (lead off Waimahaka line)			0½	0½
Owaka to Owaka Valley, Tahatika and Purekireki			13	13
Winton to Lochiel			..	4
Taieri Beach to Akatore			7	7
Clinton to Ashley Downs and Clydevale			9½	15
Omakau to Lauder			..	5
Oamaru to Glenavy (Waimate metallic trunk)			..	29¾
For Public Works Department—	Miles of Poles.	Miles of Wire.		
Lauder to Chatto Creek	13	13	19½	19½
Heriot to Edievale	6½	6½		
Totals			81¾	166

The total length of lines at the end of the year was 1,876⅝ miles of poles and 4,422 miles of wire.

Maintenance.

No interruptions of any consequence occurred during the year. Some 600 miles of line were overhauled. The lines generally are in good order.

Offices.

Fourteen new offices were opened and two (Waimatua and Ida Valley) closed, leaving 273 offices open—viz., 69 Morse and 204 telephone stations.

Telephone Exchanges.

A steady increase of subscribers to the Dunedin exchange has taken place, bringing the total connections to 1,702, an increase of 123. Of these 1,641 are paying, 22 free, and 39 bureaux.

There are 386 extension telephones, an increase of 50 since last year.

Two sections, of 450 numbers each, have been added to the switchboard, which will provide for 2,950 connections.

The work of installing the metallic circuit system in Dunedin is now in hand. A large number of circuits should be converted during the year.

The subscribers to the 22 exchanges in the district numbered 2,668, an increase of 189. Including extension connections, there were 3,155 instruments.

Of the ordinary connections, 2,414 are paying, 44 free, and 210 bureaux.

The Oamaru exchange is being refitted with new annunciators.

The total mileage of poles connected with the exchanges amounts to 142¼ and of wire 2,121½.

Table No. 1.

POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID.

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Money-orders issued and of Money-orders payable in New Zealand since the Year 1863.

ISSUED IN THE COLONY.

Year.	Commission received.			Where payable.												Total.			
				In the Colony.				United Kingdom and Foreign Offices.				Australia and other British Possessions.							
				No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863	1,057	9	0	2,201	9,613	11	11	4,740	21,944	2	1	4,645	24,145	7	5	11,586	55,703	1	5
1873	3,562	3	2	34,288	142,642	4	10	11,913	48,547	11	4	6,150	28,068	5	5	52,351	219,258	1	7
1883	9,022	10	6	132,232	402,558	12	11	26,211	91,634	4	7	14,113	46,939	17	11	172,556	541,132	15	5
1884	9,525	3	8	144,227	430,446	18	10	28,712	96,901	14	0	13,113	45,317	12	4	186,052	572,666	5	2
1885	9,553	0	7	146,406	439,870	3	9	28,722	95,920	9	10	13,494	45,604	15	2	188,622	581,395	8	9
1886	8,541	7	10	113,598	412,276	3	0	27,389	87,904	9	10	14,693	47,574	9	11	155,680	547,755	2	9
1887	8,532	10	5	119,091	426,194	13	9	26,057	84,264	12	9	14,431	45,285	6	11	159,579	555,744	13	5
1888	8,377	6	4	122,042	432,056	6	2	26,636	81,488	10	3	13,709	42,451	4	4	162,387	555,996	0	9
1889	8,696	13	5	127,323	458,469	7	7	26,206	79,167	0	4	18,547	51,909	6	10	172,076	589,545	14	9
1890	8,823	10	0	130,641	472,967	4	7	25,053	74,566	13	9	20,733	54,543	3	7	176,427	602,077	1	11
1891	9,649	14	9	138,555	504,834	16	9	26,590	77,481	2	9	30,094	69,674	0	0	195,239	651,989	19	6
1892	9,452	0	0	140,672	540,763	15	0	27,451	78,848	1	7	31,315	75,235	7	10	199,438	694,847	4	5
1893	10,248	14	5	146,133	576,358	17	2	29,616	86,544	19	11	35,208	88,025	8	9	210,957	750,929	5	10
1894	10,600	19	7	155,534	608,042	2	11	28,513	79,348	10	2	38,631	89,392	11	10	222,678	776,783	4	11
1895	11,433	13	8	162,600	635,062	17	11	28,882	78,465	0	4	52,015	99,076	16	8	243,497	812,604	14	11
1896	12,671	6	7	181,505	717,217	19	1	29,238	82,498	15	6	58,823	102,443	1	0	269,566	902,159	15	7
1897	13,835	15	4	193,867	762,592	10	3	31,770	93,649	1	3	68,002	114,589	3	5	293,659	970,830	14	11
1898	14,747	9	6	206,265	798,725	15	8	35,377	107,140	7	5	76,728	123,375	4	6	318,370	1,029.241	7	7
1899	15,533	4	6	221,354	864,513	4	9	38,528	122,064	3	1	84,782	132,230	17	9	344,664	1,118,808	5	7
1900	16,512	12	9	239,565	951,860	7	4	40,925	122,934	10	4	89,344	140,057	18	9	369,834	1,214,852	16	5
1901	17,518	11	0	255,344	1,002,056	12	1	45,701	125,549	5	11	104,922	158,902	3	10	405,967	1,286,508	1	10
1902	14,915	18	2	258,110	1,014,723	16	0	53,910	138,755	2	8	55,187	123,580	3	7	367,207	1,277,059	2	3
1903	15,881	18	5	273,535	1,108.067	5	8	63,309	157,789	16	0	59,468	150,367	10	8	396,312	1,416,224	12	4
1904	16,385	9	0	281,655	1,148,226	3	0	60,490	165,245	0	8	65,638	163,416	4	9	407,783	1,476,887	8	5

DRAWN ON THE COLONY.

Year.	Where issued.												Total.			
	In the Colony.				United Kingdom and Foreign Offices.				Australia and other British Possessions.							
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863	2,067	9,169	4	6	415	1,824	0	8	558	3,077	13	7	3,040	14,070	18	9
1873	34,288	142,642	4	10	1,482	6,625	14	5	1,668	7,689	6	8	37,438	156,957	5	11
1883	132,232	402,558	12	11	3,725	15,553	3	11	5,697	23,299	12	11	141,654	441,411	9	9
1884	144,227	430,446	18	10	4,535	17,679	0	6	6,755	27,429	18	6	155,517	475,555	17	10
1885	146,406	439,870	3	9	5,204	20,091	17	4	7,725	30,724	6	4	159,335	490,686	7	5
1886	113,598	412,276	3	0	5,824	22,650	1	10	9,545	36,513	3	11	129,242	471,185	7	0
1887	119,091	426,194	13	9	6,334	23,423	16	2	8,963	33,254	2	3	133,910	482,437	17	4
1888	122,042	432,056	6	2	7,336	26,262	14	5	15,365	56,141	4	1	144,450	513,728	8	2
1889	127,323	458,469	7	7	7,469	26,887	17	9	15,859	56,402	1	4	150,651	541,759	6	8
1890	130,641	472,967	4	7	7,775	27,975	15	5	13,331	47,890	2	6	151 747	548,833	2	6
1891	138,555	504,834	16	9	7,910	28,518	14	0	13,604	48,700	9	6	160,069	582,054	0	3
1892	140,672	540,763	15	0	8,152	29,349	14	7	11,291	41,064	6	6	160,115	611,177	16	1
1893	146,133	575,358	17	2	8,746	32,616	17	2	10,679	40,929	2	5	165,558	649,904	16	9
1894	155,534	608,042	2	11	9,293	33,786	17	6	10,690	38,571	3	1	175,517	680,400	3	6
1895	162,600	635,062	17	11	9,938	35,155	7	9	11,520	39,862	18	10	184,058	710,081	4	6
1896	181,505	717,217	19	1	10,254	35,553	7	1	11,507	40,836	4	7	203,266	793,607	10	9
1897	193,867	762,592	10	3	10,085	35,238	10	3	11,407	40,105	1	11	215,359	837,936	2	5
1898	206,265	798,725	15	8	10,671	36,106	9	10	12,753	44,558	10	10	229,689	879,390	16	4
1899	221,354	864,513	4	9	10,624	37,290	8	7	13,399	48,533	15	11	245,377	950,337	9	3
1900	239,565	951,860	7	4	10,342	36,014	6	3	15,271	59,304	9	6	265,178	1,047.179	3	1
1901	255,344	1,002,056	12	1	11,082	40,021	14	4	16,688	63,800	4	10	283,114	1,105,878	11	3
1902	258,110	1,014,723	16	0	11,732	41,370	13	3	16,527	62,159	10	8	286,369	1,118,253	19	11
1903	273,535	1,108,067	5	8	13,035	49,181	1	3	17,777	68,340	8	8	304,347	1,225,588	15	7
1904	281,655	1,148,226	3	0	11,567	45,793	1	1	19,277	71,824	7	5	312,499	1,265,843	11	6

Table No. 2.

Table showing the Money-orders issued in New Zealand on Offices beyond the Colony, and Money-orders issued at Offices beyond the Colony on New Zealand, during the Years 1903 and 1904.

Issued in New Zealand.

Where payable.	1903.				1904.			
	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom and Foreign Offices through United Kingdom	52,172	131,198	2	10	49,097	141,033	3	10
United States of America	10,307	24,090	5	9	10,507	21,801	11	5
Canada	535	2,009	8	2	564	1,866	4	5
Cape Colony	146	424	8	2	168	524	18	9
Ceylon	115	453	10	2	122	353	1	11
Fiji	94	213	9	4	140	494	13	10
Germany	820	2,463	18	5	871	2,389	17	5
Hongkong	268	987	2	9	378	1,275	10	6
India	513	1,529	13	4	605	1,989	4	9
Natal	102	383	13	10	87	312	14	5
New South Wales	25,650	65,341	2	8	28,021	70,002	10	7
Queensland	2,710	8,209	16	2	3,189	9,500	8	6
Samoa	10	37	9	0	15	20	8	0
South Australia	1,321	3,447	10	11	1,515	4,051	1	1
Straits Settlements	35	123	2	6	55	208	17	6
Tasmania	3,998	8,267	5	7	4,270	9,207	16	0
Transvaal	111	360	2	0	151	607	2	6
Victoria	22,904	55,747	4	7	25,247	59,366	5	0
Western Australia	966	2,870	0	6	1,126	3,655	15	0
Totals	122,777	308,157	6	8	126,128	328,661	5	5

Drawn on New Zealand.

Where issued.	1903.				1904.			
	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom and Foreign Offices through United Kingdom	10,676	35,731	0	11	9,334	34,472	5	6
United States of America	1,654	6,867	17	9	1,571	6,228	15	1
Canada	364	2,281	2	4	424	2,212	3	5
Cape Colony	445	1,916	17	9	444	1,943	3	4
Ceylon	29	44	15	5	32	112	6	8
Fiji	501	1,466	19	10	490	1,673	5	2
Germany	124	808	5	5	135	661	5	3
Hongkong	49	214	14	10	70	289	16	7
India	269	966	9	11	357	1,331	15	2
Natal	437	2,273	16	0	361	1,556	18	4
New South Wales	5,919	19,798	0	9	5,922	18,654	7	0
Queensland	1,132	4,583	4	9	1,198	4,490	13	4
Samoa	581	5,773	17	2	527	4,430	15	3
South Australia	599	2,142	15	9	662	2,313	11	3
Straits Settlements	61	282	13	3	51	174	1	11
Tasmania	1,848	8,135	4	4	2,438	11,633	19	5
Transvaal	824	4,501	13	7	830	4,422	12	4
Victoria	3,989	13,684	15	10	4,613	15,210	1	1
Western Australia	1,311	6,047	4	4	1,385	5,805	12	5
Totals	30,812	117,521	9	11	30,844	117,617	8	6

Table No. 3.

Table showing the Number and Value of Postal Notes sold from the 1st January, 1886—the date upon which they were first issued—to the 31st March, 1905.

Year.	Number of Postal Notes sold.													Total.			
	At 1s.	At 1s. 6d.	At 2s.	At 2s. 6d.	At 3s.	At 5s.	At 7s. 6d.	At 10s.	At 12s. 6d.	At 15s.	At 17s. 6d.	At £1.	At £5.*	Number.	Value. £	s.	d.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1886	3,019	2,046	..	1,012	..	2,039	969	2,379	695	992	525	2,866	..	16,542	6,997	5	6
1886-87	16,605	12,283	..	6,647	..	11,566	5,729	13,103	4,090	5,187	2,375	14,961	..	92,546	37,659	7	0
1887-88	22,467	17,167	..	9,162	..	15,553	7,671	17,487	5,278	6,940	2,952	17,578	..	122,255	47,729	5	0
1888-89	27,428	21,900	..	11,912	..	19,741	9,477	21,149	6,618	8,243	3,633	19,778	..	149,879	56,841	18	0
1889-90	32,754	25,387	..	14,478	..	23,550	10,894	24,011	7,809	9,386	4,158	22,596	..	175,023	65,484	2	0
1890-91	35,915	28,559	..	16,092	..	25,204	12,229	25,906	7,969	10,172	4,366	23,503	..	189,915	69,721	18	6
1891-92	42,416	33,722	..	19,383	..	29,550	14,019	30,132	9,058	11,611	4,953	25,839	..	220,683	79,325	16	6
1892-93	48,612	38,849	..	22,038	..	33,012	16,072	32,747	9,904	12,330	5,369	28,969	..	247,902	87,856	18	0
1893-94	56,761	44,706	..	25,461	..	37,771	18,096	37,687	11,016	13,800	6,156	33,935	..	285,389	101,002	7	6
1894-95	62,306	49,846	..	28,975	..	43,829	20,423	43,167	11,864	15,567	6,790	36,601	..	319,368	112,307	10	0
1895-96	68,454	56,185	..	32,801	..	49,204	22,802	47,787	13,601	17,191	7,020	33,390	1,192	349,627	123,368	6	6
1896-97	74,534	62,056	..	35,322	..	54,219	24,871	51,963	14,365	18,102	7,406	32,868	1,090	376,796	129,011	18	0
1897-98	81,958	69,981	..	38,617	..	60,843	26,968	55,748	15,463	19,477	7,904	32,179	728	409,866	134,378	9	6
1898-99	86,529	72,710	..	41,991	..	64,386	28,448	59,631	16,202	19,990	8,193	32,696	673	431,449	139,957	4	0
1899-1900	93,762	77,431	..	44,384	..	70,416	30,680	63,787	16,957	21,393	8,539	33,491	607	461,447	147,686	8	6
1900-1901	85,460	68,066	13,834	52,691	14,702	80,629	24,534	70,999	13,363	23,745	6,855	35,067	560	490,505	154,434	1	0
1901-1902	49,529	30,255	62,285	70,683	65,467	109,663	..	92,708	..	32,128	..	43,042	556	556,316	173,317	5	0
1902-1903	54,268	33,409	70,122	76,613	75,700	119,593	..	102,641	..	34,508	..	48,852	558	616,264	191,904	13	0
1903-1904	61,379	37,514	85,909	86,626	89,276	134,270	..	114,755	..	38,030	..	58,629	656	707,044	220,069	11	0
1904-1905	65,484	40,263	86,711	96,228	99,739	154,281	..	130,430	..	42,317	..	69,206	688	785,347	250,123	7	6

* First issued on 17th June 1895.

Table No. 4.

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904.

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
AUCKLAND	23,071	1,185 1 0	88,684 4 11	51,073	191,897 8 2	3,976	29,303	549,210 6 2	4,200	35,589	644,599 16 2
Ahuroa	200	5 16 0	621 14 1	14	120 8 2	9	56	891 6 7	..	17	379 10 0
Aitutaki	101	8 19 6	1,680 1 2	72	300 6 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aoroa	337	10 15 6	1,019 16 3	44	249 17 4	23	217	663 14 0	14	66	418 16 6
Aratapu	1,005	56 5 0	3,679 8 0	238	877 9 5	58	622	5,177 19 2	25	173	3,468 4 8
Avondale	185	5 6 0	253 14 9	227	801 8 9	24	229	1,307 18 10	5	36	246 8 5
Awhitu	74	2 0 0	163 19 10	29	167 18 2	2	9	139 12 0	3	9	43 5 0
Bombay	211	7 5 0	719 15 6	84	262 9 3	23	156	1,286 9 2	6	58	746 5 4
Cabbage Bay	230	6 2 6	694 17 9	41	157 0 7	12	64	548 9 0	7	55	296 10 11
Cambridge	1,568	49 18 0	5,927 4 1	896	3,687 9 11	181	1,180	14,992 10 3	81	573	12,875 4 10
Clevedon	249	7 17 6	695 19 7	98	557 12 3	19	142	804 16 0	14	75	810 11 9
Coromandel	1,244	40 3 0	3,948 2 3	645	2,284 12 9	62	528	5,330 16 1	48	364	4,496 3 2
Dargaville	1,892	138 6 6	8,636 11 1	333	1,653 12 5	194	1,218	13,494 5 7	81	503	8,462 2 3
Devonport	603	22 4 6	1,634 15 1	867	2,823 13 9	45	594	2,891 18 9	23	139	829 0 5
Drury	237	7 11 6	736 6 10	87	400 15 10	18	103	1,191 15 6	7	51	792 13 7
Ellerslie	143	5 5 0	526 14 1	197	702 17 6	20	224	862 14 5	6	38	574 9 3
Fanning Island	131	7 10 6	620 17 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey Lynn	32	0 19 6	67 17 9	47	152 5 2	3	10	28 11 0	2	3	34 2 8
Gumtown	12	2 15 0	125 18 0	2	9 0 0	3	8	128 5 0	..	..	..
Hamilton	2,160	74 17 6	7,324 6 9	1,618	6,726 17 10	293	1,874	25,881 5 7	110	876	22,865 19 7
Helensville	490	15 17 0	1,643 6 4	227	869 6 1	50	446	3,406 0 4	22	144	1,621 9 10
Hikurangi	658	20 12 0	1,934 11 7	122	596 6 3	46	333	3,589 8 1	17	122	2,620 0 1
Howick	91	2 16 0	215 15 3	106	308 18 7	4	58	308 14 1	..	19	123 15 0
Hukerenui	36	1 2 0	115 13 2	2	12 17 6	..	3	31 3 0	..	2	64 0 0
Huntly	1,307	42 18 0	3,910 12 2	328	1,266 9 10	111	690	5,971 10 9	32	271	3,561 12 1
Kaeo	217	7 0 6	669 13 11	52	248 14 5	24	121	844 8 0	2	28	332 10 11
Kaihu	724	23 8 6	2,432 18 1	76	342 9 3	31	193	1,779 15 0	14	122	1,378 7 6
Kaikohe	623	71 17 0	3,354 1 7	74	372 0 3	49	269	3,063 14 0	17	146	1,874 17 4
Kaitaia	668	44 13 0	3,014 17 11	91	658 4 1	33	241	3,368 12 0	10	126	2,357 8 4
Kaiwaka	52	1 14 6	163 19 7	10	45 11 3	2	37	451 9 0	..	9	442 19 0
Kamo	226	6 17 6	639 18 0	72	310 1 5	21	173	1,782 14 8	12	130	1,840 9 0
Kaukapakapa	154	4 18 0	463 18 5	36	214 2 10	6	163	1,503 5 0	1	68	716 0 0
Kawakawa	555	17 1 0	1,653 5 10	191	708 13 5	39	344	3,419 13 2	25	145	3,267 3 9
Kawhia	516	14 17 0	1,932 19 4	172	1,084 1 7	49	125	1,941 15 0	17	121	1,555 3 3
Kihikihi	199	7 9 6	655 8 5	97	468 11 6	36	247	1,746 14 6	18	105	1,055 3 4
Kiripaka	142	4 10 0	374 1 11	29	111 12 6	8	80	613 1 0	4	16	244 12 8
Kohukohu	400	11 3 6	1,118 2 4	89	397 15 3	39	259	2,216 18 1	7	116	1,749 10 10
Kuaotunu	360	11 19 6	1,567 7 3	30	96 17 6	7	137	763 5 0	5	59	425 13 1
Mamaku	588	17 15 6	1,833 16 6	76	382 17 10	34	211	1,724 9 11	4	48	688 2 7
Mangapai	243	6 16 6	776 1 9	60	296 2 11	11	79	1,646 5 6	5	54	1,124 17 1
Mangawai	409	42 19 6	2,026 4 5	56	291 11 0	22	127	2,768 16 0	3	51	1,193 1 1
Mangawhare	233	12 2 6	849 4 6	80	287 0 3	23	202	1,976 9 0	3	55	394 1 8
Mangonui	1,065	71 17 0	4,671 5 7	158	679 14 10	37	289	3,970 7 8	19	157	2,701 17 10
Matakana	208	6 18 0	608 8 6	47	277 8 1	18	71	1,030 3 0	6	53	779 10 3
Matakohe	175	6 8 0	597 18 1	31	132 11 7	8	71	432 10 0	5	43	770 2 2
Matamata	275	9 0 0	1,265 14 7	66	450 15 1	23	120	1,524 19 8	8	99	2,206 12 8
Maungaturoto	185	9 14 0	740 13 11	113	406 18 9	12	92	1,023 12 8	8	50	908 13 1
Mercer	498	14 12 0	1,440 18 0	104	324 19 5	20	135	883 2 2	4	75	515 6 1
Mititai	221	6 11 0	740 17 6	13	96 19 7	3	40	766 10 0	3	14	373 7 5
Morrinsville	429	15 2 6	1,614 9 11	188	775 16 9	34	246	3,405 19 3	11	117	2,634 18 8
Mount Eden	121	4 8 6	274 5 10	266	993 19 0	2	79	141 5 0	1	25	96 12 9
Mount Roskill	86	3 12 6	249 4 3	142	480 0 3	5	50	320 9 0	1	6	11 12 1
Newmarket	783	31 0 6	2,496 18 3	608	2,025 13 4	73	682	3,922 1 5	14	93	1,144 14 0
Newton	1,839	69 18 6	4,622 3 4	1,804	5,844 17 9	233	2,387	13,230 15 4	24	153	1,721 15 8
Ngaruawahia	698	20 16 6	1,823 5 0	467	1,659 10 0	50	393	2,591 13 1	33	193	4,108 6 2
Niue	19	1 1 6	144 13 11	7	21 1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northcote	95	4 3 0	217 18 3	145	476 8 7	6	77	203 5 0	2	8	31 7 5
Ohaeawai	281	10 4 6	917 9 8	68	319 13 10	12	201	1,087 16 0	5	62	805 7 8
Ohaupo	263	9 1 6	891 15 9	97	501 6 11	28	149	999 18 3	10	57	1,005 16 10
Ohura	14	0 13 6	72 16 5	1	13 10 0	2	3	45 0 11	1	2	69 1 8
Oio	27	1 2 6	100 0 0	6	47 10 3	9	29	556 8 0	..	7	59 5 0
Okaihau	131	4 2 6	455 10 1	52	307 7 2	15	57	1,069 16 0	5	43	614 10 4
Onehunga	947	37 17 0	2,681 11 7	1,074	4,078 13 1	77	508	5,433 2 9	21	198	2,876 15 9
Onewhero	279	9 13 0	902 9 7	18	77 19 2	12	102	885 16 0	4	46	519 11 0
Opitonui	59	1 18 0	247 16 0	16	139 0 8	4	26	192 0 0	..	13	59 9 0
Opononi	239	9 18 6	1,292 2 7	60	246 5 3	13	62	505 19 0	5	44	391 17 1
Otahuhu	332	12 9 6	944 2 6	483	1,688 15 0	60	673	3,624 9 10	29	187	1,664 12 7
Otorohanga	427	12 19 6	1,592 5 6	149	760 8 10	24	172	1,513 10 6	7	76	741 12 2
Pahi	155	5 16 6	580 11 10	62	412 10 7	11	115	1,037 14 5	3	42	723 1 4
Papakura	338	11 19 0	989 18 2	199	853 13 11	17	139	1,511 7 2	12	112	1,186 9 7
Paparoa	178	5 13 0	445 9 7	56	211 18 0	23	168	1,975 13 0	4	69	11,21 10 4
Papatoetoe	63	1 18 0	142 12 10	14	108 13 3	2	38	252 2 0	1	12	267 17 2
Parnell	536	20 16 6	1,280 10 10	817	2,767 11 5	95	1,249	5,925 6 8	33	174	1,566 18 4
Parua Bay	216	6 9 0	562 17 1	23	138 17 4	4	40	457 11 0	4	37	525 11 10
Penrhyn Island	5	0 6 0	10 9 6	6	8 9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piriaka	1,403	50 10 6	6,210 16 3	71	374 16 3	95	644	7,214 15 7	12	110	944 10 11
Pirongia	218	6 12 6	784 4 3	109	526 19 11	16	145	1,135 17 1	8	68	840 11 4
Pokeno	124	4 3 6	466 16 4	38	132 12 1	7	130	1,374 10 0	1	21	620 13 11
Ponsonby	748	28 8 6	1,736 3 1	1,518	4,824 11 0	104	1,067	4,617 18 0	21	136	1,609 10 8

Table No. 4—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904—*continued.*

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
AUCKLAND—*contd.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Poroti ..	197	15 15 6	827 15 6	28	109 13 9	6	40	541 11 0	4	15	199 14 11
Port Albert ..	165	4 15 6	420 2 2	82	397 13 0	14	104	1,157 2 0	1	65	940 7 9
Puhoi ..	55	1 9 6	178 4 6	7	51 12 10	17	109	2,482 15 0	3	31	981 8 3
Pukekohe ..	702	24 19 6	2,095 10 3	321	1,362 15 6	62	401	4,078 16 3	14	150	2,211 7 2
Putaruru ..	96	3 7 0	372 1 8	65	138 14 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raglan ..	241	6 18 6	751 3 4	94	555 0 7	15	87	954 12 8	3	68	891 1 5
Rangiriri ..	178	5 17 0	622 11 11	33	102 4 11	12	79	573 2 0	7	29	421 19 5
Rarotonga ..	368	23 13 6	2,665 1 11	366	2,629 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawene ..	226	7 8 0	884 2 0	242	1,055 12 6	20	121	1,400 7 0	12	110	1,010 15 10
Rehia ..	162	4 3 6	432 12 10	4	14 3 3	5	37	131 8 0	5	19	143 1 4
Riverhead ..	34	0 18 6	67 0 11	7	17 10 2	4	48	191 0 0	..	4	16 0 0
Rotorua ..	3,037	91 6 6	9,278 6 4	1,437	7,498 5 10	246	1,391	14,217 7 2	110	759	12,545 2 7
Russell ..	307	9 7 6	945 10 6	110	498 14 7	26	142	1,064 13 8	3	79	1,631 7 2
Saies	87	3 3 6	218 13 8	29	65 13 4	12	93	1,382 11 0	6	40	515 19 3
Strand Arcade	2,109	86 13 0	6,652 4 3	58	211 11 0	73	541	4,544 5 6	4	19	302 18 8
Taheke ..	89	2 12 6	239 10 8	49	90 17 1	5	41	297 15 0	2	17	85 10 8
Tairua ..	597	33 16 6	2,433 14 7	47	176 11 2	37	275	1,651 5 10	14	63	763 15 5
Takapuna ..	59	2 0 0	168 16 2	59	172 15 1	4	32	108 13 0	3	30	95 10 9
Taumarunui ..	1,277	40 15 6	5,019 11 3	111	536 14 6	48	275	2,658 3 8	11	102	1,231 2 10
Taupo ..	335	11 9 0	1,305 15 0	133	1,089 13 10	22	124	1,487 9 11	6	63	1,097 13 9
Te Awamutu ..	456	16 0 0	1,737 16 0	537	2,648 14 0	57	536	6,819 19 10	34	189	5,035 10 3
Te Kopuru ..	913	44 18 6	3,045 4 5	223	1,412 6 5	47	444	3,766 13 0	18	145	3,014 10 10
Te Kuiti ..	492	14 15 6	1,794 16 2	156	1,029 9 11	27	157	2,678 13 6	15	117	1,625 15 11
Te Mata ..	93	2 13 0	228 1 7	34	217 8 0	6	35	489 3 0	1	12	208 7 8
Te Uku ..	28	0 19 6	153 13 1	1	6 1 0	1	21	292 17 0	1	16	228 5 2
Tirau ..	171	6 7 6	537 0 2	47	205 18 9	15	138	884 18 4	1	39	737 1 1
Tokatea ..	38	1 6 0	116 1 2	6	24 12 6	3	10	66 10 0	1	5	50 6 5
Tokatoka ..	258	8 15 0	826 16 0	38	134 14 8	10	77	659 6 1	11	43	296 19 8
Towai ..	227	16 19 6	1,009 19 10	25	113 16 2	5	7	357 15 0	1	13	135 18 0
Tuakau ..	370	12 11 0	1,276 12 3	202	927 11 5	24	146	1,284 5 7	6	106	1,018 9 10
Upper Symonds Street	638	22 17 6	1,293 5 1	241	704 11 1	44	726	3,165 17 0	2	29	233 16 7
Wade ..	172	7 10 0	484 2 3	78	314 2 3	11	101	928 5 0	1	34	587 1 7
Waerenga ..	93	2 17 6	304 15 0	63	322 6 5	10	23	230 15 7	7	17	162 19 8
Waihopo ..	802	48 7 6	3,362 0 11	210	2,464 0 3	33	156	2,322 1 9	8	92	830 1 6
Waihou ..	310	8 19 6	1,223 5 3	59	279 19 3	8	59	755 3 0	2	36	488 2 2
Waimamaku ..	29	0 12 0	63 9 6	1	5 0 0	7	22	189 10 0	..	3	22 15 0
Waipu ..	856	55 2 6	3,562 10 1	111	591 5 3	29	206	4,670 9 6	18	128	3,003 3 10
Waiuku ..	696	26 18 0	2,242 15 5	178	918 18 10	52	385	4,171 9 6	25	200	2,962 7 9
Waiwera ..	110	3 4 0	327 5 7	23	140 0 9	14	93	422 2 0	3	18	194 6 4
Waotu ..	79	2 12 6	274 0 4	20	98 3 4	6	14	294 3 0	5	27	333 11 5
Warkworth ..	573	20 18 0	1,725 11 2	227	1,030 4 9	66	497	4,138 9 2	15	130	2,272 1 6
Wellsford ..	92	3 13 6	244 17 1	18	61 10 6	9	47	649 2 0	1	18	432 12 1
Whakapara ..	343	9 16 6	1,109 2 7	119	442 0 6	12	132	711 6 0	4	33	625 19 4
Whakapirau ..	103	3 8 6	262 7 0	39	124 1 0	10	67	172 10 0	1	15	63 0 4
Whangapara ..	99	2 19 6	316 11 2	23	100 18 9	1	23	363 8 0	2	7	232 4 7
Whangarei ..	3,160	121 16 0	11,716 9 0	1,018	3,882 18 11	263	2,126	28,047 14 10	127	993	21,616 14 3
Whangaroa ..	98	2 19 0	263 6 4	53	302 14 1	4	100	1,248 14 0	5	37	892 5 1
Wharekawa ..	50	8 7 6	391 17 0	2	3 19 0	8	46	727 5 5	..	3	472 0 0
Whitford ..	11	0 7 6	38 12 6	..	..	2	3	3 0 0	..	..	..
Whitianga ..	1,250	51 11 6	4,481 15 9	192	849 17 8	37	381	3,683 18 0	16	175	2,217 8 0
BLENHEIM ..	3,196	117 16 0	10,964 19 7	1,887	8,335 7 11	585	4,197	72,036 11 11	540	3,699	72,919 8 4
Havelock ..	797	23 13 6	2,572 4 4	176	807 19 0	45	366	4,028 17 1	18	201	4,592 2 4
Kekerangu ..	119	3 14 6	366 6 11	13	44 15 6	5	39	367 7 0	1	10	139 13 11
Mahakipawa ..	113	3 18 0	354 15 2	41	206 2 1	4	37	52 18 0	8	23	213 9 11
Picton ..	1,399	43 2 0	4,231 7 11	541	2,440 0 10	96	676	7,998 18 0	49	409	7,135 16 0
Renwicktown ..	119	3 18 6	371 9 1	40	205 17 8	11	128	1,100 8 0	6	37	353 3 4
Seddon ..	147	4 12 0	390 6 6	51	186 8 5	20	125	984 5 5	1	20	183 12 6
Spring Creek ..	200	6 13 0	701 8 4	65	179 6 0	6	85	467 18 0	2	12	34 6 10
CHRISTCHURCH ..	17,847	847 2 6	64,178 14 9	31,733	138,971 14 1	5,997	59,144	804,789 2 8	5,594	52,952	890,777 4 2
Addington ..	259	8 5 0	628 4 9	205	726 16 4	25	274	852 19 7	10	43	283 10 1
Akaroa ..	500	19 6 0	1,615 9 0	227	1,075 4 2	74	574	11,164 16 1	30	282	7,061 11 1
Amberley ..	367	13 16 6	1,457 17 10	227	854 8 3	38	346	5,382 10 6	16	140	4,340 7 7
Ashburton ..	3,991	150 3 6	14,899 17 10	1,468	5,980 9 3	470	3,494	40,568 17 6	260	1,870	36,244 7 10
Bealey ..	57	2 1 6	202 3 6	19	96 12 10	..	34	451 5 0	..	3	29 0 0
Belfast ..	121	4 8 0	292 7 7	76	279 3 5	15	134	609 11 0	2	28	163 10 4
Chertsey ..	114	2 16 6	309 10 1	26	242 14 7	9	72	2,170 19 3	3	47	1,109 15 0
Cheviot ..	800	25 4 6	4,213 10 6	180	1,227 6 0	36	323	4,499 11 4	19	162	4,343 13 8
Coalgate ..	76	2 19 0	280 17 5	17	39 13 5	7	22	128 11 0	1	17	96 3 1
Culverden ..	219	7 15 0	723 4 0	99	530 12 10	21	141	1,691 16 11	5	38	387 6 6
Darfield ..	158	5 14 0	494 19 0	52	165 13 7	10	56	846 3 1	4	34	830 10 7
Dunsandel ..	120	3 16 6	365 5 1	33	91 6 10	15	142	1,503 2 9	10	46	701 15 7
Duvauchelle ..	109	3 19 3	411 9 5	44	175 15 4	19	109	1,034 3 2	9	49	726 18 3
East Oxford ..	261	7 10 6	1,085 2 10	70	426 19 7	20	141	2,171 17 4	12	67	1,548 12 3
Ellesmere ..	42	1 12 6	145 10 0	6	41 2 6	8	50	549 13 0	2	11	212 3 5
Glentunnel ..	151	3 19 0	390 14 11	39	108 0 5	8	104	984 8 6	4	37	722 1 0
Greendale ..	69	2 7 0	202 5 10	6	35 0 3	4	37	271 4 4	2	17	206 18 1
Halswell ..	49	2 6 6	272 16 3	23	89 12 3	13	115	84 2 1	2	13	44 2 3
Hanmer Springs	672	21 0 0	2,437 9 5	187	861 17 0	49	367	2,535 12 2	8	121	1,346 18 5

Table No. 4—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904—*continued.*

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
CHRISTCHURCH—*ctd*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hinds ..	106	3 1 0	379 7 3	20	128 5 8	7	51	599 0 0	2	19	260 3 6
Hornby ..	213	7 15 0	610 1 7	49	329 19 2	18	158	1,342 3 3	3	57	286 19 4
Hororata ..	86	2 18 6	317 4 4	24	62 1 4	10	93	1,487 1 0	5	34	591 7 2
Kaiapoi ..	656	25 4 0	2,416 4 8	380	1,407 15 9	122	1,186	13,487 0 6	63	508	14,334 10 10
Kaikoura ..	975	28 4 0	5,262 10 9	208	796 8 3	65	421	6,602 15 10	34	188	4,632 8 8
Kirwee ..	117	4 18 6	391 8 6	44	116 9 8	10	103	913 0 0	2	31	513 0 6
Leeston ..	419	14 7 0	1,477 15 5	158	546 4 3	70	469	7,077 8 0	26	162	3,315 8 8
Lichfield Street	2,405	92 18 6	6,887 2 7	51	146 18 5	88	1,482	7,967 9 6	8	38	590 12 3
Lincoln ..	136	5 14 0	419 2 6	97	413 12 10	17	145	894 7 3	3	52	336 3 10
Linwood ..	427	15 7 0	964 16 5	426	1,338 5 6	78	784	3,429 8 8	24	148	848 15 3
Little Akaloa ..	47	1 12 6	139 6 8	20	73 15 8	4	11	153 19 0	4	7	103 4 3
Little River ..	276	10 1 6	1,041 13 11	89	380 8 3	22	205	4,188 16 0	8	76	1,438 1 2
Lyttelton ..	2,223	103 2 6	7,769 3 9	1,083	4,251 15 8	305	2,965	26,845 15 7	142	984	17,935 12 0
Mayfield ..	38	1 13 6	98 4 5	18	54 0 0	..	61	224 19 0	2	12	451 2 4
Methven ..	390	12 18 0	1,386 17 7	66	304 5 10	41	248	2,960 3 8	7	86	1,582 13 4
Mount Somers ..	155	6 3 6	460 13 7	29	97 16 4	19	88	841 10 11	1	27	548 5 9
New Brighton ..	92	3 13 6	190 15 3	107	540 2 6	28	275	1,092 9 6	6	64	323 2 6
Ohoka ..	69	2 3 0	150 17 2	37	129 18 3	5	33	256 4 5	3	21	212 3 2
Oxford ..	487	13 16 0	1,683 11 3	201	857 2 11	24	226	1,999 12 7	17	95	1,731 0 10
Papanui ..	221	7 7 6	573 4 0	172	636 16 7	34	205	1,798 9 7	2	57	316 19 4
Pigeon Bay ..	87	2 18 6	358 6 3	32	193 16 6	9	47	917 16 1	..	6	65 0 0
Prebbleton ..	40	1 18 6	116 15 2	30	139 13 4	7	23	300 0 6	1	11	475 3 2
Rakaia ..	619	19 4 0	2,317 7 1	209	781 0 0	43	272	4,153 3 4	22	123	3,141 17 4
Rangiora ..	1,179	45 12 6	4,297 12 0	740	2,773 8 7	180	1,709	26,770 12 11	88	893	20,085 2 7
Rolleston ..	41	1 9 0	152 10 1	22	55 0 0	3	25	391 7 8	2	11	180 19 0
St. Albans ..	69	2 3 0	185 3 7	144	530 16 8	24	191	245 13 0	2	19	38 15 0
Scargill ..	650	21 6 3	2,513 17 1	27	173 4 1	17	89	1,283 5 6	4	37	1,002 18 2
Sefton ..	98	4 3 6	329 16 5	70	309 4 8	9	106	987 2 5	7	58	797 2 9
Sheffield ..	274	8 14 0	894 2 0	75	370 12 3	14	137	1,482 7 0	5	66	1,185 19 6
Southbridge ..	242	8 14 6	722 11 4	77	358 0 9	36	223	2,666 15 7	11	109	1,714 15 0
Springfield ..	885	31 1 0	3,686 18 5	142	988 17 8	29	219	2,320 4 2	7	74	2,127 14 5
Springfield Railway Works	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	208 2 0	..	..	..
Springston Railway	71	2 12 6	237 8 7	47	193 12 8	5	70	631 13 0	3	26	529 5 9
Sumner ..	104	3 15 0	266 1 8	156	708 10 0	28	281	1,131 7 0	8	91	716 2 4
Sydenham ..	774	31 5 6	2,178 5 9	768	2,731 17 4	147	1,979	10,084 4 10	39	254	1,261 0 7
Templeton ..	37	1 12 0	166 10 3	43	201 16 3	4	88	482 8 0	4	31	214 10 7
Tinwald ..	115	3 16 6	383 2 8	26	94 3 0	15	134	1,107 15 0	9	59	1,383 2 3
Upper Riccarton	131	5 11 6	583 18 11	79	547 13 10	13	172	767 13 1	1	26	291 8 1
Waiau ..	391	12 0 0	2,555 12 1	91	483 16 4	21	240	3,023 14 7	4	119	2,745 16 8
Waikari ..	354	12 6 6	1,272 11 5	128	514 15 3	35	267	4,325 16 6	13	82	1,935 1 3
Waipara ..	59	1 14 6	147 7 10	20	88 12 2	16	88	610 13 2	4	33	1,862 10 2
Whitecliffs ..	141	3 14 6	289 4 3	39	239 8 1	6	58	750 14 0	3	27	604 9 9
Woodend ..	91	3 14 6	351 1 3	32	125 1 2	16	109	1,469 2 0	9	53	1,044 15 11
Woolston ..	251	8 18 0	646 17 11	218	737 11 11	127	529	1,949 4 4	18	100	1,535 11 1
DUNEDIN ..	16,828	750 4 0	58,550 3 8	33,055	134,204 8 8	4,298	43,383	602,265 19 4	4,230	38,039	644,141 7 7
Alexandra South	1,422	49 8 0	5,068 6 9	427	1,600 14 2	91	845	6,662 1 6	32	243	4,506 11 5
Allanton ..	174	5 3 0	554 8 2	28	187 16 1	14	163	1,100 8 11	5	40	584 16 5
Balclutha ..	1,313	42 19 0	4,514 12 2	676	2,157 17 7	88	681	11,438 11 11	45	306	8,576 16 8
Caversham ..	651	25 14 6	1,784 11 1	579	1,821 7 8	160	1,764	6,058 7 5	35	209	1,989 18 0
Clinton ..	566	18 9 0	1,860 6 4	124	509 12 7	26	179	2,436 2 2	17	72	1,546 13 9
Clyde ..	662	18 12 6	1,874 9 4	242	825 6 9	30	217	2,528 12 0	14	103	1,345 8 6
Cromwell ..	956	31 18 0	3,155 11 0	303	1,537 15 7	60	433	4,317 4 0	22	113	2,050 4 11
Dunback ..	208	5 18 6	793 19 2	63	159 15 11	9	63	497 12 11	9	39	523 12 1
Dunedin North	1,890	76 9 0	4,624 5 9	500	1,945 16 2	436	5,945	36,626 13 2	151	1,079	12,511 12 9
Gimmerburn ..	122	3 13 6	413 11 11	10	66 4 5	8	30	292 4 7	2	9	25 8 6
Green Island ..	183	7 4 6	540 8 0	197	718 2 6	29	309	2,519 12 0	15	67	1,108 4 1
Hawea Flat ..	75	1 17 0	201 13 6	10	54 17 5	1	21	174 7 2	1	2	24 16 5
Heriot ..	282	9 3 0	917 14 10	62	298 0 9	20	116	1,017 0 5	7	35	505 16 0
Hyde ..	328	8 18 6	966 9 5	47	227 15 2	7	29	262 2 0	1	20	379 5 1
Kaitangata ..	1,812	65 7 0	5,550 11 11	268	1,120 16 1	171	1,175	9,627 8 10	81	327	6,262 6 1
Kelso ..	422	12 11 0	1,294 11 1	64	324 13 2	14	90	999 14 6	3	27	482 7 9
Kokonga ..	128	3 4 6	421 17 10	32	130 14 3	3	31	209 2 0	1	12	136 3 11
Lawrence ..	1,112	33 17 0	3,310 10 9	788	2,963 7 7	98	930	10,123 8 0	68	371	7,504 1 1
Lovell's Flat ..	204	9 1 6	734 0 10	35	221 2 7	16	160	1,356 9 0	5	20	647 4 6
Macrae's Flat ..	255	7 1 0	762 0 4	27	118 12 3	6	59	945 13 0	2	9	263 14 9
Matakanui ..	189	5 4 6	647 9 6	24	89 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlemarch ..	616	17 2 6	2,177 13 0	119	619 18 6	16	139	2,205 9 5	4	49	720 5 4
Miller's Flat ..	402	12 6 6	1,243 5 11	52	278 5 10	23	183	2,249 3 0	11	80	1,730 12 10
Milton ..	1,115	37 9 0	3,540 13 11	779	2,555 4 3	102	793	9,793 12 2	57	412	7,426 4 1
Mornington ..	103	4 6 6	217 16 10	69	315 2 7	85	550	1,949 10 0	9	37	153 13 8
Mosgiel ..	683	23 3 6	1,775 6 2	756	2,632 4 7	100	868	6,724 7 8	49	244	5,842 13 11
Naseby ..	1,160	29 0 0	6,042 15 7	480	1,689 14 0	35	374	3,819 11 8	16	125	2,419 13 3
North-east Valley	134	4 10 6	247 15 11	142	477 11 7	26	301	915 13 0	4	20	99 14 5
Ophir ..	1,651	55 0 0	7,141 17 10	115	520 14 3	52	338	3,788 3 6	14	98	1,858 16 9
Outram ..	323	9 13 6	1,134 4 6	130	521 7 2	34	202	2,115 3 4	14	58	985 12 3
Owaka ..	959	25 2 0	2,777 13 7	221	977 15 1	49	306	4,824 14 2	22	162	3,212 18 4
Palmerston ..	885	29 6 6	3,456 9 0	427	1,781 3 11	89	724	7,830 2 11	32	229	5,635 11 6

Table No. 4—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904—*continued.*

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
DUNEDIN—*contd.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Patearoa ..	256	6 16 0	886 16 0	30	157 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke ..	150	4 2 6	570 1 0	35	125 5 8	11	103	511 1 9	7	17	295 15 2
Port Chalmers	1,301	54 10 6	3,870 7 11	796	2,950 19 3	166	2,146	16,388 19 3	70	611	8,631 18 1
Portobello ..	47	1 10 0	147 6 10	28	125 9 5	7	95	875 19 0	3	30	260 13 3
Puerua ..	133	2 19 0	357 9 1	79	208 5 10	13	78	1,015 15 6	6	22	341 15 7
Ranfurly ..	358	8 14 0	1,232 14 5	47	163 17 5	3	35	515 17 0	3	15	151 17 4
Roslyn ..	340	13 19 6	783 13 5	232	825 17 11	120	1,278	5,436 14 0	36	193	1,857 8 5
Rough Ridge ..	325	9 5 6	1,094 5 6	61	232 1 8	28	62	563 19 0	2	24	159 13 8
Roxburgh ..	805	25 11 0	3,013 6 4	223	1,129 8 3	55	432	6,882 14 1	30	194	4,847 19 9
St. Bathan's ..	384	11 16 6	1,372 8 3	107	440 2 6	12	143	1,346 12 0	4	26	316 16 5
Seacliff ..	236	7 10 0	892 19 2	192	745 13 9	23	179	1,801 4 10	6	55	742 12 9
South Dunedin	718	25 16 0	1,884 11 11	740	2,805 15 5	174	2,138	9,084 3 2	43	381	3,201 11 6
Stirling ..	257	8 0 0	697 12 5	111	351 15 2	15	126	1,091 12 8	16	78	1,652 5 0
Tapanui ..	709	20 11 0	2,239 16 9	197	706 11 11	35	354	3,106 13 8	23	101	2,510 2 4
Waihola ..	196	5 14 0	529 12 4	54	316 3 6	15	136	1,053 9 10	10	39	372 18 0
Waikaia ..	652	21 5 6	2,156 15 10	86	402 4 7	31	163	1,824 5 0	12	65	939 0 3
Waikoikoi ..	80	2 9 6	204 9 9	12	28 18 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waikouaiti ..	435	12 12 0	1,630 16 5	201	681 19 1	23	213	2,134 12 2	21	108	2,313 16 9
Waipiata ..	256	5 19 0	769 10 9	76	223 14 9	11	50	364 10 0	4	19	398 11 8
Waipori ..	195	6 19 6	684 18 4	68	403 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waitahuna ..	323	9 10 6	1,023 6 10	88	414 19 11	14	81	821 0 5	6	54	926 13 3
Waitati ..	194	8 0 6	686 18 3	96	377 19 4	9	109	639 11 1	6	46	747 4 0
Wedderburn ..	199	5 0 6	659 9 1	37	136 11 5	13	37	454 18 11	6	23	337 3 3
GISBORNE ..	4,893	190 18 6	16,918 9 4	1,935	8,557 4 2	1,138	7,369	95,149 18 6	746	5,572	90,397 10 6
Port Awanui ..	115	3 18 6	402 4 6	48	169 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Te Karaka ..	165	5 15 6	581 13 5	22	122 5 1	20	77	867 10 0	8	36	245 6 9
Tokomaru Bay	261	8 3 6	879 11 11	52	239 0 11	34	105	895 16 6	14	108	720 1 10
Tolaga Bay ..	318	10 14 0	1,243 15 11	52	210 7 8	39	178	1,249 17 11	18	121	1,138 12 7
Tuparoa ..	138	5 15 6	519 11 3	22	67 9 8	21	86	904 9 3	7	33	310 6 6
Waipiro Bay ..	270	8 16 6	819 13 10	37	170 19 10	50	200	2,982 10 6	13	95	895 15 10
GREYMOUTH ..	4,307	169 5 6	16,746 0 8	2,976	12,097 3 3	680	4,937	75,892 11 10	680	4,056	86,251 7 10
Ahaura ..	426	13 17 6	1,332 13 5	127	718 0 3	18	126	1,809 13 6	4	45	597 3 11
Blackball ..	603	22 17 6	2,035 16 1	74	235 2 3	49	257	3,113 16 6	28	96	1,732 8 0
Brunnerton ..	449	14 13 0	1,435 14 9	214	755 15 4	62	419	4,397 9 6	10	159	2,341 8 4
Nelson Creek ..	226	8 1 0	990 19 9	19	102 13 11	10	123	1,695 5 5	4	21	341 14 8
Ngahere ..	203	6 17 6	673 1 3	19	70 0 2	4	64	689 3 0	2	35	267 14 8
Otira Railway ..	84	3 5 6	467 19 4	12	34 5 0	5	30	218 1 0	3	11	154 3 6
Reefton ..	2,865	109 16 0	10,035 0 10	984	3,555 3 9	335	1,942	23,385 13 9	145	756	14,127 8 4
Stillwater ..	55	2 4 6	279 18 4	22	66 18 6	12	73	490 2 9	2	30	233 5 8
Totara Flat ..	176	6 4 0	668 12 10	41	167 0 7	12	89	1,027 5 7	3	14	250 1 3
HOKITIKA ..	1,710	66 1 6	6,273 19 5	1,198	4,821 18 10	188	996	18,314 4 8	205	843	24,659 10 4
Goldsborough ..	75	2 9 0	219 2 4	29	176 6 6	2	20	332 0 0	3	18	1,046 6 8
Kumara ..	835	27 5 6	2,605 6 4	332	1,411 14 11	62	466	5,474 0 6	43	234	4,509 18 4
Okarito ..	100	4 2 0	505 0 9	25	174 15 5	11	28	259 3 0	..	3	27 0 0
Rimu ..	114	4 5 6	495 14 5	25	95 15 8	16	106	1,323 4 0	5	61	1,101 7 0
Ross ..	474	16 7 0	1,677 5 8	120	495 5 1	30	182	1,968 6 3	17	85	1,585 11 8
Stafford ..	176	6 12 6	765 15 0	38	177 5 10	14	68	1,307 10 8	7	29	259 10 0
INVERCARGILL ..	6,197	257 5 0	20,852 12 8	6,476	24,243 11 10	1,231	9,170	130,811 17 2	1,239	7,567	160,696 1 8
Arrowtown ..	501	15 19 6	2,093 16 10	150	571 3 1	48	236	2,317 3 5	25	91	1,867 9 6
Balfour .	227	7 18 6	816 1 10	29	184 0 6	31	171	1,704 18 11	15	52	1,277 4 6
Bluff	812	34 1 6	2,757 11 2	495	1,736 13 1	77	633	5,676 5 7	35	280	4,164 5 1
Clifden ..	36	0 18 6	147 16 8	6	43 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dipton ..	222	7 11 0	717 11 2	46	184 5 6	13	89	720 16 0	6	30	240 16 5
Edendale ..	233	8 1 0	916 16 11	46	272 2 5	34	92	2,125 8 10	16	48	1,285 19 11
Fairfax ..	58	2 8 6	234 19 11	13	36 15 8	7	36	448 7 6	..	10	184 19 0
Fortrose ..	272	8 8 0	946 2 4	30	124 16 1	21	207	1,224 15 11	6	27	286 2 2
Gore	3,075	105 13 6	10,014 13 1	1,428	4,952 10 10	301	1,965	30,254 11 9	97	835	21,448 14 11
Half-moon Bay	217	6 3 6	718 18 4	50	179 13 7	11	77	452 0 0	4	19	225 12 4
Kingston ..	156	5 13 0	402 19 9	9	15 1 3	4	50	396 11 6	2	12	138 10 5
Lumsden ..	330	10 12 0	892 5 10	200	730 19 10	29	159	1,649 7 5	17	73	1,016 19 1
Mataura ..	1,066	32 18 6	2,834 5 11	259	850 12 0	98	582	7,699 18 11	27	192	3,623 8 0
Nightcaps ..	442	15 12 0	1,517 16 11	87	373 14 8	30	139	1,528 1 9	1	24	223 8 5
Orepuki ..	1,037	30 8 0	3,113 16 5	135	546 19 7	43	332	3,028 14 11	24	120	2,029 6 7
Otautau ..	531	17 9 0	1,616 6 10	226	669 17 11	45	240	2,293 9 11	25	95	1,141 3 4
Pukerau ..	188	5 15 6	551 10 2	31	80 11 4	6	57	463 18 0	5	26	482 14 3
Queenstown ..	881	29 14 0	2,753 3 5	375	1,494 15 6	61	443	5,810 8 10	23	162	3,573 5 11
Riversdale ..	354	11 12 0	1,184 6 6	115	516 5 3	9	53	573 4 0	13	38	838 10 4
Riverton ..	760	24 6 6	2,183 0 3	305	1,131 18 0	57	563	5,477 14 7	40	219	2,981 9 2
Thornbury ..	113	3 15 0	310 3 4	41	106 10 3	14	73	633 1 11	2	21	259 16 11
Waikaka ..	369	11 7 0	1,150 17 9	33	131 9 8	32	135	1,003 6 10	8	41	543 8 10
Waipahi ..	140	4 8 6	527 17 10	88	231 10 9	10	71	876 16 6	2	28	1,022 9 0
Wairio ..	84	3 5 0	304 12 9	19	59 18 0	8	57	975 16 0	3	10	202 18 8
Winton ..	785	25 11 0	2,139 0 8	201	808 17 2	68	383	4,590 9 5	30	140	2,860 17 5
Woodlands ..	161	5 5 0	448 11 2	160	296 15 2	13	110	1,423 10 6	1	24	532 6 5
Wyndham ..	568	18 9 0	2,214 12 8	143	551 0 0	59	264	3,098 7 5	26	102	2,167 16 2
NAPIER	5,688	243 4 0	20,183 14 4	6,643	32,634 12 5	1,363	11,075	127,251 18 4	1,352	8,572	154,761 16 8
Blackburn ..	52	1 14 6	217 5 5	11	40 15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clive	59	2 8 6	218 5 3	38	144 18 6	25	159	878 19 8	8	60	600 16 1
Dannevirke ..	3,486	118 2 0	13,587 0 11	1,531	5,628 8 1	498	2,698	30,789 8 7	189	1,381	19,178 3 5

Table No. 4—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904—*continued.*

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
NAPIER—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Frasertown ..	105	3 9 6	337 5 4	34	141 1 10	23	71	794 8 6	11	51	352 2 6
Greenmeadows	33	1 4 6	99 19 7	7	27 0 6	9	37	97 4 0	..	4	15 5 0
Hastings ..	2,687	97 15 0	8,967 9 4	2,093	6,819 1 2	454	3,278	39,497 12 7	174	1,561	23,389 7 5
Hatuma ..	97	2 10 0	358 3 7	11	46 8 7	3	8	38 9 2	1	3	101 12 5
Havelock North	130	5 4 6	346 18 10	106	384 6 8	19	188	1,246 0 10	5	65	772 14 5
Herbertville ..	91	2 17 0	249 8 11	20	87 3 8	8	51	626 5 1	4	10	84 6 6
Kaikora North	436	13 13 0	1,165 5 9	94	347 4 11	24	170	1,914 2 0	14	60	913 19 1
Kumeroa ..	158	4 15 0	498 0 2	19	111 2 3	7	60	325 11 0	3	22	148 5 0
Makaretu ..	103	3 13 0	405 6 9	11	26 10 7	8	48	810 13 6	10	27	839 7 8
Makotuku ..	323	9 15 0	959 11 1	71	335 3 10	30	211	2,353 4 11	12	80	1,717 12 10
Mohaka ..	174	5 7 0	599 3 8	38	274 12 5	41	113	1,085 12 4	14	63	479 16 7
Norsewood ..	659	22 6 0	2,132 3 11	116	481 2 6	47	228	2,247 8 8	28	127	2,129 0 6
Ongaonga ..	317	8 11 6	1,883 18 7	36	172 1 7	38	188	1,506 16 0	9	76	1,314 1 11
Opoutama ..	129	3 7 0	502 0 3	24	114 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ormondville ..	514	16 6 0	1,859 4 7	127	516 16 0	21	111	1,300 10 0	17	67	1,306 4 1
Porangahau ..	346	10 19 6	1,218 4 1	46	203 7 9	17	143	1,504 7 7	7	38	408 12 8
Port Ahuriri ..	658	24 5 6	2,317 1 0	390	1,583 12 8	77	730	3,530 3 0	10	93	796 11 7
Takapau ..	526	18 0 6	1,636 3 3	133	441 5 10	47	170	2,934 10 0	14	74	1,709 17 2
Taradale ..	268	10 3 0	924 17 4	108	352 10 6	29	247	1,282 7 0	8	96	1,083 2 11
Te Aute ..	120	5 10 6	427 2 2	162	467 11 1	17	101	847 5 0	9	37	557 6 0
Tikokino ..	258	7 7 6	1,003 6 5	62	226 9 7	25	130	1,485 12 9	9	51	642 13 4
Waione ..	110	2 1 6	392 8 8	11	33 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waipawa ..	1,432	43 1 0	6,510 12 1	780	2,466 6 0	100	786	8,285 1 5	57	344	4,799 0 6
Waipukurau ..	1,023	33 6 0	4,855 11 6	313	893 1 5	65	570	7,160 0 1	25	206	4,048 19 8
Wairoa ..	799	34 4 6	2,935 3 10	308	1,135 19 3	79	440	5,128 16 6	35	203	3,704 13 10
Weber ..	230	7 9 0	579 0 4	32	118 4 5	10	38	384 5 0	1	22	297 8 10
Wimbledon ..	98	3 5 0	382 18 7	20	141 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
NELSON	4,976	196 7 0	16,617 13 3	5,437	21,744 7 4	782	6,630	113,504 6 0	707	5,610	128,835 9 6
Belgrove ..	70	2 4 6	227 19 3	30	92 12 6	11	147	2,539 13 5	6	45	2,066 13 1
Brightwater ..	204	7 9 6	623 1 1	121	542 5 1	18	177	1,644 2 8	3	47	718 17 5
Collingwood ..	1,067	41 7 6	4,881 16 4	151	606 10 6	75	425	6,434 15 10	10	164	2,919 4 8
Motueka ..	970	33 7 6	3,365 11 11	332	1,144 12 5	68	632	6,684 7 10	24	281	5,695 8 0
Motupiko Rly...	166	6 18 0	943 17 1	102	343 12 9	14	121	1,369 0 0	3	19	238 6 7
Ngatimote ..	189	5 16 6	435 10 10	28	109 11 8	11	42	594 1 0	2	32	464 14 10
Richmond ..	333	13 5 6	1,323 18 2	266	1,269 9 10	26	288	3,180 13 3	11	85	1,737 3 10
Riwaka ..	330	9 13 0	917 12 2	35	148 8 10	22	186	1,762 3 11	7	112	1,426 14 0
Tadmor ..	126	3 17 6	500 9 10	45	455 4 5	10	54	554 8 1	1	15	216 7 9
Takaka ..	837	26 6 0	2,895 11 9	220	1,156 1 1	68	364	6,923 12 2	30	220	5,415 14 2
The Port ..	388	14 8 0	1,157 18 7	134	386 3 0	24	245	2,036 3 1	4	41	317 12 11
Thorpe ..	136	4 17 0	411 18 2	18	100 18 6	19	107	949 2 7	..	12	136 10 0
Upper Moutere	171	5 9 6	397 1 4	25	83 7 5	11	90	726 12 1	5	32	605 18 5
Wakefield ..	363	14 11 0	1,320 4 8	154	651 0 6	39	280	3,109 14 3	6	91	1,959 2 11
NEW PLYMOUTH ..	5,079	195 7 0	17,445 9 1	5,393	25,244 17 0	756	5,935	79,527 7 10	928	5,171	93,316 8 3
Inglewood ..	1,487	51 7 0	4,883 11 2	437	1,855 17 2	164	1,409	13,988 4 3	95	630	11,218 5 4
Midhirst ..	432	13 1 6	1,425 8 10	87	387 17 7	30	161	1,715 19 1	17	88	1,097 4 11
Opunake ..	921	32 6 0	3,183 1 2	268	909 11 10	65	341	4,679 13 10	37	196	3,265 18 7
Pungarehu ..	247	8 9 0	888 4 1	74	506 11 9	17	108	1,957 4 5	3	52	831 12 8
Rahotu ..	367	13 5 0	1,206 2 10	86	494 8 7	21	95	452 12 8	15	56	1,387 17 1
Stratford ..	2,820	93 1 6	10,667 2 1	1,123	4,747 4 8	302	1,968	21,359 3 8	178	1,009	19,071 17 7
Tariki ..	192	6 3 0	649 0 0	28	100 10 10	17	86	795 2 0	5	44	502 9 11
Toko	395	12 4 0	1,346 16 10	86	357 8 6	42	187	2,010 2 11	14	124	1,660 10 11
Urenui ..	177	5 5 0	436 13 3	43	202 0 4	20	80	476 7 5	3	30	461 4 7
Waitara ..	821	29 3 6	2,982 8 6	347	1,416 4 6	105	683	7,187 17 3	59	278	3,835 0 4
OAMARU ..	4,442	148 14 6	27,137 2 7	2,849	11,800 16 11	822	5,586	86,662 13 0	707	4,490	87,677 2 5
Duntroon ..	398	8 7 6	2,950 3 4	98	469 14 8	17	118	950 8 2	7	36	540 4 11
Hampden ..	450	12 6 0	1,367 10 3	347	1,156 15 9	28	109	2,251 14 4	15	54	2,032 10 1
Herbert ..	222	6 5 6	894 6 6	49	342 14 0	10	135	1,336 0 6	7	29	847 0 2
Kakanui ..	57	1 16 6	180 12 11	38	182 18 3	8	29	1,247 3 0	1	15	123 6 5
Kurow ..	572	15 16 0	3,033 13 2	151	739 2 2	27	164	1,602 13 9	9	52	1,003 7 5
Maheno ..	174	6 2 0	527 14 7	50	241 14 10	21	61	809 3 6	11	30	823 19 5
Ngapara ..	254	7 5 0	1,003 8 11	34	112 1 9	26	131	814 13 4	5	16	162 15 7
Pukeuri Junction	51	1 9 6	162 8 2	16	69 14 2	5	22	162 19 3	..	7	28 17 0
Shag Point ..	156	4 17 0	373 19 0	181	688 10 9	9	98	434 2 3	4	36	323 0 3
THAMES ..	3,371	142 0 6	12,119 19 10	3,100	10,923 19 9	564	4,208	66,011 14 2	777	4,221	81,682 7 11
Golden Cross ..	50	1 7 6	117 16 4	3	27 3 0	3	13	189 0 0	1	9	106 1 11
Karangahake ..	1,923	62 19 0	6,235 10 3	265	1,154 18 2	130	1,131	9,259 17 10	67	575	6,157 6 7
Katikati ..	341	10 5 0	954 4 11	94	371 1 8	26	182	1,226 6 9	18	107	680 8 10
Komata ..	508	15 17 0	1,428 6 2	20	71 12 9	43	340	1,592 12 2	13	97	859 6 3
Maketu ..	153	4 8 0	438 10 3	117	262 15 1	9	56	401 10 0	6	34	298 3 7
Miranda ..	81	2 14 0	242 0 2	23	184 3 0	5	15	75 1 0	1	5	98 17 10
Omahu ..	119	4 10 0	590 19 10	22	126 5 0	7	39	244 10 0	..	22	169 3 0
Opotiki ..	980	30 0 6	3,552 9 0	292	1,164 16 2	52	314	4,800 2 7	53	243	3,975 11 9
Paeroa ..	1,646	53 13 0	5,466 2 5	798	2,656 18 8	134	1,002	8,692 11 6	72	466	7,624 1 3
Tauranga ..	924	30 1 6	2,838 18 0	736	2,650 15 7	90	745	11,579 6 0	73	571	9,985 19 3
Te Aroha ..	1,528	47 2 6	4,625 9 0	688	2,883 12 0	119	706	8,620 3 8	51	412	8,325 1 1
Te Puke ..	693	22 11 6	2,581 6 2	213	882 1 2	51	279	2,476 13 4	27	121	2,235 10 5
Turua ..	79	2 9 0	193 1 3	38	201 17 2	6	22	89 8 0	1	3	10 9 0
Waihi ..	4,034	135 7 6	12,410 2 8	952	3,979 5 7	415	3,188	29,263 15 5	221	1,568	24,293 18 4
Waikino ..	1,402	45 0 0	4,028 9 2	81	340 17 9	93	585	3,914 5 7	24	206	2,432 17 5

Table No. 4—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904—*continued.*

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
THAMES—*contd.*											
Waiorongomai	87	2 11 6	238 19 1	12	32 7 6	1	15	81 3 0	9	18	122 4 4
Waitekauri ..	375	13 6 6	1,133 17 8	95	314 13 0	18	169	994 0 8	8	88	1,266 12 8
Whakatane ..	417	12 8 0	1,257 7 7	116	657 7 2	26	97	1,280 18 1	13	49	948 16 7
TIMARU ..	5,650	209 1 6	39,274 3 8	3,325	19,213 3 4	1,139	9,165	156,926 16 4	974	7,062	160,241 15 0
Albury ..	298	8 14 6	2,016 6 5	39	285 9 0	16	71	2,492 1 7	3	16	809 19 4
Fairlie ..	584	20 13 6	3,062 15 4	154	766 0 0	50	262	3,715 7 9	9	95	1,711 3 2
Geraldine ..	1,055	34 2 6	4,185 18 4	391	1,781 13 7	130	1,007	14,997 4 9	93	409	12,869 5 1
Glenavy ..	231	5 10 0	986 1 2	116	889 17 10	15	68	622 11 3	6	36	446 0 10
Makikihi ..	138	6 9 0	560 15 5	70	260 13 5	13	53	968 15 3	1	31	366 13 11
Morven ..	180	5 0 6	1,030 15 8	65	423 14 2	13	60	1,206 10 3	6	33	625 14 3
Orari ..	221	5 11 0	665 11 5	33	133 7 1	8	73	639 11 6	2	34	427 18 9
Pleasant Point ..	286	9 7 0	950 16 1	91	837 1 3	23	117	2,454 17 6	10	45	499 12 5
St. Andrew's ..	373	11 14 0	1,522 10 3	107	544 11 2	52	164	1,546 6 9	12	52	395 7 2
Studholme Junct.	109	2 13 0	359 0 11	33	162 1 3	7	46	580 8 6	2	15	398 1 11
Temuka ..	1,363	40 6 6	4,699 11 8	492	2,339 8 11	153	1,021	12,892 5 2	45	352	6,904 13 9
Waimate ..	2,455	77 9 0	17,948 17 7	721	3,612 0 10	221	1,463	22,570 6 4	121	679	17,175 11 9
Winchester ..	105	2 18 0	261 5 5	46	158 19 4	10	132	1,024 7 10	10	67	1,044 13 2
WANGANUI ..	6,712	272 3 0	28,880 17 7	7,028	24,575 5 6	1,416	10,343	148,582 3 10	1,773	9,204	173,856 2 9
Alton ..	145	4 9 0	422 18 6	17	122 16 6	3	47	305 12 9	2	28	223 11 5
Aramoho ..	337	11 3 6	855 7 1	127	432 2 9	39	236	1,445 14 9	6	41	363 15 10
Awatuna East ..	84	2 15 6	227 16 7	6	22 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bull's ..	810	28 17 0	2,584 8 9	421	1,170 9 6	69	396	2,550 7 2	41	229	2,384 18 3
Castlecliff ..	157	4 4 0	291 1 9	18	81 0 0	12	66	369 18 0	5	14	60 13 0
Eltham ..	1,736	56 14 6	6,592 8 10	553	1,944 18 5	210	1,184	13,760 4 6	98	522	11,999 9 11
Fordell ..	150	4 13 6	524 18 11	68	289 17 7	14	114	896 17 2	3	31	252 12 10
Hawera ..	2,586	95 4 0	10,776 11 6	1,836	6,860 0 0	332	2,259	29,890 13 10	161	997	21,016 8 0
Hunterville ..	1,217	38 19 0	5,033 12 0	358	1,393 5 2	101	564	5,200 4 2	33	189	2,198 18 4
Hurleyville ..	33	1 5 0	197 13 3	9	33 8 11	5	32	270 9 11	8	18	140 10 3
Kaponga ..	519	16 10 6	1,714 9 10	98	407 1 5	66	334	4,863 14 1	42	137	4,262 1 10
Koeke ..	90	2 7 0	349 9 9	3	7 19 0	4	17	107 3 0	1	1	4 9 3
Manaia ..	582	21 8 0	1,944 2 6	181	999 14 2	83	471	5,990 4 0	43	217	4,833 6 0
Mangamahu ..	152	4 9 0	665 6 7	44	148 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangaonoho ..	159	5 4 0	485 19 10	37	129 8 2	9	65	798 17 5	6	22	488 14 3
Mangaweka ..	1,477	39 16 0	5,954 16 7	391	1,332 19 8	114	589	5,828 11 2	49	297	4,364 18 11
Manutahi ..	90	2 10 6	328 2 4	20	84 0 0	6	97	1,154 2 0	6	30	496 7 9
Marton ..	1,658	57 7 0	8,683 7 8	1,286	4,525 4 11	175	1,168	11,224 11 6	85	560	12,159 14 11
Mataroa ..	407	13 1 0	1,343 16 0	7	29 8 3	43	146	1,473 18 3	5	29	349 11 7
Moawhango ..	354	11 19 3	1,681 18 2	40	129 14 6	16	62	858 19 9	2	20	192 1 6
Normanby ..	235	8 7 6	641 0 8	70	249 11 2	24	154	1,312 17 10	16	68	1,100 3 8
Ohingaiti ..	446	12 13 0	1,412 10 11	80	351 0 3	34	216	1,836 12 5	15	92	1,066 18 6
Okaiawa ..	151	4 16 0	434 18 8	38	184 3 2	20	122	1,208 12 2	10	57	1,539 0 6
Otakeho ..	133	5 9 6	468 17 0	23	108 6 6	21	75	785 0 9	13	62	1,190 7 7
Patea ..	1,164	36 16 0	4,052 18 3	363	1,372 3 7	100	695	8,035 16 0	45	324	6,507 17 2
Pihama ..	9	0 7 6	36 16 5	..	..	4	14	13 7 8	..	1	6 0 0
Raetihi ..	736	18 1 6	2,591 18 0	173	1,185 5 7	35	142	1,944 10 8	8	78	1,279 13 4
St. John's ..	201	6 15 0	558 12 0	15	47 11 6	13	79	390 7 0	..	1	1 0 0
Taihape ..	2,281	63 19 6	8,681 1 5	352	1,992 5 10	204	743	10,816 17 5	106	473	6,119 9 9
Turakina ..	265	9 0 0	824 5 9	51	245 6 0	24	105	1,068 5 3	12	78	522 8 2
Turangarere ..	10	0 7 6	34 5 0	..	..	1	3	56 0 0	..	..	..
Utiku ..	496	12 15 6	1,401 13 3	59	339 16 10	22	72	729 4 2	13	42	599 15 5
Waitotara ..	276	8 18 0	754 14 0	79	308 15 3	30	140	1,212 1 1	7	76	558 3 2
Waverley ..	918	29 13 6	3,228 1 10	189	716 4 10	64	498	5,773 12 0	46	256	5,908 13 9
WELLINGTON ..	28,463	1,998 5 6	108,742 19 9	46,761	190,244 11 0	7,358	60,539	816,727 12 7	7,175	57,839	907,672 5 6
Adelaide Road	341	12 9 6	736 16 11	39	146 13 3	71	996	3,411 16 0	14	85	310 8 3
Alfredton ..	227	7 11 6	881 3 11	31	220 3 9	25	178	1,996 4 3	9	46	1,276 10 3
Apiti ..	477	11 10 0	1,910 16 3	80	285 1 11	33	158	1,095 16 4	6	104	1,081 10 1
Ashhurst ..	448	14 1 0	1,252 16 4	214	802 5 1	36	306	2,297 2 2	26	171	2,510 16 10
Awahuri ..	157	6 2 0	605 3 7	41	167 12 6	13	93	607 10 0	3	42	685 13 8
Ballance ..	16	0 6 0	54 1 1	1	0 1 8	1	1	3 0 0	1	2	16 6 9
Bunnythorpe ..	148	5 10 0	440 5 0	59	202 6 6	16	122	1,228 18 0	7	69	1,082 13 7
Carterton ..	1,591	50 2 6	4,889 16 9	732	2,730 5 7	153	1,266	13,198 9 5	58	543	10,660 6 0
Castlepoint ..	17	0 9 0	40 11 2	3	14 9 0	..	1	9 19 0	2	2	6 5 2
Chatham Islands	197	6 13 0	774 14 8	87	832 3 1	8	53	658 4 0	1	6	106 7 4
Cheltenham ..	38	1 14 0	122 0 0	5	16 14 6	8	38	269 5 4	2	5	50 15 10
Colyton ..	215	8 0 0	669 18 4	37	279 9 3	21	113	1,981 15 4	9	46	2,212 6 11
Courtenay Place	711	25 9 0	1,678 3 10	76	187 19 9	136	2,062	5,575 7 7	16	149	549 12 7
Cross Creek ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	56	462 18 9	..	..	..
Eketahuna ..	955	30 19 6	3,217 1 2	313	1,242 13 11	101	683	9,584 10 5	22	339	7,095 10 4
Featherston ..	806	28 1 0	2,426 1 4	267	927 18 9	65	568	5,734 8 7	28	237	4,923 10 7
Feilding ..	3,003	105 18 6	11,285 0 3	1,951	6,409 8 4	392	2,503	32,005 10 3	176	1,214	28,783 12 7
Foxton ..	1,614	52 7 0	5,204 18 1	481	1,942 15 7	151	977	9,242 4 4	64	553	7,945 13 5
Gladstone ..	50	2 4 0	192 3 11	24	86 12 4	7	35	264 9 1	8	31	489 17 9
Greytown North	811	25 4 0	2,360 9 7	498	1,822 15 5	77	689	5,295 9 11	37	311	4,686 11 2
Halcombe ..	372	13 1 6	1,382 2 8	138	528 2 7	47	263	2,093 19 10	20	143	1,787 11 5
Hinakura ..	26	0 19 0	107 10 4	..	..	1	2	7 3 0	..	..	..
Hukanui ..	189	5 6 0	681 19 11	34	221 0 6	17	78	464 19 0	1	31	479 12 4
Hutt ..	858	36 8 6	2,995 4 0	316	1,156 18 0	151	1,123	11,632 17 4	44	310	5,275 18 11
Johnsonville ..	227	7 10 0	615 17 0	165	584 1 3	42	454	3,390 4 1	16	141	1,629 12 2
Kaitoke ..	127	4 3 6	423 5 3	12	33 10 0	3	102	1,858 7 0	..	25	584 19 2
Kaiwarawara ..	121	3 14 0	256 17 0	22	73 9 3	18	257	646 11 0	4	36	419 16 11
Karori ..	77	2 8 6	180 5 7	55	216 12 3	12	84	307 8 2	3	13	101 1 5
Kilbirnie ..	16	0 12 0	55 2 6	3	10 0 0	1	10	9 13 0	0	1	5 0 0

Table No. 4—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number and Amount of Transactions at the several Money-order and Savings-bank Offices in New Zealand during the Year 1904—*continued.*

Office.	Money-orders.					Savings-banks.					
	Issued.			Paid.		New Accounts opened.	Deposits.		Accounts closed.	Withdrawals.	
	No.	Commission.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
WELLINGTON—*ctd.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Kimbolton ..	381	12 2 6	1,201 14 6	145	492 17 8	36	287	3,503 10 1	18	84	1,391 0 5
Koputarua ..	116	3 13 0	329 14 1	18	81 11 5	22	78	924 17 0	4	23	400 10 6
Levin ..	1,350	43 9 0	4,302 15 5	399	1,816 6 8	116	858	9,187 18 8	53	475	5,207 10 10
Longburn ..	175	5 15 0	440 11 8	68	334 5 11	44	255	1,544 17 5	22	130	1,022 12 11
Makuri ..	242	5 6 6	825 10 9	62	241 18 7	8	58	347 17 3	2	18	195 7 10
Manakau ..	261	8 9 6	798 10 6	69	377 15 10	27	139	1,294 3 11	14	80	685 17 9
Mangatainoka	299	6 5 6	766 0 6	79	226 13 10	15	156	890 19 9	4	91	956 19 1
Martinborough	930	32 18 0	2,773 15 9	203	935 4 10	63	426	3,944 17 4	19	190	1,997 12 1
Masterton ..	3,960	147 16 0	14,735 14 11	2,447	8,675 6 7	531	4,030	48,658 2 11	263	2,036	35,140 14 5
Mauriceville ..	202	6 5 6	537 2 11	63	269 6 3	16	130	1,717 1 0	6	59	704 9 0
„ West	153	4 19 6	425 8 2	9	35 1 1	13	125	1,865 1 0	6	56	1,267 8 10
Molesworth St.	1,802	71 1 0	5,017 3 6	59	392 8 11	155	2,237	10,327 19 4	20	212	1,892 14 3
Muritai ..	16	0 8 6	33 12 5	3	4 14 2	16	71	197 2 2	1	15	89 10 10
Ngahauranga ..	449	15 16 0	1,142 7 10	20	78 14 11	35	242	1,494 13 0	3	56	415 19 9
Nireaha ..	79	2 14 0	257 0 2	18	90 17 1	2	40	324 2 0	1	15	358 4 8
Otaki ..	1,245	40 15 0	3,668 3 6	508	1,629 4 5	125	836	5,132 6 10	55	356	3,786 19 3
Pahautanui ..	54	1 14 6	151 17 7	13	53 19 6	7	63	585 14 3	4	26	216 18 2
Pahiatua ..	2,210	64 14 0	7,586 2 9	1,129	3,956 9 11	192	1,346	13,674 8 10	98	559	10,655 10 2
Palmerston North	5,953	224 3 0	20,477 1 2	5,156	18,410 4 0	1,026	6,656	88,563 7 6	449	3,688	71,718 3 0
Paraparaumu ..	155	5 5 0	384 1 7	41	150 16 10	15	102	1,117 17 11	3	32	190 4 6
Petone ..	2,034	74 10 6	5,610 5 4	801	2,877 12 0	372	4,050	30,812 14 5	129	1,551	20,169 19 10
Pirinoa ..	4	0 2 0	10 16 10	..	..	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..
Pohangina ..	138	3 18 6	400 9 10	64	323 19 10	9	53	323 5 4	2	30	366 6 0
Pongaroa ..	375	9 17 6	1,573 2 5	60	243 1 1	13	86	1,066 4 4	2	45	542 17 10
Porirua ..	256	9 10 6	952 10 0	112	413 3 4	16	138	1,011 4 0	..	21	216 10 4
Rakaunui ..	268	5 14 6	614 13 6	19	116 14 7	4	9	137 11 0	2	12	179 16 11
Rangiwahia ..	244	6 8 6	967 2 6	39	244 5 3	37	63	449 14 8	1	3	22 13 1
Rongotea ..	564	20 11 0	1,839 5 9	115	478 17 4	52	313	2,543 3 9	40	132	1,933 19 10
Sanson ..	194	5 15 0	546 5 5	64	327 8 4	22	116	903 4 0	15	62	1,017 10 7
Shannon ..	992	33 5 6	2,831 4 8	202	649 3 4	101	545	4,635 0 3	18	220	3,078 4 6
Taueru ..	85	3 4 0	331 19 1	8	49 8 6	2	48	257 14 0	1	26	488 11 0
Te Aro ..	3,586	149 16 0	9,958 17 8	272	1,458 0 5	510	7,284	27,591 8 6	55	352	1,619 13 10
Te Horo ..	172	5 2 0	556 2 1	26	222 14 3	14	73	278 10 0	4	24	419 19 0
Te Nui ..	210	8 2 6	781 13 9	37	148 6 1	26	146	1,800 18 5	9	38	930 19 4
Tinakori Road ..	115	3 14 6	275 5 3	13	36 13 0	43	468	1,049 12 0	4	43	196 8 4
Upper Hutt ..	352	12 6 6	1,151 19 0	134	480 6 9	36	278	3,456 0 4	4	107	2,077 16 7
Waikanae ..	610	19 6 6	1,894 14 1	71	337 13 7	23	123	1,243 7 6	13	80	819 4 11
Waituna West	152	4 11 0	437 5 2	45	198 4 3	16	86	1,080 10 1	2	30	625 15 1
Wellington South	1,714	65 7 0	4,420 5 9	1,202	4,393 7 3	556	5,865	30,792 8 4	185	1,313	11,374 13 11
Weraroa ..	566	15 16 3	1,542 15 10	60	293 0 5	37	245	2,717 6 8	13	140	2,293 1 6
Whakataki ..	61	1 16 0	235 7 6	13	48 7 9	8	53	151 17 0	1	18	268 6 7
Woodville ..	1,545	43 19 0	5,274 14 11	1,191	3,353 19 2	114	951	10,797 19 9	69	486	9,990 1 6
WESTPORT ..	2,986	115 1 6	10,618 3 8	2,048	8,618 8 8	359	2,578	42,693 1 4	513	2,462	55,193 11 4
Addison's ..	30	1 2 6	139 8 11	5	16 9 0	1	2	21 0 0	..	..	..
Burnett's Face ..	568	21 14 0	1,530 9 5	44	211 2 8	55	388	2,986 12 2	14	62	781 15 6
Capleston ..	70	2 9 6	223 8 1	18	84 5 6	6	36	240 18 0	..	11	138 19 2
Charleston ..	249	9 9 0	876 10 8	49	187 0 11	15	132	1,184 19 0	3	53	551 8 5
Denniston ..	974	39 17 0	4,146 9 7	162	771 13 4	70	782	7,099 6 10	30	171	2,589 12 2
Fern Flat ..	100	3 8 6	378 1 3	62	680 11 9	5	11	180 4 0	3	8	266 18 10
Granity ..	629	24 10 0	2,014 14 7	66	226 19 0	56	353	3,460 6 4	16	88	1,776 11 8
Inangahua Junc.	99	3 6 6	375 9 0	9	26 2 0	13	70	252 13 1	1	5	43 5 0
Karamea ..	261	8 18 6	932 18 5	64	392 9 11	12	40	724 14 2	2	10	169 16 7
Longford ..	141	4 16 0	566 1 7	16	98 12 5	2	20	185 0 0	1	6	78 15 11
Lyell ..	647	21 14 0	2,566 13 0	100	695 6 3	17	93	1,305 14 11	8	58	1,053 7 4
Millerton ..	940	38 0 0	2,618 8 2	65	312 10 5	149	923	6,004 14 4	35	125	1,832 16 6
Murchison ..	491	15 11 0	1,654 8 2	146	2,372 6 6	23	179	2,178 10 5	12	49	1,037 9 5
Seddonville ..	347	12 7 0	1,132 19 7	51	248 3 10	33	223	2,175 1 2	5	63	628 6 10
Waimangaroa ..	285	9 17 6	1,238 7 9	73	273 3 11	14	81	583 18 9	8	39	290 10 3

SUMMARY.

POSTAL DISTRICT OF—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Auckland ..	79,187	3,473 18 0	284,017 17 0	75,010	292,623 18 2	8,213	62,242	857,732 3 4	5,714	47,527	841,868 6 8
Blenheim ..	6,090	206 17 6	19,952 17 10	2,814	12,405 17 5	772	5,653	87,037 3 5	625	4,411	85,571 13 2
Christchurch ..	42,223	1,737 8 0	151,880 13 7	41,231	177,972 18 3	8,610	81,968	1034512 17 2	6,619	60,952	1,046,467 5 2
Dunedin ..	46,362	1,717 11 6	155,686 12 2	44,447	177,607 18 10	6,974	69,359	803,587 19 0	5,292	44,757	756,208 3 0
Gisborne ..	6,160	234 2 0	21,365 0 2	2,168	9,536 8 5	1,302	8,015	102,050 2 8	806	5,965	93,707 14 0
Greymouth ..	9,394	357 2 0	34,665 17 3	4,488	17,802 3 0	1,187	8,060	112,719 2 10	881	5,223	106,296 16 2
Hokitika ..	3,484	127 3 0	12,542 3 11	1,767	7,353 2 3	323	1,866	28,978 9 1	280	1,273	33,189 4 0
Invercargill ..	19,815	710 9 6	64,362 9 1	11,196	41,125 16 7	2,360	16,387	217,259 3 6	1,692	10,286	215,315 14 5
Napier ..	21,109	765 16 6	77,752 15 6	13,395	56,397 2 11	3,084	22,049	245,306 13 6	2,026	13,393	226,152 18 7
Nelson ..	10,326	385 18 0	36,020 4 5	7,098	28,834 5 10	1,198	9,788	152,012 16 2	819	6,806	152,753 18 1
New Plymouth ..	12,938	459 12 6	45,113 17 10	7,972	36,222 12 9	1,539	11,053	134,149 15 4	1,354	7,678	136,648 10 2
Oamaru ..	6,776	212 19 6	37,630 19 5	3,813	15,804 3 3	973	6,453	95,271 11 1	766	4,765	93,562 3 8
Thames ..	18,711	638 12 6	60,453 9 9	7,665	28,886 10 2	1,792	13,106	150,792 19 9	1,435	8,815	151,272 18 0
Timaru ..	13,048	439 10 0	77,524 9 4	5,683	31,408 1 2	1,850	13,702	222,637 10 9	1,294	8,926	203,916 10 6
Wanganui ..	26,776	913 0 3	104,660 17 2	14,040	51,820 15 11	3,313	21,248	270,755 11 8	2,660	14,194	266,047 17 7
Wellington ..	76,567	3,673 5 9	262,244 12 2	67,502	266,333 19 11	13449	112,939	1250459 6 3	9,366	75,428	1,189,357 5 8
Westport ..	8,817	332 2 6	31,012 11 10	2,978	15,215 6 1	830	5,911	71,276 14 6	651	3,210	66,433 4 11
Grand totals ..	407783	16385 9 0	1,476,887 8 5	313267	1,267,351 0 11	57769	469,799	5,836,540 0 0	42,280	323609	5,664,770 3 9

Table No. 5.—POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

TABLE showing the Business of the Post-Office Savings-banks in New Zealand, Year by Year, from the Date they were established, in February, 1867, to the 31st December, 1904.

Postal Districts.	Number of Post-Office Savings-banks Open at the Close of the Year.	Number of Deposits received during the Year.	Total Amount of Deposits received during the Year.	Average Amount of each Deposit received during the Year.	Number of Withdrawals during the Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during the Year.	Average Amount of each Withdrawal during the Year.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during the Year.	Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits during the Year.	Cost of Management during the Year.	Average Cost of each Transaction, Deposit or Withdrawal.	Interest for the Year.	Number of Accounts Opened during the Year.	Number of Accounts Closed during the Year.	Number of Accounts remaining Open at Close of the Year.	Total Amount standing to the Credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest to the Close of the Year.	Average Amount standing to the Credit of each Open Account at Close of the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	119	62,242	857,732 3 4	13 15 7	47,527	841,868 6 8	17 14 3	15,863 16 8	..	..	..	30,588 4 11	8,213	5,714	35,846	1,188,265 8 0	33 3 0
Blenheim	8	5,653	87,037 3 5	15 7 11	4,411	85,571 13 2	19 8 0	1,465 10 3	..	..	..	2,966 7 1	772	625	4,376	116,659 2 2	26 13 2
Christchurch	64	81,968	1,034,512 17 2	12 12 5	60,952	1,046,467 5 2	17 3 4	..	11,954 8 0	..	..	36,129 0 3	8,610	6,619	47,492	1,377,195 13 5	29 0 0
Dunedin	52	69,359	803,587 19 0	11 11 9	44,757	756,208 3 0	16 17 11	47,379 16 0	..	..	..	31,322 11 1	6,974	5,292	35,677	1,203,768 14 9	33 14 10
Gisborne	6	8,015	102,050 2 8	12 14 8	5,965	93,707 14 0	15 14 2	8,342 8 8	..	..	..	2,664 8 3	1,302	806	4,122	107,541 16 4	26 1 10
Greymouth	10	8,060	112,719 2 10	13 19 8	5,223	106,296 16 2	20 7 0	6,422 6 8	..	..	..	4,406 7 6	1,187	881	4,662	170,675 4 4	36 12 2
Hokitika	7	1,866	28,978 9 1	15 10 7	1,273	33,189 4 0	26 1 5	..	4,210 14 11	..	..	1,901 11 5	323	280	1,708	66,703 7 9	39 1 1
Invercargill	27	16,387	217,259 3 6	13 5 2	10,286	215,315 14 5	20 18 8	1,943 9 1	..	..	..	9,074 7 8	2,360	1,692	10,458	339,253 15 9	32 8 10
Napier	27	22,049	245,306 13 6	11 2 6	13,393	226,152 18 7	16 17 9	19,153 14 11	..	..	..	8,704 17 4	3,084	2,026	11,969	341,050 19 1	28 9 11
Nelson	15	9,788	152,012 16 2	15 10 7	6,806	152,753 18 1	22 8 11	..	741 1 11	..	..	6,279 3 3	1,198	819	7,423	237,680 3 11	32 0 5
New Plymouth ..	11	11,053	134,149 15 4	12 2 9	7,678	136,648 10 2	17 15 11	..	2,498 14 10	..	..	4,883 12 9	1,539	1,354	6,757	181,517 11 10	26 17 3
Oamaru	10	6,453	95,271 11 1	14 15 3	4,765	93,562 3 8	19 12 8	1,709 7 5	..	..	..	3,767 19 6	973	766	3,871	141,155 4 7	36 9 4
Thames	19	13,106	150,792 19 9	11 10 1	8,815	151,272 18 0	17 3 3	..	479 18 3	..	..	5,781 15 4	1,792	1,435	8,327	217,525 11 4	26 2 6
Timaru	14	13,702	222,637 10 9	16 5 0	8,926	203,916 10 6	22 16 11	18,721 0 3	..	..	..	6,924 0 1	1,850	1,294	7,767	274,556 8 9	35 7 0
Wanganui	33	21,248	270,755 11 8	12 14 10	14,194	266,047 17 7	18 14 10	4,707 14 1	..	..	..	8,796 17 6	3,313	2,660	13,073	336,546 1 6	25 14 10
Wellington	72	112,939	1,250,459 6 3	11 1 5	75,428	1,189,357 5 8	15 15 4	61,102 0 7	..	..	..	33,888 4 3	13,449	9,366	52,420	1,349,925 8 3	25 15 1
Westport	16	5,911	71,276 14 6	12 1 2	3,210	66,433 4 11	20 13 11	4,843 9 7	..	..	..	2,850 17 11	830	651	3,216	111,361 9 2	34 12 7
Totals for Colony in 1904 ..	510	469,799	5,836,540 0 0	12 8 6	323,609	5,664,770 3 9	17 10 1	171,769 16 3	..	16,000	0 4·84	200,930 6 1	57,769	42,280	259,164	7,761,382 0 11	29 18 11

Table No. 5.—POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Business of the Post-Office Savings-banks in New Zealand, Year by Year, from the Date they were established, in February, 1867, to the 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

—	Number of Post-Office Savings-banks Open at the Close of the Year.	Number of Deposits received during the Year.	Total Amount of Deposits received during the Year.			Average Amount of each Deposit received during the Year.			Number of Withdrawals during the Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during the Year.			Average Amount of each Withdrawal during the Year.			Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during the Year.			Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits during the Year.			Cost of Management during the Year.	Average Cost of each Transaction, Deposit or Withdrawal.		Interest for the Year.			Number of Accounts Opened during the Year.	Number of Accounts Closed during the Year.	Number of Accounts remaining Open at Close of the Year.	Total Amount standing to the Credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest to the Close of the Year.			Average Amount standing to the Credit of each Open Account at Close of the Year.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
Totals for Colony in 1904 ..	510	469,799	5,836,540	0	0	12	8	6	323,609	5,664,770	3	9	17	10	1	171,769	16	3	..			16,000	0	4·84	200,930	6	1	57,769	42,280	259,164	7,761,382	0	11	29	18	11
" 1903 ..	493	444,510	5,661,592	15	2	12	14	9	301,076	5,343,828	5	0	17	15	0	317,764	10	2	..			15,000	0	4·83	187,130	2	8	57,047	40,837	243,675	7,388,681	18	7	30	6	5
" 1902 ..	481	411,215	5,069,619	6	2	12	6	7	273,454	4,708,771	11	2	17	4	5	360,847	15	0	..			14,000	0	4·90	172,926	1	7	53,587	38,558	227,465	6,883,787	5	9	30	5	3
" 1901 ..	466	380,808	4,611,456	6	1	12	2	2	247,854	4,230,193	6	2	17	1	4	381,262	19	11	..			11,500	0	4·39	159,198	4	0	50,046	35,018	212,436	6,350,013	9	2	29	17	10
" 1900 ..	445	347,056	4,170,428	15	3	12	0	4	227,079	3,827,416	7	3	16	17	1	343,012	8	0	..			10,500	0	4·39	146,169	2	5	46,086	31,724	197,408	5,809,552	5	3	29	8	7
" 1899 ..	427	313,783	3,644,980	9	10	11	12	4	206,940	3,417,298	19	8	16	10	3	227,681	10	2	..			9,500	0	4·38	134,917	19	3	41,362	28,284	183,046	5,320,370	14	10	29	1	4
" 1898 ..	409	281,749	3,279,611	7	5	11	12	10	196,764	3,194,893	16	7	16	4	9	84,717	10	10	..			8,500	0	4·26	128,128	16	6	37,265	26,628	169,968	4,957,771	5	5	29	3	5
" 1897 ..	388	267,615	3,187,219	2	4	11	18	2	179,555	2,891,169	5	8	16	2	0	296,049	16	8	..			8,000	0	4·29	137,240	8	0	36,394	24,821	159,331	4,744,924	18	1	29	15	7
" 1896 ..	371	242,283	2,881,152	16	3	11	17	10	167,248	2,591,558	19	4	15	9	10	289,593	16	11	..			7,000	0	4·10	126,497	16	3	32,982	22,907	147,758	4,311,634	13	5	29	3	7
" 1895 ..	357	217,393	2,794,506	16	0	12	17	1	159,904	2,369,333	6	7	14	16	4	425,173	9	5	..			7,000	0	4·45	129,489	19	6	30,261	22,001	137,683	3,895,543	0	3	28	5	10
" 1894 ..	348	204,545	2,252,862	6	11	11	0	3	152,136	2,268,624	8	4	14	18	3	..			15,762	1	5	6,500	0	4·37	114,643	4	11	28,669	21,930	129,423	3,340,879	11	4	25	16	3
" 1893 ..	327	202,276	2,386,089	10	7	11	15	11	136,739	2,122,521	16	8	15	10	5	263,567	13	11	..			6,500	0	4·60	114,760	1	1	29,755	19,599	122,684	3,241,998	7	10	26	8	6
" 1892 ..	318	186,945	1,878,270	6	4	10	0	11	120,628	1,821,348	18	1	15	2	0	56,921	8	3	..			5,500	0	4·29	111,301	13	1	26,232	18,171	112,528	2,863,670	12	10	25	9	0
" 1891 ..	311	176,971	1,842,987	15	2	10	8	3	111,603	1,693,515	9	3	15	3	5	149,472	5	11	..			5,000	0	4·16	104,098	17	0	25,131	17,872	104,467	2,695,447	11	6	25	16	0
" 1890 ..	296	162,938	1,658,543	3	5	10	3	6	106,868	1,500,437	9	5	14	0	9	158,105	14	0	..			5,000	0	4·45	92,319	0	6	23,719	17,256	97,208	2,441,876	8	7	25	2	4
" 1889 ..	294	153,920	1,515,281	11	3	9	16	10	99,185	1,457,081	5	0	14	13	9	58,200	6	3	..			4,000	0	3·79	84,809	17	1	21,778	15,521	90,745	2,191,451	14	1	24	2	11
" 1888 ..	290	145,355	1,544,747	7	11	10	12	6	96,204	1,387,471	1	10	14	8	5	157,276	6	1	..			4,000	0	3·97	78,080	6	0	21,307	16,543	84,488	2,048,441	10	9	24	4	10
" 1887 ..	283	136,197	1,312,151	1	5	9	12	8	89,962	1,182,409	7	6	13	2	10	129,741	13	11	..			4,000	0	4·24	67,363	15	3	20,368	15,515	79,724	1,813,084	18	8	22	14	10
" 1886 ..	271	137,989	1,248,405	6	11	9	0	11	89,182	1,336,287	6	4	14	19	8	..			87,881	19	5	4,000	0	4·23	65,825	9	6	21,671	16,757	74,871	1,615,979	9	6	21	11	8
" 1885 ..	256	131,373	1,341,001	3	2	10	4	1	84,832	1,264,305	8	3	14	18	0	76,695	14	11	..			4,000	0	4·44	62,228	3	11	20,661	16,421	69,957	1,638,035	19	5	23	8	4
" 1884 ..	243	129,279	1,227,909	11	4	9	9	11	80,800	1,195,931	0	11	14	16	0	31,978	10	5	..			4,000	0	4·57	57,381	13	7	20,228	16,447	65,717	1,499,112	0	7	22	16	3
" 1883 ..	222	127,609	1,178,474	4	1	9	4	8	78,405	1,295,719	18	3	16	10	6	..			117,245	14	2	4,000	0	4·66	56,046	17	3	20,386	15,967	61,936	1,409,751	16	7	22	15	2
" 1882 ..	207	129,952	1,325,852	2	11	10	4	0	69,308	1,142,599	0	1	16	9	8	183,253	2	10	..			4,000	0	4·82	54,909	13	11	21,014	14,505	57,517	1,470,950	13	6	25	11	5
" 1881 ..	190	125,855	1,189,012	2	7	9	8	11	60,137	902,195	1	8	15	0	1	286,817	0	11	..			3,500	0	4·52	42,204	19	0	25,059	12,718	51,008	1,232,787	16	9	24	3	4
" 1880 ..	178	81,660	864,441	18	10	10	11	9	57,446	780,504	13	4	13	11	8	83,937	5	6	..			3,500	0	6·04	32,822	12	4	16,137	12,217	38,667	903,765	16	10	23	7	6
" 1879 ..	165	71,865	812,399	11	11	11	6	1	54,698	876,180	19	3	16	0	4	..			63,781	7	4	3,000	0	5·69	31,715	18	2	15,401	12,786	34,747	787,005	19	0	22	12	11
" 1878 ..	147	69,908	762,084	12	0	10	18	0	42,746	742,053	14	3	17	7	2	20,030	17	9	..			2,500	0	5·33	31,664	12	9	13,005	9,634	32,132	819,071	8	2	25	9	9
" 1877 ..	138	60,953	681,294	13	2	11	3	6	39,363	667,023	7	5	16	18	10	14,271	5	9	..			2,500	0	5·98	29,193	14	6	11,235	8,591	28,761	767,375	17	8	26	13	7
" 1876 ..	124	57,295	664,134	12	6	11	11	9	39,486	696,281	7	4	17	12	8	..			32,146	14	10	2,500	0	6·20	28,762	4	7	11,255	9,472	26,117	723,910	17	5	27	14	4
" 1875 ..	119	56,129	657,653	4	0	11	14	4	36,977	729,759	17	9	19	14	8	..			72,106	13	9	2,500	0	6·44	28,565	3	5	11,273	8,681	24,334	727,295	7	8	29	17	9
" 1874 ..	103	52,627	699,249	14	3	13	5	8	29,778	620,155	8	9	20	16	5	79,094	5	6	..			2,250	0	6·55	26,935	6	8	10,346	5,736	21,742	770,836	18	0	35	9	0
" 1873 ..	97	39,223	580,542	5	5	14	16	2	21,268	425,908	3	5	20	0	5	154,634	2	0	..			1,800	0	7·14	20,106	16	10	7,382	3,816	17,132	664,807	5	10	38	16	1
" 1872 ..	92	31,681	430,877	0	0	13	12	0	17,254	313,176	7	11	18	3	0	117,700	12	1	..			1,556	0	7·63	14,711	0	5	6,205	3,188	13,566	490,066	7	0	36	2	5
" 1871 ..	81	24,642	312,338	18	4	12	13	6	14,773	261,347	16	3	17	13	9	50,991	2	1	..			1,351	0	8·23	11,291	10	10	4,615	2,383	10,549	357,654	14	6	33	18	1
" 1870 ..	70	20,489	264,328	5	7	12	18	0	11,934	209,509	13	2	17	11	1	54,818	12	5	..			1,264	0	9·36	9,242	3	11	4,304	2,277	8,317	295,372	1	7	35	10	3
" 1869 ..	59	17,133	240,898	5	9	14	1	2	9,292	180,518	4	1	19	8	7	60,380	1	8	..			1,186	0	10·77	7,412	8	0	3,839	1,801	6,290	231,311	5	3	36	15	5
" 1868 ..	55	13,014	194,535	11	6	14	18	11	6,365	107,094	17	3	16	16	6	87,440	14	3	..			789	0	9·77	4,880	7	3	3,282	1,186	4,252	163,518	15	7	38	9	1
Totals for Colony from 1st Feb. to 31st Dec., 1867	46	6,977	96,372	7	10	13	16	3	1,919	26,415	18	9	13	15	3	69,956	9	1	..			822	1	10·18	1,241	5	0	2,520	364	2,156	71,197	14	1	33	0	

Table No. 6.

Balance-sheet of the New Zealand Post Office Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

	Balances on 1st January, 1904.		Transactions.		Balances on 31st December, 1904.	
	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Money-order Accounts:—						
Money-orders (general) ..	31,942 17 9	..	1,595,936 15 2	1,596,889 6 7	30,990 6 4	..
United Kingdom, &c. ..	..	180 9 7	147,438 9 2½	150,357 4 11	..	3,099 5 3½
United States of America ..	386 11 7	..	21,930 6 0	22,863 2 0	..	546 4 5
Canada	..	574 5 1	2,468 9 6	2,298 2 4	..	403 17 11
Cape of Good Hope	..	238 12 4	2,026 17 9	1,970 19 1	..	182 13 8
Ceylon	37 7 5	..	385 2 1	413 9 2	9 0 4	..
Fiji	..	203 13 7	1,632 14 8	1,681 17 2	..	252 16 1
Germany	1,979 14 9	..	2,401 15 10	2,773 10 3	1,608 0 4	..
Hongkong	3 1 7	..	1,288 5 9	1,282 16 7	8 10 9	..
India	38 18 9	..	1,999 3 7	1,853 11 9	184 10 7	..
Natal	..	872 8 10	1,858 0 3	1,587 4 5	..	601 13 0
New South Wales	982 17 5	..	71,108 13 5	71,313 4 1	778 6 9	..
Queensland	13 9 9	..	9,557 0 5	9,154 18 2	415 12 0	..
South Australia	390 4 9	..	4,661 4 3	5,094 18 6	..	43 9 6
Samoa	..	5,283 12 4	8,111 19 1	4,452 18 4	..	1,624 11 7
Straits Settlements	..	153 19 1	381 13 0	176 1 9	51 12 2	..
Tasmania	..	1,757 1 5	12,794 10 6	11,779 16 2	..	742 7 1
Transvaal	..	1,063 18 11	5,127 13 3	4,444 14 7	..	381 0 3
Victoria	1,315 19 8	..	64,020 0 11	63,986 18 10	1,349 1 9	..
Western Australia	..	822 16 6	6,762 16 5	5,868 7 3	71 12 8	..
Commission	..	785 5 2	2,332 10 2	2,332 18 4	..	785 13 4
Savings-Bank Accounts:—						
Deposits and withdrawals ..	7,388,681 18 7	..	6,037,470 6 1	5,664,770 3 9	7,761,382 0 11	..
Transfers	2,256 13 7	..	474,449 18 11	472,548 16 4	4,157 16 2	..
Postal Accounts:—						
Stamps	144,375 3 4	..	504,705 19 6	500,431 7 7½	148,649 15 2½	..
Postal Guides	4 16 10	..	527 1 2	522 17 2	9 0 10	..
Postal notes	79,962 4 9	..	247,692 10 2	245,922 0 6	81,732 14 5	..
Private box and bag rents ..	..	..	7,369 2 0	7,369 2 0	..	..
Money-order commission ..	..	..	16,649 10 0	16,649 10 0	..	..
British postal orders—H.O. a/c	..	..	157,491 13 4	56,046 13 4	101,445 0 0	..
" C.P.M's a/c	..	..	56,046 13 4	6,284 10 8	49,762 2 8	..
" London a/c	..	..	6,385 13 7½	6,385 12 5½	0 1 2	..
B.P.O. commission	..	..	72 6 2½	72 6 2½	..	..
Postal revenue	4,327 15 9½	..	338,867 7 5	338,812 16 4	4,382 6 10½	..
Telegraph Accounts:—						
New South Wales Telegraphs	74 0 11	..	5,517 3 4	5,373 4 1	218 0 2	..
New Zealand & Australian Cable	149 14 9	..	3,350 8 10	3,380 19 5	119 4 2	..
Pacific Cable Board ..	1,657 17 10	..	41,581 7 1	41,669 8 1	1,569 16 10	..
Telephone-exchange receipts ..	..	..	79,171 7 0	79,171 7 0	..	..
Special messenger receipts ..	..	..	206 14 4	206 14 4	..	..
Maintenance of private wires..	..	..	2,073 13 10	2,073 13 10	..	..
Registration of code addresses	..	..	519 2 6	519 2 6	..	..
Cable deposits	..	..	2,549 6 8½	2,436 7 3½	112 19 5	..
Telegraph revenue	2,408 15 4½	..	301,600 6 5	302,925 14 7½	1,083 7 2	..
General Accounts:—						
Post Office Account	..	210,608 5 2	4,171,898 19 9½	4,271,912 16 10½	..	310,622 2 3
Postmasters and Telegraphists	..	320,138 0 5	10,497,445 18 11½	10,557,941 6 7	..	380,633 8 0½
Investments	..	7,385,929 7 8	914,700 0 0	1,293,768 18 0	..	7,764,998 5 8
Accrued interest on investments	..	64,892 17 8	64,892 17 8	73,379 10 2	..	73,379 10 2
Miscellaneous receipts (general)	1,294 9 9	..	9,194 10 5½	9,105 18 6	1,383 1 8½	..
Foreign postage	7,697 18 4	..	4,564 4 5	2,100 16 1	10,161 6 8	..
Miscellaneous expenses ..	26,488 8 7	..	669,235 2 0	683,147 14 7	12,575 16 0	..
Discount-stamps	1,621 2 0	..	3,355 0 0	3,150 18 0	1,825 4 0	..
For other Departments:—						
Advances to Settlers ..	8,122 1 4	..	447,396 12 11	451,799 0 4	3,719 13 11	..
Arms Act licenses	37 0 0	..	420 0 0	425 0 0	32 0 0	..
Auctioneers' license fees ..	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..
Clerks of Court	..	..	6 12 11	6 12 11	..	..
County Clerks	56 5 0	..	351 9 5	407 14 5	..	..
Customs dues (H.M.C.) ..	306 18 11	..	2,212 13 7	2,376 18 3	142 14 3	..
Customs duty (parcels) ..	3,185 13 4	..	37,209 10 8	36,501 6 4	3,893 17 8	..
Education Department ..	3 0 0	..	10 7 0	13 7 0	..	..
Factories Act	..	..	51 7 0	50 16 0	0 11 0	..
Fishing licenses	69 19 0	..	1,566 15 6	1,478 11 0	158 3 6	..
Game licenses	..	..	2,263 0 0	2,263 0 0	..	..
Geraldine County Council ..	..	..	545 9 6	545 9 6	..	..
Goldfields revenue	0 3 0	..	171 5 7	166 15 1	4 13 6	..
Government Audit fees ..	..	..	29 16 8	29 16 8	..	..
Government Insurance ..	1,956 16 4	..	27,246 5 5	26,731 6 3	2,471 15 6	..
Government Printer.. ..	27 1 9	..	831 4 3	679 12 8	178 13 4	..
Homing-pigeons Protection Act	..	..	1 7 0	1 7 0	..	..
Income-tax..	48 0 7	..	143,656 5 1	142,671 0 0	1,033 5 8	..
Industrial schools	..	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..
Land-tax	639 11 9	..	259,839 8 9	258,736 0 0	1,743 0 6	..
Licensing Act	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..
Lunacy	6 10 0	..	1 0 0	7 10 0	..	..
Machinery	386 7 6	..	6,387 19 0	6,293 11 6	480 15 0	..
Mining Act..	529 10 0	..	213 6 0	299 16 0	443 0 0	..
Miners' Guides	1 5 6	..	..	..	1 5 6	..
New Zealand Consols ..	..	..	1,030 0 0	1,030 0 0	..	..
Official Assignee	23 19 1	..	7,836 0 3	7,845 19 3	14 0 1	..
Old-age Pensions	17,258 6 7	..	195,400 0 0	196,322 5 4	16,336 1 3	..
Old-age Pensions (miscellaneous)	..	..	63 11 8	63 11 8	..	..
Public Trust	18,237 7 0	..	433,386 2 6	438,856 1 10	12,767 7 8	..
Railways	639 17 11	..	10,885 13 0	10,671 10 1	854 0 10	..
Registration of births, &c. ..	216 2 6	..	2,249 19 0	2,223 1 0	243 0 6	..
Rents	24 15 0	..	298 2 9	290 3 3	32 14 6	..
Sanatorium, Hanmer Springs	191 6 4	..	2,217 19 1	2,148 17 8	260 7 9	..
Sheep rates	52 2 1	..	19,247 0 0	19,221 16 1	77 6 0	..
Stock Department	1 0 0	..	24 7 0	25 7 0	..	..
Tourist Department	111 18 11	..	1,502 6 1	1,471 4 5	143 0 7	..
Valuation revenue	1 1 7	..	2,986 4 1	2,967 0 0	20 5 8	..
Government debentures ..	..	..	104,800 0 0	104,800 0 0	..	..
Miscellaneous revenue ..	..	..	22 7 5	22 7 5	..	..
Tender for loan	..	4,885 0 0	4,885 0 0	..	..	..
Suspense Account	..	..	250 1 6½	250 0 0	0 1 6½	..
Profit and loss	248,163 8 11	..	333,967 0 3	304,925 14 8	277,204 14 6	..
Totals	7,998,389 13 9	7,998,389 13 9	28,635,310 17 2	28,635,310 17 2	8,538,296 18 3	8,538,296 18 3

General Post Office, Wellington, 29th May, 1905.

Table No. 7.

SECURITIES, &c., standing in the Name of the Postmaster-General on Account of the Post-Office Savings-Bank Fund on the 31st December, 1904.

Description of Securities, &c.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.			Accrued Interest on 31st December, 1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Government Advances to Settlers Extension Act 1901" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	230	2	9
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1899" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	731	3	3
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1902" Debentures, 4 per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	328	15	4
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903" Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,050	0	0	5,050	0	0	101	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903" Debentures, 4 per cent.	142,900	0	0	142,900	0	0	2,380	7	1
"The Consolidated Loan Act 1867" Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	13,000	0	0	12,480	0	0	109	13	11
"The Consolidated Stock Act 1884" Debentures, 3 per cent. ..	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	646	8	9
"The Consolidated Stock Act 1884" Debentures 3½ per cent. ..	789,700	0	0	789,700	0	0	9,162	13	2
"The Dairy Industry Act 1898" Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	1,781	0	0	1,781	0	0	8	7	11
"The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4 per cent.	75,000	0	0	72,000	0	0	632	17	6
"The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4½ per cent.	8,100	0	0	8,100	0	0	..		
The District Railways Purchasing Acts 1885 and 1886 Debentures, 4 per cent.	42,000	0	0	36,076	17	8	418	17	0
The District Railways Purchasing Acts 1885 and 1886 Scrip, 4 per cent.	34,100	0	0	34,100	0	0	340	1	3
Dunedin Garrison Hall Debentures, 5 per cent.	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	119	0	10
"The General Purposes Loan Act 1873" Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,200	0	0	4,342	0	0	43	17	7
"The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1894" Debentures, 4 per cent.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	98	12	7
"The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act 1886" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	231,500	0	0	231,500	0	0	2,686	0	6
Greymouth Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,500	0	0
Hamilton Borough Debentures, 4½ per cent.	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	56	4	4
Hokitika Harbour Board Debentures, 5 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	3,118	9	10*
"The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1903" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	57	10	8
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4 per cent.	174,200	0	0	167,272	0	0	1,469	19	2
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4½ per cent.	20,900	0	0	20,527	10	0	198	8	2
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4 per cent. (Imperial guaranteed)	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	1,315	1	4
Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent.	2,184,940	0	0	2,176,582	18	0	17,948	10	5
"The Land for Settlements Act 1894" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	741,066	0	0	741,066	0	0	4,334	14	9
The Land for Settlements Act Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	62,000	0	0	62,000	0	0	541	0	3
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900" Debentures, 4 per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	164	7	8
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900" Debentures, 4 per cent.	150	0	0	150	0	0	2	9	11
"The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act 1894" Debentures, 4 per cent.	279,000	0	0	279,000	0	0	2,812	18	7
"The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act 1894" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	250	5	5
"The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1901" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	650,000	0	0	650,000	0	0	7,471	5	7
"The Scenery Preservation Act 1903" 3½ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	57	10	8
Oamaru Borough Consolidated Loan 1893 Debentures, 5 per cent.	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0	345	0	0
Oamaru Harbour Bonds, 5½ per cent.	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	714	14	0
Patea Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	21,870	0	0	21,870	0	0	390	19	3
"The State Coal-mines Act 1901" Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0	1,221	12	9
"The State Fire Insurance Act 1903" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	8	9	8
Thames Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	99	14	6
"The Public Revenues Act 1893" (Treasury bills), 3½ per cent.	599,200	0	0	599,200	0	0	..		
Westport Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	489,500	0	0	489,500	0	0	9,755	4	1
Accrued interest on Post Office Account	..			..			506	19	9
Totals	7,790,957	0	0	7,764,998	5	8	73,379	10	2

* Interest over six years in arrear; principal fell due 11th November, 1896.

Table No. 8.

Post-Office Savings-Bank.

Balance-sheet for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
Balance to credit of depositors, 1st January, 1904	7,388,681	18	7	Withdrawals during 1904	5,664,770	3	9
Deposits during 1904	5,836,540	0	0	Balance to credit of depositors, 31st December, 1904	7,761,382	0	11
Interest credited to depositors, 1904 ..	200,930	6	1				
	£13,426,152	4	8		£13,426,152	4	8

Liabilities and Assets.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*				£	s.	d.
Balance to credit of depositors, 31st December, 1904	7,761,382	0	11	Securities (*vide* Table No. 7)				7,764,998	5	8
Balance of assets over liabilities ..	277,204	14	6	Accumulated profits ..	£277,204	14	6			
				Less amount invested and included in total of securities above ..	3,616	4	9			
								273,588	9	9
	£8,038,586	15	5					£8,038,586	15	5

Profit and Loss.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest credited to depositors during 1904	200,930	6	1	Balance forward, 1st January, 1904 ..				248,163	8	11
Interest paid on debentures purchased by Department, ex div.	102	10	11	Rebate on investments paid before due date				57	10	8
Paid Public Account, for expenses of Savings-bank management during 1904	16,000	0	0	Interest received during 1904	260,431	6	5			
Savings-bank profits carried to postal revenue	23,000	0	0	Accrued interest on 31st December, 1904 ..	73,379	10	2			
Balance to next account	277,204	14	6		£333,810	16	7			
				Less accrued interest on 31st December, 1903 ..	64,892	17	8			
								268,917	18	11
				Savings-bank fines				98	13	0
	£517,237	11	6					£517,237	11	6

Table No. 9.

Return showing the Total Number of Post-Office Savings-Bank Accounts open on the 31st December, 1904, classified according to the Balances at Credit, compared with the Number open at the end of 1903.

Postal District.	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and up to £50.	Exceeding £50 and up to £100.	Exceeding £100 and up to £200.	Exceeding £200 and up to £300.	Exceeding £300 and up to £400.	Exceeding £400 and up to £500.	Exceeding £500.	Total Number of Accounts open.
Auckland	25,629	3,759	2,690	2,287	916	287	144	134	35,846
Blenheim	3,374	383	241	246	80	29	10	13	4,376
Christchurch	35,062	4,991	3,124	2,632	981	370	187	145	47,492
Dunedin	24,886	4,220	2,791	2,317	934	270	136	123	35,677
Gisborne	3,038	494	278	194	75	20	13	10	4,122
Greymouth	3,166	507	432	333	128	59	21	16	4,662
Hokitika	1,103	211	139	184	51	10	5	5	1,708
Invercargill	7,059	1,377	946	738	233	55	30	20	10,458
Napier	8,959	1,192	758	669	231	87	48	25	11,969
Nelson	5,287	872	525	460	158	65	34	22	7,423
New Plymouth	4,998	734	463	371	128	23	24	16	6,757
Oamaru	2,499	546	340	344	93	29	10	10	3,871
Thames	6,379	732	532	440	156	38	28	22	8,327
Timaru	5,405	949	565	512	184	59	46	47	7,767
Wanganui	10,037	1,264	787	605	219	77	49	35	13,073
Wellington	38,496	5,631	3,497	3,043	984	409	156	204	52,420
Westport	2,254	369	255	208	73	31	15	11	3,216
Totals, 1904 ..	187,631	28,231	18,363	15,583	5,624	1,918	956	858	259,164
Totals, 1903 ..	174,563	26,887	17,592	15,589	5,499	1,795	905	845	243,675

Table No. 10.

Inland Mail-services established, accelerated, etc.

District.	Name of Service.	Frequency.	Remarks.
Auckland	Awanui–Waipapakauri	As required	Established.
	Coromandel–Driving Creek	Daily	,, (See Abolished.)
	Hinuera Post-office–Railway-station	,,	,,
	Waitoa Post-office–Railway-station	,,	,,
	Kakahi Railway-station–Owhango–Oio	Thrice weekly	,,
	Kihikihi: rural delivery to Waimanu	,,	,,
	Onerahi Post-office–Steamer	,,	,,
	Driving Creek–Tokatea (see Coromandel–Driving Creek, daily)	Twice weekly	,,
	Waikumete–Karekare	,,	,,
	Herekino–Whangape	Weekly	,,
	Horeke–Koutu–Rawene–Kohukohu–Opononi	,,	,,
	Kaihu–Aranga–Kawerua	,,	,,
	Mangawai–Te Arai	,,	,, (Giving Te Arai a twice-weekly mail from Mangawai and Wellsford alternately.)
	Mangonui–Oruru–Peria	,,	,,
	Matakana–Tawharanui	,,	,,
	Ohaeawai – Te Ahuahu – Okaihau – Utakura–Maraeroa–Horeke	,,	,, (See Abolished.)
	Hukerenui Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: daily to as required.
	Scarrot's Post-office–Steamer	..	Frequency decreased: as required to once weekly.
	Tangaihi Landing-Service	..	Frequency decreased: as required to once weekly.
	Kuaotunu–Upper Kuaotunu	..	Frequency decreased: four times to twice weekly.
	Whangamata–Wharekawa	..	Frequency decreased: weekly to fortnightly. (See Abolished.)
	Tauwhare–Tamahere	..	Altered: now Tauwhare–Eureka (new office), Tamahere omitted.
	Birtle's Bridge–Huarau	..	Abolished.
	Coromandel–Tokatea	..	,, (See Established.)
	Ohaeawai–Okaihau	..	,, (See Established.)
	Ruakaka Road–Mangapai	..	,,
	Taumarunui–Piriaka	..	,, (As a subsidised service; offices now connected by railway.)
	Whangamata–Wharekawa	..	,,
	Waikumete–Nihotupu	..	,,
	Waiuku–Packington	..	,,
Blenheim	Wairau Valley–Birch Hill	Weekly	Established.
	Picton–Portage	..	Frequency increased: twice weekly to daily.
	Havelock, &c.–Bulwer	..	Altered: by inclusion of Nydia Bay, after Maori Bay.
	Tuamarina–Port Underwood	..	,, by inclusion of Ocean Bay and Robin Hood Bay (new Post-offices.)
	Seddon–Awatere	..	Abolished.
Christchurch	Sockburn Post-office–Railway-station	Daily	Established.
	Rangiora–Haylands (no post-office)–Birch Hill (no post-office)–Rakahuri (no post-office)–Orahaki (no post-office)	Thrice weekly	,,
	Akaroa–Pigeon Bay Post-office	..	Extended: to include Pigeon Bay Wharf.
	Ealing–Carew	..	,, to Ruapuna, (See Frequency Increased.)
	Christchurch Chief Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: extra trip daily (to meet express train).
	Christchurch–Rolleston (by railway)	..	Frequency increased: daily to twice daily.
	Cust Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: daily to twice daily.
	Mayfield–Valetta Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: daily to twice daily.
	Christchurch–Greenpark–Motukarara–Ataahua–Little River	..	Frequency increased: eight to nine times a week.
	Fernside Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: daily and thrice weekly to twice daily.
	Culverden–Upper Waiau Ferry–Hanmer Springs	..	Frequency increased: daily and thrice weekly (summer and winter) to daily throughout year.
	Flaxton–Ohoka	..	Frequency increased: five times a week to daily.
	Ashburton–Westerfield (by railway)	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Ashley Bank–North Loburn	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.

Table No. 10—*continued*.

INLAND MAIL-SERVICES ESTABLISHED, ACCELERATED, ETC.—*continued*.

District.	Name of Service.	Frequency.	Remarks.
Christchurch—*continued.*	Loburn–Okuku	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Akaroa—Wainui	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Ealing–Carew	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly (extended to Ruapuna. See EXTENDED.)
	Springfield, &c.–Kumara ..	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Waiau – Hawkeswood (twice) – Claverley (once)	..	Frequency increased: weekly to weekly and twice weekly.
	Culverden–Hanmer Springs ..	..	Accelerated.
	Greenpark–Lincoln	..	Frequency decreased: thrice to twice weekly.
	Waiau–Hawkeswood–Conway Flat–Claverley	..	Curtailed: Claverley closed; service to stop at Conway Flat.
	Waiau–Kaikoura	..	Altered: by exclusion of Greenburn (office closed).
	Oxford–East Oxford	..	Abolished.
Dunedin ..	Dunedin–Mornington	Twice daily ..	Established.
	Ophir Post-office–Railway-station ..	,, ..	,,
	Ratanui Post-office – Catlin's River Railway-station	Daily	,,
	Beck's–Lauder Railway-station ..	Thrice weekly ..	,, (See CURTAILED.)
	Ophir–Poolburn	,, ..	,,
	Poolburn–Moa Creek	,, ..	,,
	Port Chalmers–Otago Heads ..	,, ..	,,
	Pembroke–Cardrona	Weekly ..	,, (Winter service renewed.)
	Dunedin – Sandymount (Pukehiki, name changed)	..	Extended to Sandymount: new office of same name further on.
	Taioma, &c. – Ida Valley (railway service)	..	Extended to Ophir.
	Cromwell – Lowburn Ferry – Queensberry – Luggate – Hawea Flat – Albert Town–Pembroke	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Hawea Flat–Maungawera ..	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly (one way only).
	Ratanui–Houipapa	..	Frequency increased: weekly outwards and twice weekly inwards to thrice weekly each way.
	Palmerston–Shag Valley–Dunback–Green Valley–Morrison's	..	Frequency increased: weekly to thrice weekly.
	Ratanui–Tarara – Papatowai section of Ratanui–Tahakopa service	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Ida Valley–Poolburn–Ophir–Chatto Creek–Alexandra South	..	Curtailed: by exclusion of Ida Valley, Poolburn, and Ophir; coach service now starts from Ophir railway-station. (See EXTENDED.)
	St. Bathan's–Cambrian–Beck's ..	..	Curtailed: by exclusion of Beck's. (See ESTABLISHED.)
	Glenary–Whitecombe	..	Abolished.
	Henley West Post-office–Henley Railway-station	..	,,
	Owaka–Ratanui	..	,, (Owing to railway extension.)
	Poolburn (delivery of correspondence, including Lower Valley to Noone's and Dundas's and to McNaughton's corner)	..	,,
Gisborne ..	Makauri Post-office–Railway-station	Daily	Established.
	Te Karaka–Kanakanae	Twice weekly (Oct. – May); weekly (June – Sept.)	,,
	Tolaga Bay Post-office and beach service	..	Extended to include vessels in roadstead.
	Gisborne–Patutahi	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Gisborne–Tolaga Bay	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Te Karaka–Poututu	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Tolaga Bay–Tokomaru Bay–Waipiro Bay	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Gisborne – Pakarae – Hauiti–Tolaga Bay	..	Frequency decreased: thrice to twice weekly.
	Gisborne–Tolaga Bay	..	Altered: by inclusion of Tatapouri (new office).
	Port Awanui, &c.–Hicks Bay ..	..	Altered: by deviation of route when rivers in flood.
	Te Karaka – Poututu – Whakarau – Motu	..	Altered: by deviation of route when rivers in flood.
	Gisborne–Pouawa	..	Abolished.

Table No. 10—*continued.*

INLAND MAIL-SERVICES ESTABLISHED, ACCELERATED, ETC.—*continued.*

District.	Name of Service.	Frequency.	Remarks.
Gisborne—*ctd.*	Patutahi–Ngatapa	..	Abolished.
	Te Karaka–Kanakanae	..	,,
Greymouth	Paroa Post-office–Railway-station	Daily	Established.
	Greymouth–Paroa	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily, by train, replacing coach service.
	Greymouth – Paroa – Rutherglen – Marsden–Dunganville	..	Frequency decreased: daily to thrice weekly.
	Mawheraiti Post-office – Railway-station.	..	Abolished: post-office closed.
Hokitika	Hokitika–Kutuku–Lower Kokatahi–Upper Kokatahi	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
Invercargill	Queenstown Post-office–Steamers	As required	Established. (First subsidised service.)
	Wright's Bush–Railway-station	Daily	,,
	Mataura–Tuturau	Thrice weekly	,,
	Glenorchy Post-office–Wharf	Twice weekly	,,
	Kinloch Post-office–Wharf	,,	,,
	Invercargill–Te Oneroa	Monthly	,, (Renewal.)
	Orepuki–Te Tua	..	Extended to Tuatapere.
	Wild Bush–Main Road	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Mossburn–Matuku	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Te Anau–Glade House	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Wendonside – Junction at Muddy Creek	..	Frequency decreased: thrice to twice weekly.
	Orepuki–Te Tua–Tuatapere	..	Altered: by inclusion of Waihoaka (new office).
	Edendale–Wyndham	..	Abolished as a subsidised service. (Service now performed by railway.)
	Paterson's Inlet–The Neck	..	Abolished.
Napier	Anaroa–Pukehou	Daily	Established.
	Dannevirke–Ngapaeruru	..	Extended to Pokokomuka and Mangahei (new offices).
	Waipawa–Ongaonga	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Waipawa–Tikokino	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Ormondville–Whetukura	..	Frequency increased: twice weekly to daily.
	Takapau–Ashley Clinton–Makaretu	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Dannevirke–Ngapaeruru–Waipatiki–Weber–Ti-tree Point–Wimbledon–Herbertville	..	Frequency increased: weekly to thrice weekly.
Nelson	Riwaka–Sandy Bay	Thrice weekly	Established.
	Totaranui–Awa-iti	Twice weekly	,,
	Belgrove–Tophouse	Weekly	,,
	Nelson–Stoke	..	Frequency increased: daily to twice daily.
	Collingwood–Rockville	..	Frequency increased: twice to four times weekly.
	Nelson–Collingwood	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Nelson–Richmond	..	Altered: mails to be carried by coach instead of by railway.
New Plymouth	Inglewood–Egmont Village	Thrice weekly	Established.
	New Plymouth–Kent Road–Egmont Village	,,	,,
	New Plymouth–Kent Road	Twice weekly	,, (Abolished as a separate service.)
	New Plymouth–Mangorei	,,	,,
	Inglewood–Kaimata–Tarata–Purangi	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily, Tarata–Purangi portion of service, making service daily right through.
	New Plymouth–Opunake	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	New Plymouth–Hillsborough	..	Frequency decreased: twice weekly (Nov.–April) and weekly (May–Oct.) to weekly throughout the year.
	Whangamomona–Kohuratahi–Tahora	..	Altered: by inclusion of Hurimoana (new office).
	New Plymouth–Egmont Village	..	Abolished. (As a separate service. See ESTABLISHED, New Plymouth–Egmont Village.)
	New Plymouth–Kent Road	..	,, (As a separate service. See ESTABLISHED, New Plymouth–Egmont Village.)

Table No. 10—*continued.*

INLAND MAIL-SERVICES ESTABLISHED, ACCELERATED, ETC.—*continued.*

District.	Name of Service.	Frequency.	Remarks.
Oamaru ..	Oamaru–Tokarahi–Livingstone–Maerewhenua	..	Frequency increased: thrice to four times weekly.
	Oamaru–Maheno–Incholme ..	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Kurow–Wharekuri–Omarama ..	..	Frequency decreased: thrice to twice weekly.
Thames ..	Tauranga–Oropi–Ngawaro–Rotorua	Thrice weekly ..	Established. (By motor car. See ABOLISHED.)
	Hikutaia–Otamakitai	Weekly ..	..
	Whakatane–Waingarara	,, ...	
	Opotiki–Torere–Omaio	Fortnightly ..	,, (See FREQUENCY INCREASED.)
	Hikutaia–Otamakitai	..	Extended to Wharekawa.
	Paeroa–Netherton	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily (1st Oct.–30th June).
	Opotiki–Torere–Omaio section of Opotiki–Cape Runaway service	..	Frequency increased: fortnightly to weekly. (See ESTABLISHED.)
	Tauranga–Oropi–Ngawaro–Rotorua	..	Abolished. (By motor car.)
Timaru ..	Pareora East Post-office–Railway-station	Twice daily ..	Established.
	Willowbridge Post-office–Railway-station	,, ..	,,
	Mawaro Post-office–Coal Creek Railway-station	Thrice weekly ..	,,
	Ikawai–Takitu	Twice weekly ..	,, (Open delivery service.)
	Lake Pukaki–Hermitage ..	Weekly ..	,, (Winter service performed by Tourist and Health Resorts Department; re-established.)
	St. Andrew's–Blue Cliffs	..	Extended: to Lyalldale.
	Timaru Chief Post-office–Railway-Station	..	,, to vessels at wharf, and to include distribution of letter-carriers' bags.
	Orari–Geraldine	..	Frequency increased: three to four times daily.
	Waitohi Road Railway-station–Kerrytown	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Makikihi–Hunter		Frequency increased: twice weekly to daily.
Wanganui ..	Eltham Post-office–Railway-station	As required ..	Established.
	Hunterville Post-office–Railway-station	,, ..	,,
	Taihape Post-office–Railway-station	Twice daily ..	,,
	Utiku Post-office–Railway-station	,, ..	,,
	Eltham–Mangatoki–Kaponga ..	Daily	,,
	Makoia Post-office–Railway-station	,, ...	,,
	Wanganui and around Nos. 1 and 2 Lines	,, ...	,, (Rural delivery.)
	Mangaweka–Manui	Thrice weekly ..	,,
	Taihape–Raukura	Twice weekly ..	,,
	Raetihi–Orautoha–Pukekata ..	Twice weekly (Nov.–April); weekly (May–Oct.)	,,
	Te Moehau Junction–Turangarere	Weekly ..	,, (For winter, June–Oct., giving Turangarere twice-weekly mail during winter.)
	Koeke–Mataroa–Sommerville *viâ* Rongoiti and Panemango Roads	..	Extended to include Huia, Whaka, and Murray's Track Roads.
	Makirikiri–Aberfeldie	..	Extended to Kotikotia. (See ALTERED.)
	Marton Junction, &c.–Mangaweka (railway-service)	..	Extended to Utiku and Taihape. (See ALTERED.)
	Waverley Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: six to eight times daily.
	Taihape Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice daily.
	Mangaweka–Utiku–Taihape ..	..	Frequency increased: daily to twice daily. (See ALTERED.)
	Marton–South Makirikiri ..	..	Frequency increased: twice weekly to daily.
	Eltham–Rawhitiroa	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Mangaweka–Hawainga–Kawhatau Junction–Kawhatau Valley–Auputu–Mangakoeka Road–Upper Kawhatau	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Ngamatia–Wangaehu Valley Road–Mangamahu (Mangamahu–Ingram's Homestead service.)	..	Frequency increased: weekly to twice weekly.
	Waverley–Kohi	..	Frequency increased: weekly to daily (summer) and thrice weekly (winter).

Table No. 10.—*continued.*

INLAND MAIL-SERVICES ESTABLISHED, ACCELERATED, ETC.—*continued.*

District.	Name of Service.	Frequency.	Remarks.
Wanganui—*ctd.*	Bull's–Greatford	..	Frequency decreased: four times to thrice daily.
	Wanganui–Marton–Feilding–Palmerston North (railway service)	..	Frequency decreased: four times to thrice daily.
	Marton–South Makirikiri (delivering correspondence, &c.)	..	Frequency decreased: daily to twice weekly.
	Patea–Maben Road	..	Frequency decreased: twice weekly to weekly.
	Koeke–Mataroa–Sommerville	..	Curtailed: by closing of Sommerville.
	Mangaonoho–Tiriraukawa	..	Curtailed: Whaka and Ngaminga Road and Murray's Track now served from Koeke. (See EXTENDED.)
	Makirikiri–Kotikotia–Aberfeldie	..	Altered: by closing offices at Kotikotia and Aberfeldie, and opening office at Kakatihi (mileage reduced by four miles).
	Mangaweka–Manui – Ohutu – Utiku Taihape	..	Altered: from coach to train service.
	Mangaweka–Utiku–Taihape	..	Altered: to include Manui (new office).
	Waiouru–Turangarere–Moawhango	..	Altered: by substitution of Taihape as terminus in place of Moawhango.
	Wanganui–Pipiriki	..	Altered: to include Ranana (new office).
	Eastown Post-office–Railway-station	..	Abolished.
	Mangaweka - Manui - Ohutu - Utiku - Taihape	..	,, (Coached service. See ALTERED.)
	Mangaweka–Te Kapua Road (delivery service)	..	,,
	Mokoia Post-office–Railway-station	..	,,
	Patea–Maben Road	..	,,
	Te Moehau Junction–Turangarere	..	,,
	Wanganui–Sedgebrook	..	,, (Sedgebrook now served by letter-carrier.)
	Waverley – Kohi (delivering correspondence into boxes, &c.)	..	,,
	Whenuakura Post - office–Railway-station	..	,,
Wellington ..	Aorangi Post-office–Railway-station	Daily	Established.
	Colyton–Wanganui Harbour Board Block–Spur Road–Midland Road	,,	,,
	Dalefield Post-office–Railway-station	,,	,,
	Feilding–Awahuri–Sanson–Ohakea	,,	,,
	Palmerston North–Fitzherbert West	,,	,,
	Palmerston North–Newbury – Awahuri–Rongotea–Carnarvon	,,	,,
	Ngaputahi – Pohangina – Komako Road Junction	Thrice weekly	,,
	Woodville–Ballance–Mangahao	,,	,,
	Eketahuna–Mangaoronga	Twice weekly	,,
	Hinakura–Martinborough	,,	,,
	Rakaunui–Waikereru–Waiowaka	,,	,,
	Admiral (no post - office) – Clifton Grove (no post-office)–Gladstone	Weekly	,, (Open-bag delivery.)
	Hinakura – Glendhu – Pahaoa – Glenburn	,,	,,
	Pori – Kaitawa and Pori – Saunders Road–Alfredton	,,	,, (Re-established.)
	Bull's–Sanson	..	Extended to Ohakea, and to return *viâ* Macdonald's line, delivering correspondence where practicable.
	Mangahao–Makomako–Nikau	..	Extended to Marima.
	Ashhurst Post-office–Railway-station	..	Frequency increased: four to six times daily.
	Eketahuna – Pleckville – Tawataia – Alfredton	..	Frequency increased: thrice weekly to daily.
	Stokes Valley–Taita	..	Frequency increased: twice to thrice weekly.
	Masterton–Whareama	..	Frequency decreased: thrice to twice weekly.
	Wellington–Havelock (sea service)	..	Altered: by inclusion of Ohoka (new post - office in Anakoa Bay) and Wakatahuri (new office), and exclusion of Te Puru (now otherwise served).
	Rakaunui–Waikereru	..	Abolished.
	Waiowaka–Waikereru	..	,,
Westport ..	Karamea–Kongahu	Weekly	Established.

Table No. 11.—SAN FRANCISCO MAIL-SERVICE.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails between London and the undermentioned Places by the San Francisco Mail-service.

FROM LONDON *VIÂ* SAN FRANCISCO.

Auckland.			Wellington.			Dunedin.			Sydney.			Melbourne.		
Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Auckland	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Wellington.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Dunedin.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Sydney.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Melbourne.	No. of Days.
1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
January 9	February 9	31	January 9	February 10	32	January 9	February 11	33	January 9	February 13	35	January 9	February 15	37
January 30	March 3	33	January 30	March 4	34	January 30	March 5	35	January 30	March 7	37	January 30	March 8	38
February 20	March 21	30	February 20	March 22	31	February 20	March 23	32	February 20	March 25	34	February 20	March 26	35
March 12	April 11	30	March 12	April 12	31	March 12	April 14	33	March 12	April 15	34	March 12	April 16	35
April 2	May 3	31	April 2	May 4	32	April 2	May 5	33	April 2	May 7	35	April 2	May 9	37
April 23	May 23	30	April 23	May 24	31	April 23	May 25	32	April 23	May 27	34	April 23	May 28	35
May 14	June 13	30	May 14	June 14	31	May 14	June 15	32	May 14	June 17	34	May 14	June 18	35
June 4	July 4	30	June 4	July 5	31	June 4	July 6	32	June 4	July 8	34	June 4	July 9	35
June 25	July 26	31	June 25	July 27	32	June 25	July 28	33	June 25	July 30	35	June 25	August 1	37
July 16	August 15	30	July 16	August 16	31	July 16	August 17	32	July 16	August 20	35	July 16	August 22	37
August 6	September 5	30	August 6	September 7	32	August 6	September 8	33	August 6	September 10	35	August 6	September 12	37
August 27	September 26	30	August 27	September 27	31	August 27	September 28	32	August 27	September 30	34	August 27	October 1	35
September 17	October 17	30	September 17	October 18	31	September 17	October 19	32	September 17	October 21	34	September 17	October 22	35
October 8	November 7	30	October 8	November 9	32	October 8	November 10	33	October 8	November 12	35	October 8	November 14	37
October 29	November 28	30	October 29	November 29	31	October 29	November 30	32	October 29	December 2	34	October 29	December 3	35
November 19	December 20	31	November 19	December 21	32	November 19	December 22	33	November 19	December 24	35	November 19	December 26	37
	1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.	
December 10	January 11	32	December 10	January 12	33	December 10	January 13	34	December 10	January 16	37	December 10	January 17	38
December 31	January 31	31	December 31	February 1	32	December 31	February 2	33	December 31	February 4	35	December 31	February 6	37
Maximum	... ...	33	...		34	...		35	...		37	...		38
Minimum	... ...	30	...		31	...		32	...		34	...		35
Average	... ...	30·55	...		31·67	...		32·72	...		34·78	...		36·22

TO LONDON *VIÂ* SAN FRANCISCO.

Melbourne.			Sydney.			Dunedin.			Wellington.			Auckland.		
Date of Despatch from Melbourne.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Sydney.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Dunedin.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Wellington.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Auckland.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.
1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
January 9	February 15	37	January 11	February 15	35	January 12	February 15	34	January 14	February 15	32	January 15	February 15	31
January 30	March 10	40	February 1	March 10	38	February 2	March 10	37	February 4	March 10	35	February 5	March 10	34
February 20	March 28	37	February 22	March 28	35	February 23	March 28	34	February 25	March 28	32	February 26	March 28	31
March 12	April 18	37	March 14	April 18	35	March 15	April 18	34	March 17	April 18	32	March 18	April 18	31
April 2	May 9	37	April 4	May 9	35	April 5	May 9	34	April 7	May 9	32	April 8	May 9	31
April 23	May 28	35	April 25	May 28	33	April 26	May 28	32	April 28	May 28	30	April 29	May 28	29
May 14	June 19	36	May 16	June 19	34	May 17	June 19	33	May 19	June 19	31	May 20	June 19	30
June 4	July 14	40	June 6	July 14	38	June 7	July 14	37	June 9	July 14	35	June 10	July 14	34
June 25	August 1	37	June 27	August 1	35	June 28	August 1	34	June 30	August 1	32	July 1	August 1	31
July 16	August 22	37	July 18	August 22	35	July 19	August 22	34	July 21	August 22	32	July 22	August 22	31
August 6	September 11	36	August 8	September 11	34	August 9	September 11	33	August 11	September 11	31	August 12	September 11	30
August 27	October 1	35	August 29	October 1	33	August 30	October 1	32	September 1	October 1	30	September 2	October 1	29
September 17	October 23	36	September 19	October 23	34	September 20	October 23	33	September 22	October 23	31	September 23	October 23	30
October 8	November 12	35	October 10	November 12	33	October 11	November 12	32	October 13	November 12	30	October 15	November 12	28
October 29	December 4	36	October 31	December 4	34	November 2	December 4	32	November 3	December 4	31	November 4	December 4	30
November 19	December 24	35	November 21	December 24	33	November 23	December 24	31	November 24	December 24	30	November 25	December 24	29
	1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.	
December 10	January 16	37	December 12	January 16	35	December 14	January 16	33	December 15	January 16	32	December 16	January 16	31
			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.		
December 31	February 9	40	January 2	February 9	38	January 4	February 9	36	January 5	February 9	35	January 6	February 9	34
Maximum	... ...	40	...		38	...		37	...		35	...		34
Minimum	... ...	35	...		33	...		31	...		30	...		28
Average	... ...	36·83	...		34·83	...		33·61	...		31·83	...		30·78

Table No. 12.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL MAIL-SERVICE.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails between London and the undermentioned Places by the Packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Line.

FROM LONDON BY THE P. AND O. PACKETS.

MELBOURNE.			SYDNEY.			BLUFF.			CHRISTCHURCH.			WELLINGTON.			AUCKLAND.		
Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Melbourne.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Sydney.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival at Bluff.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Christchurch.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Wellington.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Auckland.	No. of Days.
1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
Jan. 1	Feb. 1	31	Jan. 1	Feb. 2	32	Jan. 1	Feb. 9	39	Jan. 1	Feb. 10	40	Jan. 1	Feb. 8	38	Jan. 1	Feb. 7	37
Jan. 15	Feb. 14	30	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	31	Jan. 15	Feb. 22	38	Jan. 15	Feb. 23	39	Jan. 15	Feb. 23	39	Jan. 15	Feb. 22	38
Jan. 29	Feb. 29	31	Jan. 29	March 1	32	Jan. 29	March 8	39	Jan. 29	March 9	40	Jan. 29	March 8	39	Jan. 29	March 6	37
Feb. 12	March 13	30	Feb. 12	March 15	32	Feb. 12	March 21	38	Feb. 12	March 22	39	Feb. 12	March 22	39	Feb. 12	March 21	38
Feb. 26	March 27	30	Feb. 26	March 29	32	Feb. 26	April 3	37	Feb. 26	April 4	38	Feb. 26	April 6	40	Feb. 26	April 4	38
March 11	April 10	30	March 11	April 12	32	March 11	April 20	40	March 11	April 21	41	March 11	April 19	39	March 11	April 17	37
March 25	April 24	30	March 25	April 26	32	March 25	May 3	39	March 25	May 4	40	March 25	May 2	38	March 25	May 1	37
April 8	May 9	31	April 8	May 10	32	April 8	May 16	38	April 8	May 17	39	April 8	May 17	39	April 8	May 15	37
April 22	May 23	31	April 22	May 24	32	April 22	May 30	38	April 22	June 1	40	April 22	May 30	38	April 22	May 29	37
May 6	June 5	30	May 6	June 7	32	May 6	June 13	38	May 6	June 14	39	May 6	June 14	39	May 6	June 13	38
May 20	June 19	30	May 20	June 20	31	May 20	June 29	40	May 20	June 30	41	May 20	June 29	40	May 20	June 26	37
June 3	July 3	30	June 3	July 5	32	June 3	July 11	38	June 3	July 13	40	June 3	July 13	40	June 3	July 11	38
June 17	July 18	31	June 17	July 19	32	June 17	July 25	38	June 17	July 26	39	June 17	July 27	40	June 17	July 26	39
July 1	August 1	31	July 1	August 2	32	July 1	August 8	38	July 1	August 9	39	July 1	August 9	39	July 1	August 7	37
July 15	August 15	31	July 15	August 16	32	July 15	August 22	38	July 15	August 23	39	July 15	August 22	38	July 15	August 21	37
July 29	August 29	31	July 29	August 30	32	July 29	Sept. 5	38	July 29	Sept. 6	39	July 29	Sept. 5	38	July 29	Sept. 4	37
August 12	Sept. 12	31	August 12	Sept. 13	32	August 12	Sept. 19	38	August 12	Sept. 20	39	August 12	Sept. 19	38	August 12	Sept. 18	37
August 26	Sept. 26	31	August 26	Sept. 27	32	August 26	October 3	38	August 26	October 4	39	August 26	October 3	38	August 26	October 2	37
Sept. 9	October 10	31	Sept. 9	October 11	32	Sept. 9	October 18	39	Sept. 9	October 19	40	Sept. 9	October 19	40	Sept. 9	October 17	38
Sept. 23	October 23	30	Sept. 23	October 25	32	Sept. 23	October 31	38	Sept. 23	Nov. 1	39	Sept. 23	October 31	38	Sept. 23	October 30	37
October 7	Nov. 7	31	October 7	Nov. 8	32	October 7	Nov. 14	38	October 7	Nov. 15	39	October 7	Nov. 15	39	October 7	Nov. 13	37
October 21	Nov. 21	31	October 21	Nov. 22	32	October 21	Nov. 28	38	October 21	Nov. 29	39	October 21	Nov. 28	38	October 21	Nov. 27	37
Nov. 4	Dec. 5	31	Nov. 4	Dec. 6	32	Nov. 4	Dec. 12	38	Nov. 4	Dec. 13	39	Nov. 4	Dec. 12	38	Nov. 4	Dec. 11	37
Nov. 18	Dec. 18	30	Nov. 18	Dec. 20	32	Nov. 18	Dec. 27	39	Nov. 18	Dec. 27	39	Nov. 18	Dec. 26	38	Nov. 18	Dec. 25	37
	1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.	
Dec. 2	Jan. 3	32	Dec. 2	Jan. 4	33	Dec. 2	Jan. 10	39	Dec. 2	Jan. 11	40	Dec. 2	Jan. 9	38	Dec. 2	Jan. 8	37
Dec. 16	Jan. 15	30	Dec. 16	Jan. 17	32	Dec. 16	Jan. 24	39	Dec. 16	Jan. 24	39	Dec. 16	Jan. 23	38	Dec. 16	Jan. 22	37
Dec. 30	Jan. 30	31	Dec. 30	Jan. 31	32	Dec. 30	Feb. 6	38	Dec. 30	Feb. 7	39	Dec. 30	Feb. 6	38	Dec. 30	Feb. 5	37
Maximum ...	...	32		...	33		...	40		...	41			40			39
Minimum ...	...	30		...	31		...	37		...	38			38			37
Average ...	...	30·63		...	31·96		...	38·37		...	39·37		...	38·67		...	37·30

Table No. 12.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL MAIL-SERVICE—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails between London and the undermentioned Places by the Packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Line—*continued.*

TO LONDON *VIÂ* BRINDISI (P. AND O. PACKETS).

Auckland.			Wellington.			Bluff.			Sydney.			Melbourne.		
Date of Despatch from Auckland.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Wellington.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Bluff.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Sydney.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Melbourne.	Date of Arrival in London	No. of Days.
1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
January 4	February 13	40	January 2	February 13	42	January 5	February 13	39	January 12	February 13	32	January 13	February 13	31
January 18	February 27	40	January 16	February 27	42	January 18	February 27	40	January 26	February 27	32	January 27	February 27	31
February 1	March 12	40	January 30	March 12	42	February 1	March 12	40	February 9	March 12	32	February 10	March 12	31
February 15	March 26	40	February 13	March 26	42	February 15	March 26	40	February 23	March 26	32	February 24	March 26	31
March 3	April 8	36	February 27	April 8	41	February 29	April 8	39	March 8	April 8	31	March 9	April 8	30
March 14	April 23	40	March 12	April 23	42	March 14	April 23	40	March 22	April 23	32	March 23	April 23	31
March 28	May 7	40	..	..	..	March 28	May 7	40	April 5	May 7	32	April 6	May 7	31
April 11	May 21	40	April 9	May 21	42	April 11	May 21	40	April 19	May 21	32	April 20	May 21	31
April 25	June 4	40	April 23	June 4	42	April 25	June 4	40	May 3	June 4	32	May 4	June 4	31
May 9	June 19	41	May 7	June 19	43	May 10	June 19	40	May 17	June 19	33	May 18	June 19	32
May 23	July 3	41	May 21	July 3	43	May 23	July 3	41	May 31	July 3	33	June 1	July 3	32
June 6	July 19	43	June 4	July 19	45	June 6	July 19	43	June 14	July 19	35	June 15	July 19	34
June 20	July 31	41	June 18	July 31	43	June 21	July 31	40	June 28	July 31	33	June 29	July 31	32
July 4	August 14	41	July 2	August 14	43	July 4	August 14	41	July 12	August 14	33	July 13	August 14	32
July 18	August 28	41	July 16	August 28	43	July 18	August 28	41	July 26	August 28	33	July 27	August 28	32
August 1	Sept. 11	41	July 30	Sept. 11	43	August 2	Sept. 11	40	August 9	Sept. 11	33	August 10	Sept. 11	32
August 15	Sept. 25	41	August 13	Sept. 25	43	August 15	Sept. 25	41	August 23	Sept. 25	33	August 24	Sept. 25	32
August 29	October 8	40	August 27	October 8	42	August 29	October 8	40	Sept. 6	October 8	32	Sept. 7	October 8	31
Sept. 12	October 22	40	Sept. 10	October 22	42	Sept. 12	October 22	40	Sept. 20	October 22	32	Sept. 21	October 22	31
Sept. 26	November 5	40	Sept. 24	November 5	42	Sept. 27	November 5	39	October 4	November 5	32	October 5	November 5	31
October 10	November 19	40	..	..	..	October 10	November 19	40	October 18	November 19	32	October 19	November 19	31
October 24	December 3	40	October 22	December 3	42	October 24	December 3	40	November 1	December 3	32	November 2	December 3	31
November 8	December 16	38	November 5	December 16	41	November 7	December 16	39	November 15	December 16	31	November 16	December 16	30
November 21	December 30	39	November 19	December 30	41	November 21	December 30	39	November 29	December 30	31	November 30	December 30	30
	1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.	
December 5	January 14	40	December 3	January 14	42	December 5	January 14	40	December 13	January 14	32	December 14	January 14	31
December 20	January 28	39	December 17	January 28	42	December 19	January 28	40	December 27	January 28	32	December 28	January 28	31
1905.						1905.			1905.			1905.		
January 2	February 11	40	December 31	February 11	42	January 2	February 11	40	January 10	February 11	32	January 11	February 11	31
Maximum	.. ..	43	..		45	..		43	..		35	..		34
Minimum	.. ..	36	..		41	..		39	..		31	..		30
Average ..	.. ..	40·07	..		42·28	..		40·07	..		32·26	..		31·26

Table No. 13.—ORIENT MAIL-SERVICE.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails between London and the undermentioned Places by the Packets of the Orient Line.

FROM LONDON BY THE ORIENT LINE.

MELBOURNE.			SYDNEY.			BLUFF.			CHRISTCHURCH.			WELLINGTON.			AUCKLAND.		
Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Melbourne.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Sydney.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival at Bluff.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Christchurch.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Wellington.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from London.	Date of Arrival in Auckland.	No. of Days.
1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
Jan. 8	Feb. 9	32	Jan. 8	Feb. 11	34	Jan. 8	Feb. 16	39	Jan. 8	Feb. 17	40	Jan. 8	Feb. 17	40	Jan. 8	Feb. 19	42
Jan. 22	Feb. 23	32	Jan. 22	Feb. 24	33	Jan. 22	March 1	39	Jan. 22	March 2	40	Jan. 22	March 1	39	Jan. 22	Feb. 29	38
Feb. 5	March 8	32	Feb. 5	March 9	33	Feb. 5	March 15	39	Feb. 5	March 16	40	Feb. 5	March 15	39	Feb. 5	March 14	38
Feb. 19	March 23	33	Feb. 19	March 24	34	Feb. 19	April 2	43	Feb. 19	April 1	42	Feb. 19	March 31	41	Feb. 19	April 2	43
March 4	April 5	32	March 4	April 6	33	March 4	April 12	39	March 4	April 13	40	March 4	April 13	40	March 4	April 11	38
March 18	April 19	32	March 18	April 20	33	March 18	April 25	38	March 18	April 26	39	March 18	April 26	39	March 18	April 24	37
April 1	May 4	33	April 1	May 5	34	April 1	May 9	38	April 1	May 11	40	April 1	May 11	40	April 1	May 12	41
April 15	May 17	32	April 15	May 18	33	April 15	May 24	39	April 15	May 26	41	April 15	May 24	39	April 15	May 23	38
April 29	May 31	32	April 29	June 1	33	April 29	June 7	39	April 29	June 8	40	April 29	June 8	40	April 29	June 5	37
May 13	June 14	32	May 13	June 15	33	May 13	June 20	38	May 13	June 21	39	May 13	June 22	40	May 13	June 20	38
May 27	June 28	32	May 27	June 29	33	May 27	July 4	38	May 27	July 5	39	May 27	July 5	39	May 27	July 3	37
June 10	July 12	32	June 10	July 13	33	June 10	July 19	39	June 10	July 20	40	June 10	July 18	38	June 10	July 17	37
June 24	July 26	32	June 24	July 27	33	June 24	August 1	38	June 24	August 3	40	June 24	August 3	40	June 24	August 1	38
July 8	August 9	32	July 8	August 10	33	July 8	August 16	39	July 8	August 17	40	July 8	August 16	39	July 8	August 14	37
July 22	August 23	32	July 22	August 24	33	July 22	August 29	38	July 22	August 30	39	July 22	August 31	40	July 22	August 28	37
August 5	Sept. 6	32	August 5	Sept. 7	33	August 5	Sept. 12	38	August 5	Sept. 14	40	August 5	Sept. 14	40	August 5	Sept. 11	37
August 19	Sept. 20	32	August 19	Sept. 21	33	August 19	Sept. 26	38	August 19	Sept. 27	39	August 19	Sept. 27	39	August 19	Sept. 25	37
Sept. 2	October 4	32	Sept. 2	October 5	33	Sept. 2	October 11	39	Sept. 2	October 12	40	Sept. 2	October 12	40	Sept. 2	October 9	37
Sept. 16	October 18	32	Sept. 16	October 19	33	Sept. 16	October 23	37	Sept. 16	October 25	39	Sept. 16	October 26	40	Sept. 16	October 24	38
Sept. 30	Nov. 1	32	Sept. 30	Nov. 2	33	Sept. 30	Nov. 7	38	Sept. 30	Nov. 8	39	Sept. 30	Nov. 9	40	Sept. 30	Nov. 7	38
October 14	Nov. 15	32	October 14	Nov. 16	33	October 14	Nov. 21	38	October 14	Nov. 22	39	October 14	Nov. 21	38	October 14	Nov. 20	37
October 28	Nov. 29	32	October 28	Nov. 30	33	October 28	Dec. 5	38	October 28	Dec. 6	39	October 28	Dec. 5	38	October 28	Dec. 4	37
Nov. 11	Dec. 13	32	Nov. 11	Dec. 14	33	Nov. 11	Dec. 19	38	Nov. 11	Dec. 20	39	Nov. 11	Dec. 19	38	Nov. 11	Dec. 18	37
							1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.	
Nov. 25	Dec. 27	32	Nov. 25	Dec. 29	34	Nov. 25	Jan. 3	39	Nov. 25	Jan. 4	40	Nov. 25	Jan. 4	40	Nov. 25	Jan. 3	39
	1905.			1905.													
Dec. 9	Jan. 10	32	Dec. 9	Jan. 11	33	Dec. 9	Jan. 15	37	Dec. 9	Jan. 16	38	Dec. 9	Jan. 17	39	Dec. 9	Jan. 15	37
Dec. 23	Jan. 24	32	Dec. 23	Jan. 26	34	Dec. 23	Jan. 30	38	Dec. 23	Jan. 31	39	Dec. 23	Feb. 1	40	Dec. 23	Feb. 3	42
Maximum ...	...	33	...		34	...		43	...		42	...		41	...		43
Minimum ...	...	32	...		33	...		37	...		38	...		38	...		37
Average ...	...	32·08	...		33·19	...		38·5	...		39·61	...		39·42			38·15

Table No. 13.—ORIENT MAIL-SERVICE—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Number of Days occupied in the Delivery of Mails between London and the undermentioned Places by the Packets of the Orient Line—*continued.*

TO LONDON *VIÂ* NAPLES (ORIENT PACKETS).

Auckland.			Wellington.			Bluff.			Sydney.			Melbourne.		
Date of Despatch from Auckland.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Wellington.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Bluff.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Sydney.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.	Date of Despatch from Melbourne.	Date of Arrival in London.	No. of Days.
1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.		1904.	1904.	
January 11	February 21	41	January 11	February 21	41	January 11	February 21	41	January 19	February 21	33	January 20	February 21	32
January 25	March 6	41	January 23	March 6	43	January 26	March 6	40	February 2	March 6	33	February 3	March 6	32
February 9	March 20	40	February 6	March 20	43	February 8	March 20	41	February 16	March 20	33	February 17	March 20	32
February 22	April 4	42	February 20	April 4	44	February 22	April 4	42	March 1	April 4	34	March 2	April 4	33
March 7	April 17	41	March 5	April 17	43	March 7	April 17	41	March 15	April 17	33	March 16	April 17	32
March 21	May 1	41	March 25	May 1	37	March 21	May 1	41	March 29	May 1	33	March 30	May 1	32
April 4	May 16	42	April 2	May 16	44	April 5	May 16	41	April 12	May 16	34	April 13	May 16	33
April 18	May 29	41	April 16	May 29	43	April 18	May 29	41	April 26	May 29	33	April 27	May 29	32
May 3	June 14	42	April 30	June 14	45	May 3	June 14	42	May 10	June 14	35	May 11	June 14	34
May 16	June 28	43	May 14	June 28	45	May 16	June 28	43	May 24	June 28	35	May 25	June 28	34
May 30	July 12	43	May 28	July 12	45	May 30	July 12	43	June 7	July 12	35	June 8	July 12	34
June 13	July 25	42	June 11	July 25	44	June 13	July 25	42	June 21	July 25	34	June 22	July 25	33
June 27	August 8	42	June 25	August 8	44	June 27	August 8	42	July 5	August 8	34	July 6	August 8	33
July 11	August 22	42	July 9	August 22	44	July 11	August 22	42	July 19	August 22	34	July 20	August 22	33
July 26	Sept. 5	41	July 23	Sept. 5	44	July 25	Sept. 5	42	August 2	Sept. 5	34	August 3	Sept. 5	33
August 9	Sept. 18	40	August 6	Sept. 18	43	August 8	Sept. 18	41	August 16	Sept. 18	33	August 17	Sept. 18	32
August 22	October 3	42	August 20	October 3	44	August 22	October 3	42	August 30	October 3	34	August 31	October 3	33
Sept. 5	October 17	42	Sept. 3	October 17	44	Sept. 5	October 17	42	Sept. 13	October 17	34	Sept. 14	October 17	33
Sept. 19	October 30	41	Sept. 17	October 30	43	Sept. 19	October 30	41	Sept. 27	October 30	33	Sept. 28	October 30	32
October 3	November 15	43	October 7	November 15	39	October 3	November 15	43	October 11	November 15	35	October 12	November 15	34
October 17	November 27	41	October 18	November 27	40	October 18	November 27	40	October 25	November 27	33	October 26	November 27	32
October 31	December 10	40	October 29	December 10	42	October 31	December 10	40	November 8	December 10	32	November 9	December 10	31
November 14	December 28	44	November 12	December 28	46	November 14	December 28	44	November 22	December 28	36	November 23	December 28	35
	1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.			1905.	
November 29	January 8	40	November 26	January 8	43	November 28	January 8	41	December 6	January 8	33	December 7	January 8	32
December 12	January 22	41	December 15	January 22	38	December 12	January 22	41	December 20	January 22	33	December 21	January 22	32
									1905.			1905.		
December 26	February 5	41	December 24	February 5	43	December 26	February 5	41	January 3	February 5	33	January 4	February 5	32
Maximum	.. ..	44		..	46		..	44		..	36		..	35
Minimum	.. ..	40		..	37		..	40		..	32		..	31
Average	.. ..	41·5		..	42·85		..	41·54		..	33·69		..	32·69

Table No. 14.

TABLE showing the Estimated Number of Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards, Book-packets, Newspapers, and Parcels dealt with in the several Postal Districts of New Zealand during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Postal Districts.	Posted in the Colony.						Received from Places outside the Colony.					Total Correspondence dealt with.					
	Letters.	Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
Auckland ..	10,968,507	209,482	459,797	2,645,555	3,202,069	61,933	810,292	57,607	313,710	1,267,230	14,517	11,778,799	209,482	517,404	2,959,265	4,469,299	76,450
Thames ..	1,068,873	28,223	33,930	205,530	200,239	4,381	78,989	4,248	24,375	79,234	1,026	1,147,862	28,223	38,178	229,905	279,473	5,407
New Plymouth	1,811,342	43,836	106,275	418,330	428,287	5,273	133,858	13,305	49,613	169,473	1,235	1,945,200	43,836	119,580	467,943	597,760	6,508
Gisborne ..	639,132	12,428	16,913	127,155	245,271	2,535	47,231	2,117	15,080	97,043	594	686,363	12,428	19,030	142,235	342,314	3,129
Napier ..	2,850,435	62,686	82,550	656,379	612,622	11,528	210,647	10,335	77,846	242,414	2,702	3,061,082	62,686	92,885	734,225	855,036	14,230
Wanganui ..	3,335,891	94,276	123,786	821,536	722,594	12,837	246,522	15,498	97,434	285,930	3,008	3,582,413	94,276	139,284	918,970	1,008,524	15,845
Wellington ..	11,820,826	252,304	357,409	4,025,305	2,144,644	75,149	873,279	44,780	477,322	848,764	17,624	12,694,105	252,304	402,189	4,502,627	2,993,408	92,773
Blenheim ..	828,880	18,681	18,863	201,539	208,793	6,733	61,254	2,361	23,902	82,579	1,578	890,134	18,681	21,224	225,441	291,372	8,311
Nelson ..	1,266,603	45,825	55,939	321,052	224,198	2,921	93,601	7,003	38,076	88,715	684	1,360,204	45,825	62,942	359,128	312,913	3,605
Westport ..	451,061	4,524	6,682	76,401	133,341	3,199	33,333	836	9,061	52,763	749	484,394	4,524	7,518	85,462	186,104	3,948
Greymouth ..	827,632	18,330	30,732	175,082	332,280	3,131	61,162	3,847	20,764	131,483	733	888,794	18,330	34,579	195,846	463,763	3,864
Hokitika ..	341,393	4,485	11,154	40,157	102,154	2,426	25,228	1,396	4,762	40,422	568	366,621	4,485	12,550	44,919	142,576	2,994
Christchurch	8,763,982	211,523	190,541	2,914,851	2,930,210	39,770	647,486	23,871	345,644	1,159,642	9,322	9,411,468	211,523	214,412	3,260,495	4,089,852	49,092
Timaru ..	1,671,852	53,768	44,564	443,098	477,147	3,176	123,549	5,579	52,551	188,807	744	1,795,401	53,768	50,143	495,649	665,954	3,920
Oamaru ..	956,436	26,962	18,811	145,795	151,931	2,407	70,680	2,355	17,291	60,119	564	1,027,116	26,962	21,166	163,086	212,050	2,971
Dunedin ..	8,685,808	174,382	271,362	3,713,589	2,406,125	44,983	641,709	33,999	440,356	952,219	10,544	9,327,517	174,382	305,361	4,153,945	3,358,344	55,527
Invercargill ..	4,350,580	120,159	224,055	1,044,860	882,713	7,235	321,507	28,051	123,920	349,289	1,695	4,672,087	120,159	252,106	1,168,780	1,232,002	8,930
Totals ..	60,639,233	1,381,874	2,053,363	17,976,214	15,404,618	289,617	4,480,327	257,188	2,131,707	6,096,126	67,887	65,119,560	1,381,874	2,310,551	20,107,921	21,500,744	357,504
Previous year	56,549,532	1,174,810	1,377,987	17,613,689	14,107,523	267,974	3,963,115	75,476	1,954,045	5,588,911	59,655	60,512,647	1,174,810	1,453,463	19,567,734	19,696,434	327,629

Table No. 15.

TABLE showing the Number of Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards, Packets, Newspapers, and Parcels posted in New Zealand, and the Number received from beyond the Colony, during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Service.	Articles subject to Postage.								Articles exempt from Postage.				Parcels.			
	Letters.		Letter-cards.	Post-cards.		Packets, including Printed Matter (except Newspapers), Commercial Papers, and Samples of Merchandise.		News-papers.	Letters	Packets.	Registered Articles.	News-papers.	Number.	Weight.	Postage.	Declared Value.
	Ordinary.	Regis-tered.		Single	Reply paid.	Ordinary.	Registered.									
Posted.																
														lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inland ..	51,991,886	268,295	1,381,874	1,747,267	1,859	16,633,342	33,700	12,062,477	4,956,753	732,548	139,409	1,515,108	268,977	969,988	15,752 1 8	..
Australian ..	1,342,558	40,881	..	102,290	..	228,307	3,990	785,371	35,639	2,501	2,113	446	9,124	19,275	632 7 1½	20,722 0 0
International	1,751,826	44,970	..	201,947	..	372,989	6,288	1,036,397	19,329	6,527	1,596	4,819	11,516	29,106	907 13 10½	
Totals ..	55,086,270	354.146	1,381,874	2,051,504	1,859	17,234,638	43,978	13,884,245	5,011,721	741,576	143,118	1,520,373	289,617	1,018,369	17,292 2 8	20,722 0 0
Received.																
Australian	1,760,191	28,687	..	55,845	..	431,801	3,663	1,760,709	15,391	1,193	1,057	1,480	16,808	48,534	1,522 0 5	165,939 0 0
International	2,621,400	45,857	..	201,343	..	1,687,684	6,954	4,333,586	6,929	412	815	351	51,079	212,804	5,088 0 0	
Totals ..	4,381,591	74,544	..	257,188	..	2,119,485	10,617	6,094,295	22,320	1,605	1,872	1,831	67,887	261,338	6,610 0 5	165,939 0 0

Table No. 16.

Table showing the Number of Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards, Books, Newspapers, and Parcels delivered by the Letter-carriers from the Post-offices within the several Postal Districts during the Year 1904.

Postal Districts.	Letters.	Letter-cards.	Post-cards.	Books, &c.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
Auckland	4,520,760	103,112	210,205	969,798	889,211	20,580
Thames	606,380	13,831	35,616	145,254	150,648	4,192
New Plymouth	649,473	14,814	41,559	102,997	259,032	4,121
Gisborne	258,642	5,899	4,909	14,894	46,867	1,968
Napier	978,675	22,322	42,384	321,029	215,634	5,172
Wanganui	849,413	19,374	61,445	468,907	280,993	6,041
Wellington	4,359,191	99,427	265,514	1,879,249	1,063,604	17,522
Blenheim	179,150	4,086	8,559	45,932	59,056	2,737
Nelson	344,342	7,854	21,753	145,153	202,060	4,982
Westport	186,486	4,253	11,724	33,259	65,959	2,972
Greymouth	317,372	7,239	24,934	80,693	75,431	5,241
Hokitika	97,648	2,227	7,443	47,007	31,681	1,231
Christchurch	2,881,917	65,733	118,827	996,353	599,326	15,941
Timaru	593,688	13,541	36,543	135,865	94,286	2,485
Oamaru	319,973	7,298	33,655	47,480	53,763	2,106
Dunedin	3,628,897	82,770	304,854	1,382,606	937,387	9,481
Invercargill	966,386	22,042	82,100	569,613	223,264	3,622
Totals	21,738,393	495,822	1,312,024	7,386,089	5,248,202	110,394
Previous year	20,146,768	419,552	941,913	6,820,120	5,077,823	111,353

Table No. 17.

Comparative Table showing the Progress of the Telegraph Department during the Financial Years ended 30th June, 1866, to 30th June, 1879; 31st March, 1880, to 31st March, 1882; and Calendar Years ended 31st December, 1882, to 31st December, 1893.

Year ended	Number of Miles of Line.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Offices Open.	Number of Telegrams forwarded during the Year.			Telegraph Revenue from all Sources.	Value of Government Messages.	Total Value of Business done during the Year.	Cost of Maintenance of Stations.	Cost of Maintenance of Lines, excluding Australian Cable Subsidy.	Total Expenditure.	Cost of Maintenance of Lines per Mile.	Tariff in Operation.
				Private, and Press.	Government.	Total.								
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30th June, 1866	699	1,390	13	24,761	2,746	27,407	5,561 19 2	483 3 2	6,045 2 4	3,934 3 4	2,443 2 11	6,377 6 3	3 9 10	Mileage tariff.
" 1867	757	1,498	21	55,621	15,331	70,952	9,070 10 1	3,770 4 8	12,840 14 9	8,017 14 7	2,541 4 11	10,558 19 6	3 7 1	
" 1868	1,110	2,223	31	72,241	26,244	98,485	11,652 3 7	6,672 0 3	18,324 3 10	9,489 17 10	5,406 7 3	14,896 5 1	4 17 4	
" 1869	1,329	2,495	45	106,070	50,097	156,167	18,520 10 4	13,430 11 9	31,951 2 1	14,266 12 7	8,547 4 9	22,813 17 4	6 8 6	Mileage tariff in operation up to 1st Sept., 1869; uniform 2s. 6d. tariff from 1st Sept., 1869, to 31st March, 1870; and 1s. tariff from 1st April, 1870.
" 1870	1,661	2,897	56	122,545	62,878	185,423	17,218 1 4	12,252 6 0	29,470 7 4	16,417 7 4	14,120 4 10	30,537 12 2	8 9 11	
" 1871	1,976	3,247	72	253,582	59,292	312,874	22,419 8 8	9,876 17 6	32,296 6 2	21,254 4 3	11,344 3 8	32,598 7 11	5 19 6	
" 1872	2,185	3,823	81	344,524	67,243	411,767	28,121 10 0	11,043 3 9	39,164 13 9	23,593 9 9	8,858 19 7	32,452 9 4	4 2 3	
" 1873	2,356	4,574	93	485,507	83,453	568,960	39,680 18 9	11,105 2 0	50,786 0 9	27,040 18 10	9,479 5 4	36,520 4 2	4 1 11	
" 1874	2,530	5,782	105	645,067	107,832	752,899	46,508 18 10	12,618 11 6	59,127 10 4	38,801 19 4	15,021 17 11	53,823 17 3	6 3 11	From 1st November, 1873, address and signature given in free
" 1875	2,986	6,626	127	786,237	130,891	917,128	55,301 12 3	13,679 10 9	68,981 3 0	45,814 11 4	14,240 19 7	60,055 10 11	4 16 4	
" 1876	3,154	7,247	142	890,382	160,704	1,051,086	62,715 10 4	16,154 6 0	78,869 16 4	61,696 14 5	21,074 8 8	82,771 3 1	5 18 10	
" 1877	3,259	7,423	155	952,283	172,159	1,124,442	65,644 15 3	17,024 8 9	82,669 4 0	63,353 10 10	17,931 8 0	81,284 18 10	5 12 11	
" 1878	3,434	8,035	182	1,065,481	194,843	1,260,324	73,284 1 10	19,148 12 4	92,432 14 2	69,340 1 8	18,259 4 9	87,599 6 5	5 10 0	
" 1879	3,512	8,117	195	1,201,982	246,961	1,448,943	85,402 0 2	26,949 2 2	112,351 2 4	79,502 0 5	17,299 7 10	96,801 8 3	5 0 9	
31st March, 1880	3,638	9,333	214	824,734	183,675	1,008,409	58,120 3 3	19,707 6 3	77,827 9 6	68,651 10 10	14,758 4 5	83,409 15 3	4 3 4	
" 1881	3,758	9,587	227	1,058,342	246,370	1,304,712	73,002 2 0	27,021 3 8	100,023 5 8	78,224 1 8	23,154 8 3	101,378 9 11	6 6 7	
" 1882	3,824	9,653	234	1,215,849	222,923	1,438,772	78,828 19 8	22,737 16 4	101,566 16 0	69,165 5 0	18,292 13 4	87,457 18 4	4 17 4	

Table No. 17—*continued.*

Comparative Table showing the Progress of the Telegraph Department during the Financial Years ended 30th June, 1866, to 30th June, 1879; 31st March, 1880, to 31st March, 1882; and Calendar Years ended 31st December, 1882, to 31st December, 1893—*continued.*

Year ended	Number of Miles of Line.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Offices Open.	Number of Telegrams forwarded during the Year.			Telegraph Revenue from all Sources.			Value of Government Messages.			Total Value of Business done during the Year.			Cost of Maintenance of Stations.			Cost of Maintenance of Lines, excluding Australian Cable Subsidy.			Total Expenditure.			Cost of Maintenance of Lines per Mile.			Tariff in Operation.
				Private, and Press.	Government.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
31st Dec., 1882	3,974	9,848	264	1,361,817	208,372	1,570,189	90,633	11	2	20,608	11	11	111,242	3	1	73,554	9	1	22,451	6	3	96,005	15	4	5	17	5	From 1st November 1873, address and signature given in free. From 1st Jan., 1886, delayed telegrams posted to addressees immediately after their receipt at offices of destination.
„ 1883	4,074	10,037	302	1,379,483	219,917	1,599,400	93,822	3	3	21,555	19	2	115,378	2	5	73,054	4	6	19,210	6	6	92,264	11	0	4	16	8	
„ 1884	4,264	10,474	330	1,433,458	220,847	1,654,305	95,634	5	5	20,855	19	7	116,490	5	0	70,036	6	2	20,041	15	10	90,078	2	0	4	18	4	
„ 1885	4,463	10,931	375	1,533,406	240,867	1,774,273	101,652	8	0	24,860	9	0	126,512	17	0	77,082	4	4	20,900	6	2	97,982	10	6	4	15	9	
„ 1886	4,546	11,178	412	1,583,717	252,549	1,836,266	106,638	12	2	27,281	4	9	133,919	16	11	77,473	10	7	21,402	18	2	98,875	8	9	4	15	11	
„ 1887	4,646	11,375	437	1,589,771	245,623	1,835,394	106,548	4	0	30,205	11	10	136,753	15	10	76,580	10	0	21,321	2	9	97,901	12	9	4	13	9	
„ 1888	4,790	11,617	473	1,548,233	217,630	1,765,863	106,311	11	6	23,164	13	11	129,476	5	5	72,201	13	5	23,262	1	0	95,463	14	5	5	0	1	
„ 1889	4,874	11,827	489	1,589,157	213,830	1,802,987	106,462	18	4	24,218	9	3	130,681	7	7	75,426	9	7	26,007	1	5	101,433	11	0	5	8	7	
„ 1890	5,148	12,812	520	1,734,381	226,780	1,961,161	110,696	17	8	26,070	12	7	136,767	10	3	76,845	1	10	27,546	2	0	104,391	3	10	5	13	0	
„ 1891	5,349	13,235	573	1,746,115	222,149	1,968,264	117,633	15	9	24,840	5	7	142,474	1	4	85,658	4	11	28,986	10	10	114,644	15	9	5	12	7	
„ 1892	5,479	13,459	615	1,686,064	218,079	1,904,143	103,813	8	6½	24,342	7	0	128,155	15	6½	87,472	13	3	29,580	10	11	117,053	4	2	5	8	0	
„ 1893	5,513	13,515	640	1,825,646	244,045	2,069,691	112,465	15	9	28,317	7	10	140,783	3	7	92,109	17	0	29,141	6	0	121,251	3	0	5	5	9	

For the Financial Years ended 31st March, 1895, to 31st March, 1905.

Year ended	Number of Miles of Line.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Offices Open.	Number of Telegrams forwarded during the Year.			Revenue (including Miscellaneous Receipts).						Value of Government Messages.			Total Value of Business done during the Year.			Total Expenditure (*excluding* Cable Subsidy).			Remarks.			
				Private, and Press.	Government.	Total.	Telegraph.			Telephone.															
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
31st March, 1895 ..	5,961½	14,881½	705	1,802,182	231,618	2,033,800	88,459	10	11	21,552	12	10	26,050	7	5	136,062	11	2	135,791	0	7	Cable subsidy.	6,492	11	8
„ 1896 ..	6,245½	15,764¼	743	1,899,632	224,579	2,124,211	97,178	14	0½	25,933	12	9	25,843	11	11	148,955	18	8½	143,665	14	0	„	4,774	5	5
„ 1897 ..	6,284¾	16,470¾	780	2,285,001	235,168	2,520,169	100,385	16	1	29,248	19	5	23,118	2	6	152,752	18	0	153,484	6	8	„	3,972	8	1
„ 1898 ..	6,484	18,024	824	2,469,415	226,818	2,696,233	99,798	8	10½	36,422	6	8	24,504	9	8	160,725	5	2½	165,198	13	5	„	1,849	2	9
„ 1899 ..	6,736	18,746	878	2,717,548	243,190	2,960,738	105,576	6	0	39,718	7	7	25,500	5	10	170,794	19	5	173,152	16	6	„	1,427	19	11
„ 1900 ..	6,910	19,228	915	3,159,093	310,538	3,469,631	119,641	11	6½	43,303	2	10	29,431	19	0	192,376	13	4½	181,634	11	3	„	1,608	7	1
„ 1901 ..	7,249⅜	20,682⅜	991	3,534,444	363,684	3,898,128	137,861	1	2½	49,117	0	8	35,327	6	2	222,305	8	0½	194,014	12	11	„	1,000	8	6
„ 1902 ..	7,469	21,705	1,038	3,850,391	317,590	4,167,981	151,933	19	11	55,542	4	9	27,507	17	6	234,984	2	2	212,180	16	0	„	234	15	0
„ 1903 ..	7,748⅞	22,672⅜	1,103	4,271,218	288,086	4,559,304	160,343	7	7	62,151	8	11	26,440	2	10	248,934	19	4	228,185	10	7	„	181	10	0
„ 1904 ..	7,779⅛	22,920½	1,153	4,671,904	293,293	4,965,197	166,535	18	8½	71,028	6	3	24,377	1	7	261,941	6	6½	245,805	9	7	„	10,057	11	7
„ 1905 ..	7,943⅞	23,704	1,200	4,900,495	259,250	5,159,745	171,001	13	11½	79,061	7	4	20,597	11	10	270,660	13	1½	258,977	10	9	„	Nil.		

Note.—Tariff, 1890: 1s. for ten words, and free address and signature up to ten words; delayed telegrams, 6d. 1892: For twelve words, and free address and signature, ordinary telegrams, 1s.; delayed, 6d. Later in 1892 the number of words in text and signature made eighteen. 1896: First twelve words, 6d.; each additional word, 1d.; address and signature paid for.

Table No. 18.

TABLE showing the Cash Revenue derived from Private and Press Messages, the Value of Government Messages, and the Number of Messages transmitted in the several Postal Districts of New Zealand for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1905.

Postal Districts.	Revenue derived from Private and Press Messages.	Value of Government Messages.	Total Value of Messages of all Codes.	Number of Private and Press Messages.	Number of Government Messages.	Total Number of Messages of all Codes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Auckland	28,136 17 8	3,329 0 10	31,465 18 6	821,046	42,455	863,501
Blenheim	2,658 13 1½	423 5 5	3,081 18 6½	75,046	5,858	80,904
Christchurch	19,711 7 2½	1,847 14 11	21,559 2 1½	541,696	21,211	562,907
Dunedin	17,504 0 8½	1,303 3 4	18,807 4 0½	502,145	18,582	520,727
Gisborne	4,291 4 9½	369 17 9	4,661 2 6½	116,053	5,477	121,530
Greymouth	4,292 8 10½	441 19 6	4,734 8 4½	112,467	5,717	118,184
Hokitika	1,637 2 9	183 15 3	1,820 18 0	48,092	1,940	50,032
Invercargill	8,597 17 9	839 1 10	9,436 19 7	265,479	11,687	277,166
Napier	10,116 13 4	838 6 2	10,954 19 6	301,872	8,009	309,881
Nelson	4,344 2 6	768 6 2	5,112 8 8	219,230	11,906	231,136
New Plymouth	5,390 1 7½	642 9 10	6,032 11 5½	152,862	9,912	162,774
Oamaru	2,585 19 2½	171 8 8	2,757 7 10½	69,569	2,420	71,989
Thames	5,275 17 8	388 0 4	5,663 18 0	142,885	4,804	147,689
Timaru	4,686 0 8	318 0 4	5,004 1 0	128,755	5,110	133,865
Wanganui	10,733 4 0½	757 12 6	11,490 16 6½	320,935	8,930	329,865
Wellington	34,721 8 2½	7,446 12 6	42,168 0 8½	1,005,444	87,820	1,093,264
Westport	2,898 13 6	528 16 6	3,427 10 0	76,919	7,412	84,331
Totals, 1904–5	167,581 13 7½	20,597 11 10	188,179 5 5½	4,900,495	259,250	5,159,745
Totals, 1903–4	162,497 13 7½	24,377 1 7	186,874 15 2½	4,671,904	293,293	4,965,197

Table No. 19.

RETURN of Paid Telegrams of all Codes forwarded during the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1905, and the Revenue received.

Class of Telegrams.	June Quarter, 1904.		September Quarter, 1904.		December Quarter, 1904.		March Quarter, 1905.		Totals.	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ordinary	866,330	41,152 14 5	853,207	40,935 9 6½	981,357	44,944 11 1	1,019,220	46,805 0 4½	3,720,114	173,837 15 5
Urgent	43,520	2,864 18 6½	40,518	2,560 16 9½	48,986	3,098 6 5½	54,003	3,370 6 5½	187,027	11,894 8 3
Press	88,760	3,918 14 4	93,000	4,449 9 5½	87,844	4,243 7 6½	97,462	4,523 13 6½	367,066	17,135 4 10½
Bureau	144,067	3,222 2 9	147,593	3,260 19 2½	162,245	3,575 11 4	172,383	3,775 5 2	626,288	13,833 18 5½
Gross totals	1,142,677	51,158 10 0½	1,134,318	51,206 15 0	1,280,432	55,861 16 5	1,343,068	58,474 5 6½	4,900,495	216,701 7 0
Less other lines and credits	..	11,895 10 1½	..	12,446 10 9	..	12,084 8 7	..	12,693 3 11	..	49,119 13 4½
Net totals, 1904–5	1,142,677	39,262 19 11	1,134,318	38,760 4 3	1,280,432	43,777 7 10	1,343,068	45,781 1 7½	4,900,495	167,581 13 7½
Net totals, 1903–4	1,086,890	38,072 6 0	1,069,311	37,350 18 7	1,215,959	42,233 3 6	1,299,744	44,841 5 6½	4,671,904	162,497 13 7½

Table No. 20.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Telegraph Money-orders issued within the several Postal Districts during the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

Districts.	Number.	Telegraph Commission.	Value of Orders.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	10,809	540 9 0	40,645 7 9
Blenheim	1,192	59 12 0	3,584 17 8
Christchurch	4,431	221 11 0	15,682 15 4
Dunedin	4,378	218 18 0	15,308 11 3
Gisborne	2,004	100 4 0	7,060 0 4
Greymouth	2,343	117 3 0	9,344 2 8
Hokitika	723	36 3 0	2,965 17 7
Invercargill	2,031	101 11 0	6,748 1 2
Napier	4,173	208 13 0	13,270 0 5
Nelson	1,377	68 17 0	5,046 11 8
New Plymouth	1,896	94 16 0	6,172 17 8
Oamaru	529	26 9 0	1,753 3 10
Thames	3,231	161 11 0	10,014 10 10
Timaru	1,390	69 10 0	4,934 8 11
Wanganui	5,725	286 5 0	17,785 8 10
Wellington	13,192	659 12 0	45,086 16 3
Westport	1,633	81 13 0	5,386 15 4
Totals, 1904	61,057	3,052 17 0	210,790 7 6
Totals, 1903	54,933	2,746 13 0	187,472 14 0

Table No. 21.

Table showing the Capital Cost, Working-expenses, and Revenue of the Telephone Exchanges, Year by Year, from the Date of their Establishment.

Year.	Number of Connections.	Capital Cost for Instruments, Wire, Poles, Labour, Freight, Superintendence, &c.		Revenue.	Working-expenses.					Balance of Revenue over Working-expenses.	Annual Rate per Cent. yielded on Capital Cost.
		Average Cost of each Connection.	Total for all Connections.		Salaries and Allowances of Clerks, &c.	Materials and Linemen.	* Wear-and-tear, &c.	Rent, Fuel, Light, Paper, Printing, Binding, &c.	Total.		
Total for the year ended 31st March,—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1882	116	21 16 6	2,531 14 0	613 5 2	285 0 0	275 0 0	253 0 0	150 0 0	963 0 0	207 16 0	8·17
1883	379	21 16 6	8,271 13 6	5,014 9 2	595 0 0	595 0 0	827 0 0	300 0 0	2,317 0 0	4,492 8 8	54·31
1884	715	21 16 6	15,604 17 6	7,746 16 7	695 0 0	770 0 0	1,560 0 0	350 0 0	3,375 0 0	3,653 7 4	23·41
1885	1,075	21 18 6	23,461 17 6	10,008 3 6	1,770 0 0	1,590 0 0	2,346 0 0	475 0 0	6,181 0 0	3,827 3 6	16·31
1886	1,710	20 8 6	37,319 12 1	12,294 1 2	2,849 1 3	1,704 0 0	3,731 19 2	700 0 0	8,985 0 5	5,011 19 7	13·42
1887	2,038	19 19 5	40,686 3 1	15,477 16 2	2,873 0 0	1,580 10 0	4,068 12 2	320 0 0	8,842 2 2	6,635 14 0	16·30
1888	2,153	22 19 0	49,407 5 0	16,881 8 6	3,119 10 0	2,252 0 0	4,940 14 6	330 0 0	10,642 4 6	6,239 4 1	12·63
1889	2,249	23 18 10	53,849 11 6	17,613 4 0	3,315 10 0	2,249 7 0	5,344 9 2	335 0 0	11,244 6 2	6,368 17 10	11·82
1890	2,402	24 4 1	58,229 3 0	18,581 11 7	3,790 0 0	2,206 10 0	5,823 0 1	375 0 0	12,194 10 1	6,387 1 6	11·00
1891	2,587	24 17 1	64,294 4 4	19,961 4 2	4,192 0 0	2,249 18 5	6,429 8 5	394 3 9	13,265 10 7	6,695 13 7	10·43
1892	3,080	24 16 11	76,579 1 8	18,571 7 8	4,630 0 0	2,345 2 9	7,658 7 11	393 1 6	15,026 12 2	3,544 15 6	4·63
1893	3,690	24 16 11	91,687 11 1	19,155 11 5	7,405 0 0	2,695 19 10	9,168 15 1	464 6 2	19,734 1 1	−578 9 8	Loss.
1894	4,244	24 12 1	104,425 3 0	21,771 4 4	7,720 0 0	3,313 1 1	10,442 10 4	741 18 9	22,217 10 2	−446 5 10	Loss.
1895	4,616	25 6 3	116,845 10 4	21,552 12 10	9,285 0 0	4,253 11 4	11,684 11 0	817 19 5	26,041 1 9	−3,420 1 9	Loss.
1896	5,143	24 6 6	125,108 4 1	25,933 12 9	9,686 0 10	5,303 11 9	12,510 16 5	1,952 8 3	29,452 17 3	−3,519 4 6	Loss.
1897	5,747	23 7 4	134,299 11 4	29,248 19 5	12,306 9 7	7,398 0 10	13,429 19 1	1,856 13 2	34,991 2 8	−5,742 3 3	Loss.
1898	5,787	24 11 6	142,218 11 8	36,422 6 8	14,181 18 0	11,834 2 11	7,110 18 7	1,881 11 11	35,008 11 5	1,413 15 3	0·99
1899	6,203	24 5 3	150,490 18 9	39,718 7 7	15,030 7 1	16,190 4 0	7,524 10 11	1,861 2 3	40,606 4 3	−887 16 8	Loss.
1900	7,150	22 14 1	162,333 1 2	43,303 2 10	15,710 13 2	20,847 13 6	8,116 13 0	1,892 10 8	46,567 10 4	−3,264 7 6	Loss.
1901	8,210	21 9 7	176,349 1 8	49,117 0 8	16,304 6 3	18,225 18 9	8,817 9 0	2,000 15 10	45,348 9 10	3,768 10 10	2·14
1902	9,260	20 18 0	193,511 6 2	55,542 4 9	18,448 3 5	20,570 0 9	9,675 11 9	2,078 12 10	50,772 8 9	4,769 16 0	2·46
1903	10,633	20 2 6	213,966 10 8	62,151 8 11	20,885 13 3	22,078 4 11	10,698 6 6	2,614 15 0	56,276 19 8	5,874 9 3	2·75
1904	12,105	19 19 8	241,903 2 6	71,028 6 3	23,359 8 3	22,507 9 10	12,095 3 1	2,986 3 8	60,948 4 10	10,080 1 5	4·17
1905	14,423	21 19 7	295,029 7 2	79,061 7 4	25,121 16 1	26,781 19 6	14,751 9 4	4,447 18 4	71,103 3 3	7,958 4 1	2·69

* This column includes 5 per cent. for wear-and-tear. and 5 per cent. for debenture capital, except in 1897–98 and following years, in which only 5 per cent. for debenture capital is included.

Table No. 22.

RETURN of the COST of MAINTENANCE of TELEGRAPH LINES for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

District.	No. of Miles.	Travelling-expenses of Inspectors and Linemen.	Extra Labour.	Cost of Material purchased.	Value of Material issued from Stores.	Salaries of Inspectors and Linemen.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average Cost per Mile.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ..	2,063½	1,202 1 2	3,960 6 11	4,938 5 11	2,605 11 2	2,558 0 0	15,264 5 2	7 8 0
Wellington ..	2,087⅝	1,452 12 1	3,856 0 5	5,262 16 5	626 7 7	3,071 0 0	14,268 16 6	6 16 8
Nelson ..	994⅝	897 15 3	1,786 5 2	216 19 7	1,211 3 6	1,583 0 0	5,695 3 6	5 14 6
Canterbury ..	921½	668 1 10	926 7 2	327 7 0	1,532 13 6	1,832 0 0	5,286 9 6	5 14 10
Otago	1,876⅝	854 16 2	1,337 3 4	1,055 2 1	750 9 11	1,428 0 0	5,425 11 6	2 17 10
	7,943⅞	5,075 6 6	11,866 3 0	11,800 11 0	6,726 5 8	10,472 0 0	45,940 6 2	5 15 8
Cables	283 knots	8 16 1	953 15 2	14 0 11	585 1 6	400 0 0	1,961 13 8	6 18 8 per knot
Stores	..	107 15 6	312 5 2	1,210 1 1	..	537 0 0	2,167 1 9	..
Totals ..	..	5,191 18 1	13,132 3 4	13,024 13 0	7,311 7 2	11,409 0 0	50,069 1 7	..

Table No. 23.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on, and the COST of, TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Line.	Expenditure.	Material from Stores.	Total Cost during the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Telephone exchanges,—			
Ashburton	7 4 6	101 16 5	109 0 11
Auckland	4,893 16 3	10,103 18 11	14,997 15 2
Blenheim	0 11 0	76 1 10	76 12 10
Cambridge	12 15 3	262 7 8	275 2 11
Christchurch	1,085 10 0	2,449 9 0	3,534 19 0
Dannevirke	47 4 4	220 1 11	267 6 3
Dunedin	914 7 11	9,594 6 9	10,508 14 8
Feilding	15 14 2	300 6 0	316 0 2
Gisborne	120 15 6	603 3 7	723 19 1
Greymouth	21 12 5	167 5 9	188 18 2
Hamilton	205 7 7	174 19 4	380 6 11
Hawera	68 5 10	293 13 7	361 19 5
Hokitika	12 5 1	39 6 7	51 11 8
Invercargill	91 15 7	329 0 0	420 15 7
Masterton	78 5 7	460 16 11	539 2 6
Napier	171 12 8	802 16 1	974 8 9
Nelson	26 16 6	278 5 1	305 1 7
New Plymouth	14 4 6	200 2 6	214 7 0
Oamaru	134 14 1	195 18 10	330 12 11
Pahiatua	13 7 6	53 13 3	67 0 9
Palmerston North	119 11 10	630 0 11	749 12 9
Rotorua	19 10 9	82 4 8	101 15 5
Stratford	5 13 0	153 5 1	158 18 1
Thames	4 3 6	50 2 0	54 5 6
Timaru	236 15 4	584 12 2	821 7 6
Waihi	...	108 14 4	108 14 4
Waipawa	...	110 17 2	110 17 2
Wanganui	99 18 1	385 12 8	485 10 9
Wellington	1,229 4 10	14,442 8 2	15,671 13 0
Westport	21 1 6	100 10 6	121 12 0
Whangarei	29 11 6	68 10 5	98 1 11
Total exchanges	9,701 16 7	43,424 8 1	53,126 4 8
Kaitaia–Herekino	133 4 2	76 5 11	209 10 1
Omapere–Waiotemarama	98 8 0	...	98 8 0
Waiotemarama–Waimamaku	54 12 3	18 6 8	72 18 11
Howick–Whitford	95 4 9	...	95 4 9
Ngaruawahia - Te Akatea - Waingaro ...	200 10 4	42 2 0	242 12 4
Hinuera	15 16 1	5 13 10	21 9 11
Cambridge - Cambridge West	17 12 2	12 2 9	29 14 11

Table No. 23—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on, and the COST of, TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905—*continued.*

Line.	Expenditure.			Material from Stores.			Total Cost during the Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kaiteratahi – Te Karaka	13	1	0	3	3	2	16	4	2
Gisborne–Manutuke (Te Arai Bridge) ...	45	14	0	163	17	5	209	11	5
Muriwai–Wharerata	36	13	6	77	4	10	113	18	4
Waitara – Sentry Hill	5	9	9	0	14	4	6	4	1
Whangamomona–Kohuratahi	10	4	10	133	8	5	143	13	3
Toko–Tutitawa–Punuihakau	2	15	0	47	18	0	50	13	0
Wanganui–Taihape	0	7	6	692	18	5	693	5	11
Mangaweka–Taihape	33	3	4	1	17	1	35	0	5
Hunterville–Koeke	220	2	8	84	8	6	304	11	2
Aramoho – Aramoho Railway-station ...	0	12	6	5	11	0	6	3	6
Wellington – New Plymouth	245	13	1	484	2	2	729	15	3
Napier–Hastings	26	16	10	209	6	7	236	3	5
Dannevirke–Mangatera–Umutaoroa ...	34	16	6	101	13	4	136	9	10
Ormondville–Whetukura	67	15	3	25	10	5	93	5	8
Woodville–Mangarawa	45	19	2	15	6	7	61	5	9
Pahiatua–Mangamaire	0	13	0	14	3	0	14	16	0
Gladstone – Te Wharau	143	16	6	8	18	4	152	14	10
Martinborough–Hinakura (Pahaoa) ...	146	19	11	63	0	6	210	0	5
Kaikoura–Hapuku	20	19	10	42	9	5	63	9	3
Kaikoura – Kaikoura Wharf	24	3	6	73	17	5	98	0	11
Cheviot–Spotswood	3	1	2	5	8	1	8	9	3
Amberley–Balcairn	98	13	10	27	3	7	125	17	5
Woodend–Waikuku	6	1	6	26	11	9	32	13	3
Duvauchelle	5	5	0	...			5	5	0
Ashburton–Waterton–Longbeach	284	18	3	325	16	3	610	14	6
Lowcliff–Hinds...	...			70	19	4	70	19	4
Geraldine Trunk	72	12	6	244	5	3	316	17	9
Kurow–Otematata–Omarama	325	5	5	152	1	0	477	6	5
Queenstown – Long Gully	5	12	6	5	7	4	10	19	10
Oamaru–Waimate	50	6	11	298	4	3	348	11	2
Ophir–Poolburn	36	19	5	38	7	7	75	7	0
Seacliff–Puketeraki	26	8	0	20	8	6	46	16	6
Mosgiel–Momona	0	10	0	...			0	10	0
Woodside–Maungaatua	1	10	3	20	3	9	21	14	0
Taieri Beach – Akatore	152	9	2	36	8	11	188	18	1
Winton–Lochiel	12	16	2	24	6	10	37	3	0
Heriot–Edievale	41	19	6	...			41	19	6
Balclutha Trunk	0	10	0	...			0	10	0
Clinton – Ashley Down – Clydevale ...	11	0	4	...			11	0	4
Owaka–Purekireki	336	3	3	81	8	10	417	12	1
Nuggets–Tokata	2	3	6	9	11	0	11	14	6
Invercargill – Mabel Bush	93	7	6	30	0	5	123	7	11
Invercargill–Winton	175	11	4	183	8	1	358	19	5
Invercargill – Gorge Road	9	7	7	5	18	4	15	5	11
Te Tua – Tuatapere	26	0	0	0	16	10	26	16	10
	13,221	15	1	47,435	4	1	60,656	19	2
Purchase of material	66,076	0	0						
Total expenditure 1904–5	79,297	15	1						
Total expenditure to 31st March, 1904 ...	1,053,692	9	6						
Total expenditure out of Public Works Fund to 31st March, 1905 ...	£1,132,990	4	7	Total cost of lines during 1904–5			£60,656	19	2

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1905.

1905.

NEW ZEALAND.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNT

(BALANCE-SHEET OF) TO 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 74TH SECTION OF "THE PUBLIC REVENUES ACT, 1891."

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

BALANCE-SHEET of the New Zealand Post Office Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

—	Balances on 1st January, 1904.		Transactions.		Balances on 31st December, 1904.	
	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MONEY-ORDER ACCOUNTS:—						
Money-orders (general)	31,942 17 9	..	1,595,936 15 2	1,596,889 6 7	30,990 6 4	..
United Kingdom, &c.	..	180 9 7	147,438 9 2½	150,357 4 11	..	3,099 5 3½
United States of America	386 11 7	..	21,930 6 0	22,863 2 0	..	546 4 5
Canada	..	574 5 1	2,468 9 6	2,298 2 4	..	403 17 11
Cape of Good Hope	..	238 12 4	2,026 17 9	1,970 19 1	..	182 13 8
Ceylon	37 7 5	..	385 2 1	413 9 2	9 0 4	..
Fiji	..	203 13 7	1,632 14 8	1,681 17 2	..	252 16 1
Germany	1,979 14 9	..	2,401 15 10	2,773 10 3	1,608 0 4	..
Hongkong	3 1 7	..	1,288 5 9	1,282 16 7	8 10 9	..
India	38 18 9	..	1,999 3 7	1,853 11 9	184 10 7	..
Natal	..	872 8 10	1,858 0 3	1,587 4 5	..	601 13 0
New South Wales	982 17 5	..	71,108 13 5	71,313 4 1	778 6 9	..
Queensland	13 9 9	..	9,557 0 5	9,154 18 2	415 12 0	..
South Australia	390 4 9	..	4,661 4 3	5,094 18 6	..	43 9 6
Samoa	..	5,283 12 4	8,111 19 1	4,452 18 4	..	1,624 11 7
Straits Settlements	..	153 19 1	381 13 0	176 1 9	51 12 2	..
Tasmania	..	1,757 1 5	12,794 10 6	11,779 16 2	..	742 7 1
Transvaal	..	1,063 18 11	5,127 13 3	4,444 14 7	..	381 0 3
Victoria	1,315 19 8	..	64,020 0 11	63,986 18 10	1,349 1 9	..
Western Australia	..	822 16 6	6,762 16 5	5,868 7 3	71 12 8	..
Commission	..	785 5 2	2,332 10 2	2,332 18 4	..	785 13 4
SAVINGS-BANK ACCOUNTS:—						
Deposits and withdrawals	7,388,681 18 7	..	6,037,470 6 1	5,664,770 3 9	7,761,382 0 11	..
Transfers	2,256 13 7	..	474,449 18 11	472,548 16 4	4,157 16 2	..
POSTAL ACCOUNTS:—						
Stamps	144,375 3 4	..	504,705 19 6	500,431 7 7½	148,649 15 2½	..
Postal Guides	4 16 10	..	527 1 2	522 17 2	9 0 10	..
Postal notes	79,962 4 9	..	247,692 10 2	245,922 0 6	81,732 14 5	..
Private box and bag rents	..	..	7,369 2 0	7,369 2 0	..	..
Money-order commission	..	..	16,649 10 0	16,649 10 0	..	..
British postal orders—H.O. a/c	..	..	157,491 13 4	56,046 13 4	101,445 0 0	..
" C.P.M's a/c	..	..	56,046 13 4	6,284 10 8	49,762 2 8	..
" London a/c	..	..	6,385 13 7½	6,385 12 5½	0 1 2	..
B.P.O. commission	..	..	72 6 2½	72 6 2½	..	..
Postal revenue	4,327 15 9½	..	338,867 7 5	338,812 16 4	4,382 6 10½	..
TELEGRAPH ACCOUNTS:—						
New South Wales Telegraphs	74 0 11	..	5,517 3 4	5,373 4 1	218 0 2	..
New Zealand & Australian Cable	149 14 9	..	3,350 8 10	3,380 19 5	119 4 2	..
Pacific Cable Board	1,657 17 10	..	41,581 7 1	41,669 8 1	1,569 16 10	..
Telephone-exchange receipts	..	..	79,171 7 0	79,171 7 0	..	..
Special messenger receipts	..	..	206 14 4	206 14 4	..	..
Maintenance of private wires	..	..	2,073 13 10	2,073 13 10	..	..
Registration of code addresses	..	..	519 2 6	519 2 6	..	..
Cable deposits	..	..	2,549 6 8½	2,436 7 3½	112 19 5	..
Telegraph revenue	2,408 15 4½	..	301,600 6 5	302,925 14 7½	1,083 7 2	..
GENERAL ACCOUNTS:—						
Post Office Account	..	210,608 5 2	4,171,898 19 9½	4,271,912 16 10½	..	310,622 2 3
Postmasters and Telegraphists	..	320,138 0 5	10,497,445 18 11½	10,557,941 6 7	..	380,633 8 0½
Investments	..	7,385,929 7 8	914,700 0 0	1,293,768 18 0	..	7,764,998 5 8
Accrued interest on investments	..	64,892 17 8	64,892 17 8	73,379 10 2	..	73,379 10 2
Miscellaneous receipts (general)	1,294 9 9	..	9,194 10 5½	9,105 18 6	1,383 1 8½	..
Foreign postage	7,697 18 4	..	4,564 4 5	2,100 16 1	10,161 6 8	..
Miscellaneous expenses	26,488 8 7	..	669,235 2 0	683,147 14 7	12,575 16 0	..
Discount-stamps	1,621 2 0	..	3,355 0 0	3,150 18 0	1,825 4 0	..
FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS:—						
Advances to Settlers	8,122 1 4	..	447,396 12 11	451,799 0 4	3,719 13 11	..
Arms Act licenses	37 0 0	..	420 0 0	425 0 0	32 0 0	..
Auctioneers' license fees	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..
Clerks of Court	..	..	6 12 11	6 12 11	..	..
County Clerks	56 5 0	..	351 9 5	407 14 5	..	..
Customs dues (H.M.C.)	306 18 11	..	2,212 13 7	2,376 18 3	142 14 3	..
Customs duty (parcels)	3,185 13 4	..	37,209 10 8	36,501 6 4	3,893 17 8	..
Education Department	3 0 0	..	10 7 0	13 7 0	..	..
Factories Act	..	..	51 7 0	50 16 0	0 11 0	..
Fishing licenses	69 19 0	..	1,566 15 6	1,478 11 0	158 3 6	..
Game licenses	..	..	2,263 0 0	2,263 0 0	..	..
Geraldine County Council	..	..	545 9 6	545 9 6	..	..
Goldfields revenue	0 3 0	..	171 5 7	166 15 1	4 13 6	..
Government Audit fees	..	..	29 16 8	29 16 8	..	..
Government Insurance	1,956 16 4	..	27,246 5 5	26,731 6 3	2,471 15 6	..
Government Printer	27 1 9	..	831 4 3	679 12 8	178 13 4	..
Homing-pigeons Protection Act	..	..	1 7 0	1 7 0	..	..
Income-tax	48 0 7	..	143,656 5 1	142,671 0 0	1,033 5 8	..
Industrial schools	..	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..
Land-tax	639 11 9	..	259,839 8 9	258,736 0 0	1,743 0 6	..
Licensing Act	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..
Lunacy	6 10 0	..	1 0 0	7 10 0	..	..
Machinery	386 7 6	..	6,387 19 0	6,293 11 6	480 15 0	..
Mining Act	529 10 0	..	213 6 0	299 16 0	443 0 0	..
Miners' Guides	1 5 6	..	..	..	1 5 6	..
New Zealand Consols	..	..	1,030 0 0	1,030 0 0	..	..
Official Assignee	23 19 1	..	7,836 0 3	7,845 19 3	14 0 1	..
Old-age Pensions	17,258 6 7	..	195,400 0 0	196,322 5 4	16,336 1 3	..
Old-age Pensions (miscellaneous)	..	..	63 11 8	63 11 8	..	..
Public Trust	18,237 7 0	..	433,386 2 6	438,856 1 10	12,767 7 8	..
Railways	639 17 11	..	10,885 13 0	10,671 10 1	854 0 10	..
Registration of births, &c.	216 2 6	..	2,249 19 0	2,223 1 0	243 0 6	..
Rents	24 15 0	..	298 2 9	290 3 3	32 14 6	..
Sanatorium, Hanmer Springs	191 6 4	..	2,217 19 1	2,148 17 8	260 7 9	..
Sheep rates	52 2 1	..	19,247 0 0	19,221 16 1	77 6 0	..
Stock Department	1 0 0	..	24 7 0	25 7 0	..	..
Tourist Department	111 18 11	..	1,502 6 1	1,471 4 5	143 0 7	..
Valuation revenue	1 1 7	..	2,986 4 1	2,967 0 0	20 5 8	..
Government debentures	..	..	104,800 0 0	104,800 0 0	..	..
Miscellaneous revenue	..	..	22 7 5	22 7 5	..	..
Tender for loan	..	4,885 0 0	4,885 0 0	..	..	..
Suspense Account	..	..	250 1 6½	250 0 0	0 1 6½	..
Profit and loss	248,163 8 11	..	333,967 0 3	304,925 14 8	277,204 14 6	..
Totals	7,998,389 13 9	7,998,389 13 9	28,635,310 17 2	28,635,310 17 2	8,538,296 18 3	8,538,296 18 3

J. G. WARD, Postmaster-General.

Examined and found correct, except that old-age pension instalments to the amount of £3,601 11s. 3d. were paid by the Postmaster-General before the moneys necessary in order to enable such instalments to be paid had, by the Colonial Treasurer, been paid out of the Consolidated Fund into the Post Office Account by way of imprest, in accordance with the provisions of section 58 of "The Old-age Pensions Act, 1898."

J. K. WARBURTON,
Controller and Auditor-General.
21st June, 1905.

The cheque for old-age pensions was issued by the Treasury on the 31st March last year, but could not be paid into Post Office Account until the 5th April, the Bank being closed for Easter Holidays from the 1st to 4th idem. The old-age pensions were paid on the 2nd April.

J. G. WARD,
Postmaster-General.
26th June, 1905.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND PAID BY THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS, AND THE EXPENSES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, FOR THE YEAR 1904; TOGETHER WITH SIMILAR PARTICULARS, YEAR BY YEAR, FROM THE DATE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE COLONY, IN FEBRUARY, 1867.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly pursuant to Section 81 of "The Post Office Act, 1900."

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

TABLE showing the Business of the Post-Office Savings-banks in New Zealand, Year by Year, from the Date they were established, in February, 1867, to the 31st December, 1904

Postal Districts.	Number of Post-Office Savings-banks Open at the Close of the Year.	Number of Deposits received during the Year.	Total Amount of Deposits received during the Year.	Average Amount of each Deposit received during the Year.	Number of Withdrawals during the Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during the Year.	Average Amount of each Withdrawal during the Year.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during the Year.	Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits during the Year.	Cost of Management during the Year.	Average Cost of each Transaction, Deposit or Withdrawal.	Interest for the Year.	Number of Accounts Opened during the Year.	Number of Accounts Closed during the Year.	Number of Accounts remaining Open at Close of the Year.	Total Amount standing to the Credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest to the Close of the Year.	Average Amount standing to the Credit of each Open Account at Close of the Year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	119	62,242	857,732 3 4	13 15 7	47,527	841,868 6 8	17 14 3	15,863 16 8	..	..	..	30,588 4 11	8,213	5,714	35,846	1,188,265 8 0	33 3 0
Blenheim	8	5,653	87,037 3 5	15 7 11	4,411	85,571 13 2	19 8 0	1,465 10 3	..	..	..	2,966 7 1	772	625	4,376	116,659 2 2	26 13 2
Christchurch	64	81,968	1,034,512 17 2	12 12 5	60,952	1,046,467 5 2	17 3 4	..	11,954 8 0	..	..	36,129 0 3	8,610	6,619	47,492	1,377,195 13 5	29 0 0
Dunedin	52	69,359	803,587 19 0	11 11 9	44,757	756,208 3 0	16 17 11	47,379 16 0	..	..	..	31,322 11 1	6,974	5,292	35,677	1,203,768 14 9	33 14 10
Gisborne	6	8,015	102,050 2 8	12 14 8	5,965	93,707 14 0	15 14 2	8,342 8 8	..	..	..	2,664 8 3	1,302	806	4,122	107,541 16 4	26 1 10
Greymouth	10	8,060	112,719 2 10	13 19 8	5,223	106,296 16 2	20 7 0	6,422 6 8	..	..	..	4,406 7 6	1,187	881	4,662	170,675 4 4	36 12 2
Hokitika	7	1,866	28,978 9 1	15 10 7	1,273	33,189 4 0	26 1 5	..	4,210 14 11	..	..	1,901 11 5	323	280	1,708	66,703 7 9	39 1 1
Invercargill	27	16,387	217,259 3 6	13 5 2	10,286	215,315 14 5	20 18 8	1,943 9 1	..	..	..	9,074 7 8	2,360	1,692	10,458	339,253 15 9	32 8 10
Napier	27	22,049	245,306 13 6	11 2 6	13,393	226,152 18 7	16 17 9	19,153 14 11	..	..	..	8,704 17 4	3,084	2,026	11,969	341,050 19 1	28 9 11
Nelson	15	9,788	152,012 16 2	15 10 7	6,806	152,753 18 1	22 8 11	..	741 1 11	..	..	6,279 3 3	1,198	819	7,423	237,680 3 11	32 0 5
New Plymouth ..	11	11,053	134,149 15 4	12 2 9	7,678	136,648 10 2	17 15 11	..	2,498 14 10	..	..	4,883 12 9	1,539	1,354	6,757	181,517 11 10	26 17 3
Oamaru	10	6,453	95,271 11 1	14 15 3	4,765	93,562 3 8	19 12 8	1,709 7 5	..	..	..	3,767 19 6	973	766	3,871	141,155 4 7	36 9 4
Thames	19	13,106	150,792 19 9	11 10 1	8,815	151,272 18 0	17 3 3	..	479 18 3	..	..	5,781 15 4	1,792	1,435	8,327	217,525 11 4	26 2 6
Timaru	14	13,702	222,637 10 9	16 5 0	8,926	203,916 10 6	22 16 11	18,721 0 3	..	..	..	6,924 0 1	1,850	1,294	7,767	274,556 8 9	35 7 0
Wanganui	33	21,248	270,755 11 8	12 14 10	14,194	266,047 17 7	18 14 10	4,707 14 1	..	..	..	8,796 17 6	3,313	2,660	13,073	336,546 1 6	25 14 10
Wellington	72	112,939	1,250,459 6 3	11 1 5	75,428	1,189,357 5 8	15 15 4	61,102 0 7	..	..	..	33,888 4 3	13,449	9,366	52,420	1,349,925 8 3	25 15 1
Westport	16	5,911	71,276 14 6	12 1 2	3,210	66,433 4 11	20 13 11	4,843 9 7	..	..	..	2,850 17 11	830	651	3,216	111,361 9 2	34 12 7
Totals for Colony in 1904 ..	510	469,799	5,836,540 0 0	12 8 6	323,609	5,664,770 3 9	17 10 1	171,769 16 3	..	16,000	0 4·84	200,930 6 1	57,769	42,280	259,164	7,761,382 0 11	29 18 11

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.—GENERAL STATEMENT.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Business of the Post-Office Savings-banks in New Zealand, Year by Year, from the Date they were established, in February, 1867, to the 31st December, 1904—*continued.*

—	Number of Post-Office Savings-banks Open at the Close of the Year.	Number of Deposits received during the Year.	Total Amount of Deposits received during the Year.			Average Amount of each Deposit received during the Year.			Number of Withdrawals during the Year.	Total Amount of Withdrawals during the Year.			Average Amount of each Withdrawal during the Year.			Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during the Year.			Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits during the Year.			Cost of Management during the Year.	Average Cost of each Transaction, Deposit or Withdrawal.		Interest for the Year.			Number of Accounts Opened during the Year.	Number of Accounts Closed during the Year.	Number of Accounts remaining Open at Close of the Year.	Total Amount standing to the Credit of all Open Accounts, inclusive of Interest to the Close of the Year.			Average Amount standing to the Credit of each Open Account at Close of the Year.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
Totals for Colony in 1904 ..	510	469,799	5,836,540	0	0	12	8	6	323,609	5,664,770	3	9	17	10	1	171,769	16	3	..			16,000	0	4·84	200,930	6	1	57,769	42,280	259,164	7,761,382	0	11	29	18	11
" 1903 ..	493	444,510	5,661,592	15	2	12	14	9	301,076	5,343,828	5	0	17	15	0	317,764	10	2	..			15,000	0	4·83	187,130	2	8	57,047	40,837	243,675	7,388,681	18	7	30	6	5
" 1902 ..	481	411,215	5,069,619	6	2	12	6	7	273,454	4,708,771	11	2	17	4	5	360,847	15	0	..			14,000	0	4·90	172,926	1	7	53,587	38,558	227,465	6,883,787	5	9	30	5	3
" 1901 ..	466	380,808	4,611,456	6	1	12	2	2	247,854	4,230,193	6	2	17	1	4	381,262	19	11	..			11,500	0	4·39	159,198	4	0	50,046	35,018	212,436	6,350,013	9	2	29	17	10
" 1900 ..	445	347,056	4,170,428	15	3	12	0	4	227,079	3,827,416	7	3	16	17	1	343,012	8	0	..			10,500	0	4·39	146,169	2	5	46,086	31,724	197,408	5,809,552	5	3	29	8	7
" 1899 ..	427	313,783	3,644,980	9	10	11	12	4	206,940	3,417,298	19	8	16	10	3	227,681	10	2	..			9,500	0	4·38	134,917	19	3	41,362	28,284	183,046	5,320,370	14	10	29	1	4
" 1898 ..	409	281,749	3,279,611	7	5	11	12	10	196,764	3,194,893	16	7	16	4	9	84,717	10	10	..			8,500	0	4·26	128,128	16	6	37,265	26,628	169,968	4,957,771	5	5	29	3	5
" 1897 ..	388	267,615	3,187,219	2	4	11	18	2	179,555	2,891,169	5	8	16	2	0	296,049	16	8	..			8,000	0	4·29	137,240	8	0	36,394	24,821	159,331	4,744,924	18	1	29	15	7
" 1896 ..	371	242,283	2,881,152	16	3	11	17	10	167,248	2,591,558	19	4	15	9	10	289,593	16	11	..			7,000	0	4·10	126,497	16	3	32,982	22,907	147,758	4,311,634	13	5	29	3	7
" 1895 ..	357	217,393	2,794,506	16	0	12	17	1	159,904	2,369,333	6	7	14	16	4	425,173	9	5	..			7,000	0	4·45	129,489	19	6	30,261	22,001	137,683	3,895,543	0	3	28	5	10
" 1894 ..	348	204,545	2,252,862	6	11	11	0	3	152,136	2,268,624	8	4	14	18	3	..			15,762	1	5	6,500	0	4·37	114,643	4	11	28,669	21,930	129,423	3,340,879	11	4	25	16	3
" 1893 ..	327	202,276	2,386,089	10	7	11	15	11	136,739	2,122,521	16	8	15	10	5	263,567	13	11	..			6,500	0	4·60	114,760	1	1	29,755	19,599	122,684	3,241,998	7	10	26	8	6
" 1892 ..	318	186,945	1,878,270	6	4	10	0	11	120,628	1,821,348	18	1	15	2	0	56,921	8	3	..			5,500	0	4·29	111,301	13	1	26,232	18,171	112,528	2,863,670	12	10	25	9	0
" 1891 ..	311	176,971	1,842,987	15	2	10	8	3	111,603	1,693,515	9	3	15	3	5	149,472	5	11	..			5,000	0	4·16	104,098	17	0	25,131	17,872	104,467	2,695,447	11	6	25	16	0
" 1890 ..	296	162,938	1,658,543	3	5	10	3	6	106,868	1,500,437	9	5	14	0	9	158,105	14	0	..			5,000	0	4·45	92,319	0	6	23,719	17,256	97,208	2,441,876	8	7	25	2	4
" 1889 ..	294	153,920	1,515,281	11	3	9	16	10	99,185	1,457,081	5	0	14	13	9	58,200	6	3	..			4,000	0	3·79	84,809	17	1	21,778	15,521	90,745	2,191,451	14	1	24	2	11
" 1888 ..	290	145,355	1,544,747	7	11	10	12	6	96,204	1,387,471	1	10	14	8	5	157,276	6	1	..			4,000	0	3·97	78,080	6	0	21,307	16,543	84,488	2,048,441	10	9	24	4	10
" 1887 ..	283	136,197	1,312,151	1	5	9	12	8	89,962	1,182,409	7	6	13	2	10	129,741	13	11	..			4,000	0	4·24	67,363	15	3	20,368	15,515	79,724	1,813,084	18	8	22	14	10
" 1886 ..	271	137,989	1,248,405	6	11	9	0	11	89,182	1,336,287	6	4	14	19	8	..			87,881	19	5	4,000	0	4·23	65,825	9	6	21,671	16,757	74,871	1,615,979	9	6	21	11	8
" 1885 ..	256	131,373	1,341,001	3	2	10	4	1	84,832	1,264,305	8	3	14	18	0	76,695	14	11	..			4,000	0	4·44	62,228	3	11	20,661	16,421	69,957	1,638,035	19	5	23	8	4
" 1884 ..	243	129,279	1,227,909	11	4	9	9	11	80,800	1,195,931	0	11	14	16	0	31,978	10	5	..			4,000	0	4·57	57,381	13	7	20,228	16,447	65,717	1,499,112	0	7	22	16	3
" 1883 ..	222	127,609	1,178,474	4	1	9	4	8	78,405	1,295,719	18	3	16	10	6	..			117,245	14	2	4,000	0	4·66	56,046	17	3	20,386	15,967	61,936	1,409,751	16	7	22	15	2
" 1882 ..	207	129,952	1,325,852	2	11	10	4	0	69,308	1,142,599	0	1	16	9	8	183,253	2	10	..			4,000	0	4·82	54,909	13	11	21,014	14,505	57,517	1,470,950	13	6	25	11	5
" 1881 ..	190	125,855	1,189,012	2	7	9	8	11	60,137	902,195	1	8	15	0	1	286,817	0	11	..			3,500	0	4·52	42,204	19	0	25,059	12,718	51,008	1,232,787	16	9	24	3	4
" 1880 ..	178	81,660	864,441	18	10	10	11	9	57,446	780,504	13	4	13	11	8	83,937	5	6	..			3,500	0	6·04	32,822	12	4	16,137	12,217	38,667	903,765	16	10	23	7	6
" 1879 ..	165	71,865	812,399	11	11	11	6	1	54,698	876,180	19	3	16	0	4	..			63,781	7	4	3,000	0	5·69	31,715	18	2	15,401	12,786	34,747	787,005	19	0	22	12	11
" 1878 ..	147	69,908	762,084	12	0	10	18	0	42,746	742,053	14	3	17	7	2	20,030	17	9	..			2,500	0	5·33	31,664	12	9	13,005	9,634	32,132	819,071	8	2	25	9	9
" 1877 ..	138	60,953	681,294	13	2	11	3	6	39,363	667,023	7	5	16	18	10	14,271	5	9	..			2,500	0	5·98	29,193	14	6	11,235	8,591	28,761	767,375	17	8	26	13	7
" 1876 ..	124	57,295	664,134	12	6	11	11	9	39,486	696,281	7	4	17	12	8	..			32,146	14	10	2,500	0	6·20	28,762	4	7	11,255	9,472	26,117	723,910	17	5	27	14	4
" 1875 ..	119	56,129	657,653	4	0	11	14	4	36,977	729,759	17	9	19	14	8	..			72,106	13	9	2,500	0	6·44	28,565	3	5	11,273	8,681	24,334	727,295	7	8	29	17	9
" 1874 ..	103	52,627	699,249	14	3	13	5	8	29,778	620,155	8	9	20	16	5	79,094	5	6	..			2,250	0	6·55	26,935	6	8	10,346	5,736	21,742	770,836	18	0	35	9	0
" 1873 ..	97	39,223	580,542	5	5	14	16	2	21,268	425,908	3	5	20	0	5	154,634	2	0	..			1,800	0	7·14	20,106	16	10	7,382	3,816	17,132	664,807	5	10	38	16	1
" 1872 ..	92	31,681	430,877	0	0	13	12	0	17,254	313,176	7	11	18	3	0	117,700	12	1	..			1,556	0	7·63	14,711	0	5	6,205	3,188	13,566	490,066	7	0	36	2	5
" 1871 ..	81	24,642	312,338	18	4	12	13	6	14,773	261,347	16	3	17	13	9	50,991	2	1	..			1,351	0	8·23	11,291	10	10	4,615	2,383	10,549	357,654	14	6	33	18	1
" 1870 ..	70	20,489	264,328	5	7	12	18	0	11,934	209,509	13	2	17	11	1	54,818	12	5	..			1,264	0	9·36	9,242	3	11	4,304	2,277	8,317	295,372	1	7	35	10	3
" 1869 ..	59	17,133	240,898	5	9	14	1	2	9,292	180,518	4	1	19	8	7	60,380	1	8	..			1,186	0	10·77	7,412	8	0	3,839	1,801	6,290	231,311	5	3	36	15	5
" 1868 ..	55	13,014	194,535	11	6	14	18	11	6,365	107,094	17	3	16	16	6	87,440	14	3	..			789	0	9·77	4,880	7	3	3,282	1,186	4,252	163,518	15	7	38	9	1
Totals for Colony from 1st Feb. to 31st Dec., 1867	46	6,977	96,372	7	10	13	16	3	1,919	26,415	18	9	13	15	3	69,956	9	1	..			822	1	10·18	1,241	5	0	2,520	364	2,156	71,197	14	1	33	0	5

General Post Office, Wellington, 2nd June, 1905.

W. GRAY, Secretary.

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1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

SECURITIES, ETC., STANDING IN THE NAME OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK FUND

(STATEMENT OF) ON 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

SECURITIES, &c., standing in the Name of the Postmaster-General on Account of the Post Office Savings-Bank Fund on the 31st December, 1904.

Description of Securities, &c.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.			Accrued Interest on 31st December, 1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Government Advances to Settlers Extension Act 1901" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	230	2	9
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1899" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	731	3	3
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1902" Debentures, 4 per cent.	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	328	15	4
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903" Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,050	0	0	5,050	0	0	101	0	0
"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act 1903" Debentures, 4 per cent.	142,900	0	0	142,900	0	0	2,380	7	1
"The Consolidated Loan Act 1867" Debentures, 4 per cent.	13,000	0	0	12,480	0	0	109	13	11
"The Consolidated Stock Act 1884" Debentures, 3 per cent.	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	646	8	9
"The Consolidated Stock Act 1884" Debentures 3½ per cent.	789,700	0	0	789,700	0	0	9,162	13	2
"The Dairy Industry Act 1898" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,781	0	0	1,781	0	0	8	7	11
"The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4 per cent.	75,000	0	0	72,000	0	0	632	17	6
"The Defence and other Purposes Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4½ per cent.	8,100	0	0	8,100	0	0	..		
The District Railways Purchasing Acts 1885 and 1886 Debentures, 4 per cent.	42,000	0	0	36,076	17	8	418	17	0
The District Railways Purchasing Acts 1885 and 1886 Scrip, 4 per cent.	34,100	0	0	34,100	0	0	340	1	3
Dunedin Garrison Hall Debentures, 5 per cent.	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	119	0	10
"The General Purposes Loan Act 1873" Debentures, 4 per cent.	5,200	0	0	4,342	0	0	43	17	7
"The Government Advances to Settlers Act 1894" Debentures, 4 per cent.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	98	12	7
"The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act 1886" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	231,500	0	0	231,500	0	0	2,686	0	6
Greymouth Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	2,500	0	0
Hamilton Borough Debentures, 4½ per cent.	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	56	4	4
Hokitika Harbour Board Debentures, 5 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	3,118	9	10*
"The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act 1903" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	57	10	8
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4 per cent.	174,200	0	0	167,272	0	0	1,469	19	2
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4½ per cent.	20,900	0	0	20,527	10	0	198	8	2
"The Immigration and Public Works Loan Act 1870" Debentures, 4 per cent. (Imperial guaranteed)	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	1,315	1	4
Inscribed Stock, 3 per cent.	2,184,940	0	0	2,176,582	18	0	17,948	10	5
"The Land for Settlements Act 1894" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	741,066	0	0	741,066	0	0	4,334	14	9
The Land for Settlements Act Debentures, 3½ per cent.	62,000	0	0	62,000	0	0	541	0	3
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900" Debentures, 4 per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	164	7	8
"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900" Debentures, 4 per cent.	150	0	0	150	0	0	2	9	11
"The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act 1894" Debentures, 4 per cent	279,000	0	0	279,000	0	0	2,812	18	7
"The Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act 1894" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	250	5	5
"The Local Bodies' Loans Act 1901" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	650,000	0	0	650,000	0	0	7,471	5	7
"The Scenery Preservation Act 1903" 3½ per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	57	10	8
Oamaru Borough Consolidated Loan 1893 Debentures, 5 per cent.	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0	345	0	0
Oamaru Harbour Bonds, 5½ per cent.	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	714	14	0
Patea Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	21,870	0	0	21,870	0	0	390	19	3
"The State Coal-mines Act 1901" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0	1,221	12	9
"The State Fire Insurance Act 1903" Debentures, 3½ per cent.	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	8	9	8
Thames Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	99	14	6
"The Public Revenues Act 1893" (Treasury bills), 3½ per cent.	599,200	0	0	599,200	0	0	..		
Westport Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	489,500	0	0	489,500	0	0	9,755	4	1
Accrued interest on Post Office Account	..			..			506	19	9
Totals	7,790,957	0	0	7,764,998	5	8	73,379	10	2

* Interest over six years in arrear; principal fell due 11th November, 1896.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1905.

J. G. WARD,
Postmaster-General.

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